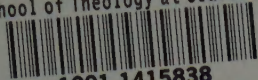


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THE ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

VOL. XL

EDITED BY PHILIP J. KING

THE EXCAVATIONS AT DIBON
(DHĪBÂN) IN MOAB

THE THIRD CAMPAIGN 1952-53

A. D. TUSHINGHAM

PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH
CAMBRIDGE

1972

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PREFACE

In the three years during which the writer was associated with the work at Dhiban, the excavators had nothing but the most generous assistance and enthusiastic support from the government of Jordan and from its then Director of Antiquities, Gerald Lankester Harding. In the years following the actual field work, his successors—and particularly the late Dr. Awni Dajani—helped in countless ways and extended a friendship which was greatly appreciated. The same combination of happy professional and personal relationships was enjoyed with the scholarly community of Jerusalem, particularly with the fathers of the Dominican and Franciscan orders and the lay scholars of the Palestine Archaeological Museum and foreign archaeological schools. To the American Schools of Oriental Research, its Trustees and then President, the late Dr. Carl H. Kraeling, the writer is deeply indebted for the confidence they showed in him as director of the School in Jerusalem and as excavator of Dhiban in 1952–53. To the present Trustees and President, Dr. George Ernest Wright, he owes many a debt, not the least of which is their acceptance of this report for publication.

The staff of the 1952–53 expedition varied somewhat but included the following: Dr. H. Neil Richardson and Mr. James A. Warren, as Fellows of the School, were present during both seasons. Dr. Gus Van Beek, as Fellow in the autumn of 1952, and Father Robert North, as Honorary Fellow in the spring of 1953, participated in those campaigns. Dr. Robert Andry, Dr. Edwin Broome, Dr. Rolland Wolfe and Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Fisher—all students of the School—assisted during one or more campaigns. For shorter periods we had the assistance of the late Dr. Keith Andrews of the University of Toronto, Professor de Boer of Leyden, and Mrs. Henry Thomson of Toronto. Miss Diana Kirkbride (now Mrs. Hans Helbaek) and Mr. Peter Parr were in charge of all tomb work in the spring campaign and both assisted greatly in the drawing of pottery and other technical ways. Mr. Subhe Muhtadi was surveyor in the autumn and Mr. Oliver Unwin (to whom the fine plans in their original form are mainly due) carried out these duties in the spring. Mr. Vartan Vartanian of Jerusalem (now of Toronto) was our photographer in both seasons. To all these men and women, who gave of their talents and experience in the field, I owe the fact that, after so many years, their notes, registers, photographs and plans are not only legible but intelligible.

Our foreman was Mr. Jiryis Qubain of Es-Salt. The household staff of the School in Jerusalem—Omar, Jibrin, Muhammad and Imran—all helped with cooking, chauffeuring and keeping the camp in order; they even turned their hands, on occasion, to more archaeological tasks such as the washing and mending of pottery. Without such friends and helpers no field expedition could function.

To the men and boys of Dhiban and neighborhood I wish to express my thanks for their cheerful labor, good humor, new-found skills and intelligence. To the villagers of Dhiban themselves we owe many kindnesses, including a hearty welcome to participate fully in their local celebrations. Perhaps they will look upon our published investigations into the past history of their community as a small payment of our debt to them.

As all archaeologists know, the field work is but a small part of the whole process of translating the material remains from the past into significant history. Many people have worked, over the years, on preparing the pottery, metals, glass, plans,

sections, drawings, etc. for publication. Mrs. Walter Smith of the Agnes Etherington Art Centre at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario drew much of the tomb pottery; the late Mr. Joseph Lucas of the same institution helped with the cleaning of metals and photography. The staff of the Royal Ontario Museum has provided assistance of every kind. Mr. Leighton Warren, the Head Photographer, and his staff have produced many new photographs and have labored to make good prints out of some rather poor negatives. Mr. Bernard Leech, Associate Curator in charge of Conservation, and his staff have identified materials and have cleaned some pieces in preparation for drawing or photography. The drawing of plans of the several periods, of sections for publication, and of reconstructions, together with the redrawing of many objects to fit new plate assemblies has been done by other members of the Museum staff—Mr. Francis Pryor, Mr. Richard Hill, Mr. Claus Breede, Mr. Peter Thorne and Miss Heli Ottas. To the Board of the Museum and its Director, Mr. Peter Swann, I extend my thanks for providing the facilities for my own research on this material and also for the time and skill of so many members of the staff, not the least my secretary, Miss Lucile Hoskins.

Dr. Fred V. Winnett, until recently chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Toronto and, as Director of the Jerusalem School in 1950–51, the initiator of the Dhiban excavations, has continued to show an interest in the site. As will be seen, it was mainly due to his investigations that an impressive system of Moabite defences was brought to light. In my present attempts to re-interpret them he has given every help possible, including the transfer to my custody of the pottery which he brought back to Canada from the 1950–51 campaigns as well as the registers and notebooks which he and his staff prepared in the field. In recognition of his pioneer efforts at “dusty Dhiban” and in appreciation of his inspiration and friendship over many years, this work is dedicated to him.

A special word of thanks is due to Dr. William H. Morton for his full descriptions and careful notes on the pottery of that first season; when the sherds in question have not been available for study, his comments have been invaluable.

Dr. William L. Reed's continuation of the Dhiban project in 1952 complemented the work of his predecessor by demonstrating an important Nabataean occupation of the site as well as by extending the area of the earlier Moabite settlement. To both Dr. Winnett and Dr. Reed I am indebted for published reports of their work; they have presented a constant challenge. If, in what follows, I propose a solution to some problem or an interpretation of evidence at variance with theirs, I do so only with considerable trepidation; I am only too aware that what may appear to be a logical reconstruction at one's desk often comes to grief on the hard facts as observed in the field and carefully recorded.

Miss Margaret Thompson of the American Numismatic Society and a former president of the Archaeological Institute of America worked over the “depressing lot of Dhiban excavation coins” (to use her own words) and by sheer genius produced many of the identifications given in our Chapter VII. Dr. John S. Holladay of the Department of Near Eastern Studies in the University of Toronto generously put at my disposal a copy of his doctoral dissertation *The Pottery of Northern Palestine in the Ninth and Eighth Centuries B.C.* (unpublished) which, in addition to including much material from Shechem, also contains the results of Holladay's attempt to construct a ceramic corpus of these centuries on the basis of sealed loci only. His verbal comments on the Dhiban Iron Age material were also most useful.

Dr. John W. Hayes of the Museum staff was of great assistance in the chronological evaluation of the imported Roman and Byzantine wares from Dhiban, particularly the sigillatas. His broad knowledge of this material, soon to be given a wider audience through the publication of his book by the British School in Rome, adds

precision to the dating of these wares and, by extension, to the local wares associated with them.

Without in any way minimizing the debt I owe to all of these persons, the fullest measure of appreciation must, in the last analysis, go to my wife. It was she who, as the wife of the director in Jerusalem, made it possible for him to carry out field work by assuming most of the responsibility for running the School in all its manifold aspects. As an archaeologist in her own right she has contributed many valuable insights to the problems posed by the excavations. She has also had another responsibility—to ensure that her husband did not forget his obligations for research on, and publication of, the results of his researches at Dhiban. If our expedition in 1952–53 solved any of the problems of that site and if this publication of the results in any way contributes to a broadening of our knowledge of the archaeological history of East Jordan, a large part of the credit is directly due to her.

A. D. TUSHINGHAM

*Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, Canada
January, 1970*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	v
Abbreviations and Bibliography	ix
List of Figures	xi
List of Plates	xii
List of Tables	xiii
List of Plans	xiii
List of Sections and Elevations	xiii
Introduction	1
CHAPTER I. Dhiban in the Moabite Period	5
CHAPTER II. The Nabataean Period	27
Typology of Nabataean Pottery	51
CHAPTER III. The Roman Period	56
CHAPTER IV. The Byzantine Period	59
Typology of Byzantine Pottery	74
CHAPTER V. The Arab Period	77
A. Umayyad	77
B. Ayyubid-Mamluke	83
C. Turkish Period	84
CHAPTER VI. The Tombs of Dhiban	86
A. Iron Age Tombs.....	86
B. A Roman Tomb (?); Byzantine Tombs	105
CHAPTER VII. The Coins	116
Figure Descriptions	120
Descriptions of Plates XXII–XLII	166
Appendix. Designation and Location of Walls.....	171
Table of Phases, Plans and Sections	Pocket at end of volume

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AASOR* *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
ADAJ *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*
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Amman B }
Amman C } Harding, G. Lankester, "Two Iron-Age Tombs in Amman," *ADAJ* I (1951), pp. 37 ff.
Amman D }
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BA *Biblical Archaeologist*
BASOR *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
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IEJ *Israel Exploration Journal*
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- PEQ* *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*
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- RB* *Revue Biblique*
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LIST OF FIGURES

- 1 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares
- 2 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares: 1–58; Nabataean: 59–61
- 3 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Nabataean: 1–30 (except 11, 21, 25); Casemate Fill: 31–36; Iron Age Fill below Nabataean Fill: 37–46; Iron Age Fill below Hall: 47–61
- 4 Pottery from Fill in front of Iron Age Wall II/III: 1–39; Nabataean destruction: 40–60; Area V 4: 61–75; Area V 5.12: 76–80; Byzantine Phase A: 81–99
- 5 Pottery from Area V 5: 1–26; Byzantine Phase A: 27–32; Phase B: 33–42; Phase C: 43–51; Byzantine Destruction: 52–59
- 6 Pottery of Byzantine Destruction: 1–23 (except 11–13); Umayyad Construction: 24–38; Umayyad Destruction: 11–13, 39–52
- 7 Pottery of Umayyad Destruction: 1–28 (except 4 and 7), 31–34; Umayyad Construction: 4, 7; Ayyubid Construction: 29 (?); Ayyubid Destruction: 30, 35–53
- 8 Pottery of Ayyubid Destruction: 1–38 (including material from surface levels), with possible Turkish intrusions (e.g. 4, 22, 35)
- 9 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4; cooking pots and pans, lids and jugs
- 10 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4: large bowls and basins, small bowls and cups
- 11 Byzantine wares from area S 3 and S 4: late sigillata and imitation sigillata wares; lamps; small jars; etc.
- 12 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4: jars
- 13 Glass, Bronze, Iron, etc.
- 14 Pottery from Tombs J 4 and J 8 and Burnt Bone Deposit
- 15 Lamps from Tomb J 5
- 16 Juglets and Censers from Tomb J 5
- 17 Jars, Bowls and Craters from Tomb J 5
- 18 Bowls, Saucers, Jars from Tomb J 5
- 19 Storage Jars from Tomb J 5
- 20 Lamps from Tomb J 6
- 21 Juglets from Tomb J 6
- 22 Craters and Bowls from Tomb J 6
- 23 Jars, Incense Burners, Bowls and Saucers from Tomb J 6; Lamps from Tomb J 7
- 24 Juglets, Bowls, Craters from Tomb J 7
- 25 Jewellery from Iron Age Tombs
- 26 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs
- 27 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs
- 28 Jewellery and Miscellaneous from Byzantine Tombs
- 29–38 Architectural Pieces

LIST OF PLATES

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---|
| I.1 | General View of Tell during 1952-53 season | XVII.1 | South aisle of North Church |
| I.2 | Southeast wall complex | XVII.2 | Baptistry in south aisle of Gateway Church |
| II.1 | Southeast wall complex (detail) | XVIII.1 | South aisle of Gateway Church |
| II.2 | Southeast wall complex (detail) | XVIII.2 | Ayyubid structures in atrium area of North Church |
| III.1 | Southeast wall complex (detail) | | |
| III.2 | Southeast wall complex (detail) | XIX.1 | Tomb area J from the north |
| IV.1 | Southeast wall complex (detail) | XIX.2 | Entrance of Tomb J 4 |
| IV.2 | Battered Iron Age wall III | XX.1 | Entrance of Tomb J 5 |
| V.1 | Structures in Gateway area | XX.2 | Entrance of Tomb J 6 |
| V.2 | Structures in Gateway area | XX.3 | Entrance of Tomb J 7 |
| VI.1 | Structures in Gateway area | XXI.1 | Entrance of Tomb J 8 |
| VI.2 | Structures in Gateway area | XXI.2 | Byzantine tombs in area K |
| VII.1 | Southeast wall complex | XXII | Nabataean Pottery from various areas |
| VII.2 | Foundations of west wall of Nabataean temple | XXIII | Nabataean Pottery and other objects |
| VIII.1 | Foundations of west wall of Nabataean temple | XXIV | Lamps from Tomb J 5 |
| VIII.2 | Nabataean temple from north | XXV | Juglets and Censers from Tomb J 5 |
| IX.1 | Crypt below central adytum chamber of Nabataean temple | XXVI | Jugs and Bowls from Tomb J 5 |
| IX.2 | Wall C of Nabataean temple with inserted Byzantine tombs | XXVII | Craters from Tombs J 6 and J 7 |
| X.1 | Atrium of North Church | XXVIII | Lamps from Tomb J 6 |
| X.2 | Nabataean temple: staircase area | XXIX | Lamps and Juglets from Tomb J 6 |
| XI.1 | Wall D of Nabataean temple | XXX | Bottles, Juglets, Incense Burners and Saucers from Tomb J 6 |
| XI.2 | Bath room northeast of Nabataean temple | XXXI | Craters, Jars and Jug from Tomb J 6 |
| XII.1 | Bath room northeast of Nabataean temple | XXXII | Juglets and Bowls from Tomb J 7 |
| XII.2 | Byzantine structures east of Nabataean temple | XXXIII | Bronze and Iron Jewellery from Tomb J 5 |
| XIII.1 | East end of south aisle of North Church | XXXIV | Jewellery from area H, Tomb 1 |
| XIII.2 | Remains of Byzantine structure on Nabataean temple podium | XXXV | Tomb finds from area K |
| XIV.1 | South stylobate of North Church | XXXVI | Jewellery from Tomb R 3 |
| XIV.2 | Chancel of North Church | XXXVII | Coins |
| XV.1 | Wall H beneath apse of North Church | XXXVIII | Coins |
| XV.2 | Apsē of North Church | XXXIX | Coins |
| XVI.1 | Apsē of North Church | XL | Architectural Pieces |
| XVI.2 | Robbed out area northwest of Nabataean temple | XLI | Architectural Pieces |
| | | XLII | Architectural Pieces |

LIST OF TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
I. Published Sherds from Area <i>n</i> 8 (1950–51) from Stratum III	8
II. Pottery from below the Hall in <i>jk</i> 20/21 (1950–51 season)	11
III. Pottery from inside Square Tower (1950–51 season)	12
IV. Pottery from Area B Central	18
V. Pottery from north of Walls 12 and 7	20
VI. Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area. (Assemblage A)	40
VII. Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area. (Assemblage B)	41
VIII. Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area. (Assemblage C)	43
IX. Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area. (Assemblage D)	44
X. Nabataean Pottery by Locus	53

LIST OF PLANS

In pocket at end of volume

- 1 General Plan of Site (Iron Age, Nabataean and Byzantine remains)
- 2 The Iron Age
- 3 The Nabataean Period
- 4 Nabataean Temple: Plan as Excavated
- 5 The Byzantine Period
- 6 The Arab Period
- 7 Area J: Iron Age Tombs
- 8 Tombs of Area H and K
- 9 "R" Tombs inserted into Nabataean temple podium
- 10 Location of areas excavated 1952–53 and section lines

LIST OF SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS

(for positions see plan 10)

In pocket at end of volume

- A–A North–south through Nabataean temple, looking west
- B–B North–south through Nabataean temple, looking east
- C–C East–west through Nabataean temple, looking north
- D–D East–west through vaulted chamber of Nabataean temple, looking north
- E–E East–west section through area V 1, looking south
- F–F Section/elevation east–west on north face of squares *ghijkl* (1950–51)
- G–G North–south section/elevation through southern defences, looking west
- H–H North–south section through stairway in Gateway area, looking east
- J–J East–west section in R 4, looking south
- K–K East–west section/elevation in R 31, looking north
- L–L North–south section R 6, 7, 11, looking west
- M–M North–south section R 6 Balk, 8, 9, looking west
- N–N North–south section R 7, 6, 6 Balk, looking east
- P–P East–west section R 6, 8, 10, looking north
- Q–Q East–west section R 3, 6 Balk, 2, 5, 6, looking south
- R–R North–south through midden of S 3, looking west and south
- S–S East–west through debris of S 4, looking north
- T–T North–south section through proposed reconstruction of Nabataean temple (see plan 4),
looking west

INTRODUCTION

The excavation of Dibon (modern Dhībān), the ancient capital of Moab, was initiated by Dr. Fred V. Winnett on behalf of the American Schools of Oriental Research in 1950. After two campaigns under his direction (autumn 1950 and spring 1951), the work was continued under Dr. William L. Reed (Dr. Winnett's successor as Director of the School in Jerusalem) in the spring of 1952. The results of their work were published in 1964.¹

The present writer was director of the excavations in two campaigns, autumn 1952 and spring 1953. He enjoyed one advantage over his predecessors. As he had participated in the expedition of spring 1951 (on the tell itself) and was responsible for the tomb excavations in 1952, he had acquired an extended experience of the special problems posed by the site. Further, as Assistant Director of the Joint British-American School excavations at Jericho in 1952 and 1953, he had the opportunity of working with Miss Kathleen M. Kenyon, the brilliant Director of the project, and had learned new methods of excavation by which the problems of Dhīban could—at least theoretically—be solved. Other members of the Dhīban expedition had enjoyed the same opportunity and employed the new techniques of digging and interpretation to good effect.

The learning of new methods, however, does not, immediately or automatically, produce the experience which must provide the basis for the correct interpretation of stratigraphy and materials found. The writer can, with the advantages of hindsight, see many nagging problems which might well have been solved by a little further judicious digging in key spots. He has no illusions, however, that all of the difficulties—recognized or unrecognized—could have been resolved.

A reader of the reports published by Drs. Winnett and Reed will be aware that stratification at Dhīban poses serious problems. It is not simply that their publication contains no stratigraphic sections by which layers of debris and occupation levels can

be related to preserved walls. Rather, it is a question of the almost complete lack of floor or occupation levels before the Byzantine period. The only exceptions to this statement are the occupation levels associated with the early walls, bin and oven of Area C² and, possibly, with the brick wall in Area B³. Further, Dr. Winnett suggested that his Stratum III below the Arab rooms west of the Nabataean temple might "represent the floor level of the Nabataean period."⁴ If, as seems clear from their reports, there is widespread evidence of Iron Age and Nabataean occupations, where are all the other floor levels and occupation surfaces which should be associated with them?⁵

This problem has not been entirely solved—as will be seen—but at least it is possible now to explain why such surfaces are missing. To anticipate, we may say that three factors have been at work which, together, have given rise to this situation. These are: (1) the insertion of great artificial fills; (2) the fact that the area excavated in the three seasons 1950–53 appears not to have been occupied by houses, streets and other domestic establishments throughout most of its history; and (3) long breaks in the occupation history which allowed erosion to remove dwelling surfaces between settled periods. The artificial fills not only created new, and higher, surfaces; the scraping up of fill from

² *Ibid.*, p. 43 b

³ *Ibid.*, p. 43 a

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 21 a

⁵ It is true that Dr. Reed (*ibid.*, pp. 39 ff.) says that "occupation levels could be readily determined for each of the periods" and distinguishes four strata in the Gateway area, but there is no drawn section to demonstrate the limits of each and the assignment of pottery to one stratum or another appears to depend in large part (if not entirely) on typological grounds only. While Dr. Winnett noted the natural stratification in some cases (as, for instance, in the fill under the hall at the north end, and below the flagstone floor of the Arab houses west of the Nabataean temple) and drawn sections (at that time unpublished) were prepared, the pottery was recorded by absolute depth and there is every indication that the excavation proceeded downward in horizontal levels, not in accordance with the real stratification. Where the strata were, in fact, horizontal it is possible to utilize the pottery which has been registered by depth only, but one can draw no firm conclusions in the absence of observation of sources of contamination such as foundation trenches, pits, and the like.

¹ Winnett, Fred V., and Reed, William L., *The Excavations at Dibon (Dhībān) in Moab. AASOR XXXVI-XXXVII* (1957–1958). New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1964.

the surrounding area removed what earlier occupation surfaces had survived erosion. The ceramic content of the fills can provide *termini post quem* for the occupation levels which once rested on them but, by their very nature, they will frequently contain mostly pottery of a much earlier period than that of the period in which they were formed, so making any precise dating difficult. Only rarely, at Dhiban, are there sealed loci or deposits on floors which can provide a more homogeneous and thus more precisely dated assortment of material. The heavy erosion between periods of occupation together with the fact that for long periods Dhiban does not appear to have been a fortified settlement will explain the presence of deep middens outside the city walls which contain large quantities of pottery but lack chronological precision.

To add to the confusion is the robbing to which the site has been subject in both ancient and modern times. We have already referred to the removal of earlier deposits to form artificial fills. Also, the need for stone for building in any period led directly to the robbing of the walls of earlier structures. Such depredations not only removed direct evidence but contaminated much of what was left. The insertion of Byzantine tombs into the Nabataean temple podium and the utilization of the earlier walls as side walls of the tombs successfully destroyed or contaminated the foundation trenches of these earlier walls. The free-standing "weli" built on top of the temple platform late in the nineteenth century signalled the re-use of one of the Byzantine tombs below it and spread havoc widely through the upper levels of the podium itself. When the Nabataean temple walls were robbed out, access was given to some of the Byzantine tombs and they were plundered and re-used. The temple was a quarry for the churches, the churches were robbed for the Umayyad structures, these were in turn re-used in Ayyubid times, and much of the stone work looted and carried off to the site of the modern village on the southern hill. Over what was left of the North Church, a cemetery was established which confused the shallow deposits there almost beyond redemption. All Iron Age tombs found in the 1952–53 season had been robbed and re-used.

It is true that such problems face most excavators but the worst effects can, at least in part, be overcome by the fact that strata, when distinguished, can be dated on the basis of an accepted ceramic typology. Such a typology is, however, not yet

available for East Jordan. While not a few tombs from ancient Ammon and Moab have been published, and parallels between their pottery and that from the tell or tombs at Dhiban can be drawn we are not thereby provided with any precise chronological yardstick. It is a well-known fact that tombs tend to be used over a long period and the individual pieces from East Jordan tombs themselves require dating. The same situation holds true for Nabataean pottery; until the extensive excavations carried out at Petra by Mr. Peter Parr on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem are published, the attempts made in this work to suggest a typology on the basis of the Dhiban excavations must remain hesitant—due in large part to the brevity of the Nabataean occupation and the small quantity of material. Byzantine pottery, with a few notable exceptions, is still difficult to date closely.

The ideal approach would have been a series of long trenches, dug with careful attention to the levels of debris or occupation surfaces, extending in several directions across the whole area to relate *stratigraphically* the structures of each period to one another and, as a whole, to the structures of earlier and later periods. Such sections were dug through the Nabataean temple itself and were continued outward over the church to the north and the defences to the south and east, but the robbing, collapse and general contamination already referred to make the stratigraphic connections less than satisfactory in many cases.

Under the circumstances, a critic may well ask what objective basis there is for the phasing given in our Table of Phases. A statement of the principles followed is obviously required. The established procedure of excavating by natural strata—distinguished one from another by changes in colour and/or texture—was followed; a record of the finds from each stratum was kept; finally, sections of each area were drawn to indicate graphically the relationship between the several strata and the various architectural features. The significant plans, sections, figures and plates of buildings and objects found are here published. Thus far, there is no divergence between the procedures adopted at Dhiban and those followed at other sites where modern methods are used. Our Table presents the conclusions reached—in the vertical columns—for the assignment of the various excavated strata in each area to the various historic periods.

It is necessary, however, to do more than arrange the strata of one area in order. Each area must be related to every other area on the tell, i.e. our Table of Phases not only gives a vertical relationship between the strata in each area but proposes a horizontal relationship between the strata of one area and those of other areas. Normally, such a horizontal connection is indicated by the clearly observable resemblances between the strata in question; the demonstrability of the connection is in direct proportion to the degree of contiguity. Where excavated loci are separated by unexcavated areas, the horizontal connections become less provable, or unprovable. The problem is, of course, eased by the presence of architectural features; e.g. the foundation trench of a wall should produce the same dating evidence in two widely separated areas—if it can be demonstrated that the wall passing through the two areas is in fact the same wall and that it has not been rebuilt or repaired. If, however, the identity of the wall in the two areas is itself *sub iudice*, no conclusions can be reached about the contemporaneity of the objects recovered from the foundation trenches in two separated areas.

This is the problem which faces us at Dhiban and we have approached it in different ways. We propose three Iron Age periods, two Nabataean, three Byzantine and two Arab, but the evidence available for such distinctions—in quantity, quality and dependability—varies considerably. The first two seasons of excavation, for instance, provided a great deal of information about the course, construction and relative order of the Iron Age Walls. The walls, however, were found in two non-contiguous areas and the data derived from one area could not be related to the data derived from the other. Furthermore, it was not demonstrated that the walls in question belonged to the Iron Age. The excavations of 1952–53 narrowed the gap between the two areas and, although they did not provide a physical connection they enabled us to discern architectural relationships which, in turn, seem to be best explained by the hypothesis of three separate Iron Age periods. That they are, in fact, of the Iron Age can be demonstrated from new dating evidence which also permits us to suggest a re-interpretation of some of the earlier data. That our conjectural reconstruction is, in large part, based on architectural considerations only (although we believe that the ceramic evidence does not contradict it), is reflected in our plan 2; the

absence of three Iron Age periods from our Table of Phases indicates that the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence for their existence was not found in the 1952–53 season.

The same approach was used in working out the Nabataean periods but the situation was somewhat different. No buildings of the Nabataean period had been found in the Northeast area in the 1950–51 season; our work in 1952–53, however, produced Nabataean remains (the temple) which complemented what had been found in the previous seasons in the Gateway area. The possibility of working out a Nabataean pottery typology could be considered and, in fact, was acted upon. But, because the pottery on which the typology is based is derived from the three seasons and there is no demonstrable stratigraphic relationship between the areas in question, the ordering of strata has had to depend on their relationship to architectural features which have been arranged in chronological sequence on the basis of architectural logic. If one denies the architectural sequence proposed, one automatically denies the validity of the ceramic typology.

We have proposed three phases for the Byzantine period but the assignment of individual structures (and the related ceramic deposits) to one of the three is not based on observable and demonstrable relationships of strata. We may, for instance, be able to demonstrate three periods in the “bath rooms” at the northeast corner of the old Nabataean temple and assign to each certain levels and the pottery and coins by which each may be dated. The vertical relationship of strata in our Table of Phases for areas R 4 and R 31 is quite clear. But there is no stratigraphic way in which we can relate any one of these periods in the bath rooms to the Byzantine structure on top of the temple (associated with Walls G and G 1), to the Gateway Church, to the two Byzantine periods reflected in the presbytery and atrium of the North Church, or to the Byzantine deposits outside the southeast corner in areas S 3 and 4. Each of these is a separate area which has no stratigraphic connection with the others. In such cases, we have used the pottery associated with each of the structures in an absolute sense. For instance, the pottery repertoire of the deposits preceding the earliest stage (the piazza) of the bath rooms, the construction of the Gateway Church, the building of Wall G and its pavement, and the material from the midden or collapse deposits in areas S 3 and 4 appears to be identical.

We have therefore assigned all of this building activity and the midden deposit to our earliest Byzantine phase A. Other Byzantine buildings (new or modifications) are related to these or to one another to arrive at the later phases B and C.

Our Table of Phases is therefore subject to modification. The order of strata within the vertical columns cannot be changed but in some cases the horizontal connections admit of adjustment. That such a method of phasing is unsatisfactory is admitted but it must be confessed that no other approach was possible. Our table at least presents the results of our excavations in a logical fashion and provides the evidence on which we based our conclusions; further, it has the advantages that if our conclusions prove unacceptable and other interpretations are preferred, the evidence is available in a form permitting its re-use.

For this reason, too, we have presented as much evidence as possible: the record—in plans, sections and photographs—of the walls and other features and the stratification associated with each, and the pottery and other objects deriving from the strata in question. The drawn sections are, in nearly every case, the work of the writer. In a few cases (e.g. the combined Elevation and Section K-K, the westernmost two metres of Section Q-Q, and all of Section L-L), the writer has adopted—and adapted—sections drawn by the site supervisors. The excavations of 1952-53 were carried out in a series of areas designated by letters and numbers (see plan 10)—squares of varying dimensions and shapes to fit the exigencies of the situation—related directly to architectural features and not to the grid worked out in the 1950-51 season. This grid, however, has been marked on our plans so that there can be immediate reference to the plans of the earlier seasons. The directions given in our plans, sec-

tions and photographic plates are those derived from the grid, although in practice and in the text (on occasion) a less exact orientation may be used. Likewise, the absolute height datum of 100 m. established in the first season over the square tower has been continued.

For the reasons already given, the parallels cited for pottery types are, on the whole, not those from tombs in East Jordan, for such parallels—though interesting—have little chronological value. Dating of the pottery relies primarily on parallels with sites west of the Jordan river—mainly Samaria, Hazor, Megiddo, Tell Beit Mirsim, Ramat Rahel and Shechem⁶ for the Iron Age, Qumran, Alaiyiq, the caves of the Judaean Wilderness, etc. for the Nabataean-Roman period—in order that the associated wares which may be peculiar to East Jordan may be dated on the basis of types common on both sides of the river.

We have already indicated that this report attempts a synthesis of the work of the three seasons 1950-53. We present the evidence of the 1952-53 season first, followed by an attempt to relate the results of the earlier seasons to it. It will be noticed that no attempt has been made to interpret or date every wall or feature discovered in those seasons; there is often insufficient evidence on which to base even the most tentative conclusion. But where there appears to be a logical coherence of the various structural elements in each period and where this architectural evidence is supported (or at least not disproved) by the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence, it is hoped that the broad results will stand the test of further excavation.

⁶ The Shechem material is available to me, as pointed out in the Preface, through the generosity of Dr. John S. Holladay.

CHAPTER I

DHIBAN IN THE MOABITE PERIOD

In this chapter the surviving architectural elements ascribed to the Iron Age will be brought together and an attempt made to provide relative and absolute dates. But before turning to this it is necessary to say a word about the evidence for earlier occupation of the site. In each season of excavation, Early Bronze Age sherds have been found (e.g. fig. 3.52, 59–61), but not one wall certainly attributable to this period has been identified. In view of what can now be demonstrated about the original topography and the stratigraphy of the southeastern part of the tell on the basis of the three years' excavations, 1950–53, it appears almost certain that this area was not occupied before the Iron Age when the importance of Dhiban as northern capital of the Moabite kingdom led to its expansion. If this is so, the town of the Bronze Age must be sought elsewhere—probably on the higher land further to the north.

In the first two seasons of excavation at Dhiban, large quantities of Iron Age pottery were discovered, but few structures could be securely dated to this period. The tower in squares *hj* 18 and the earliest wall abutting it (Winnett's Wall I) were ascribed to the Iron Age on the basis of inherent probability.¹ In the Gateway area Dr. Reed discovered, on or near bedrock, occupation levels which can, without doubt, be ascribed to this period;² he also suggested the possibility that his walls 12 and 7 in the same area may have been "part of a rather crude defensive system of the late Moabite period."³

Our investigation, in 1952–53, of the foundations of the Nabataean temple at the Southeast corner of the mound led to an interesting discovery: wherever excavation proceeded far enough and the results were not obscured by later constructions (particularly the Byzantine tombs), the foundation trenches of the main walls of the temple were seen to cut down into an early fill.⁴ This fill still reaches

a height in some places of approximately 100 m. (i.e. about two metres below the top of the podium wall) and our sounding into it reached 96.50 m. without touching bedrock. The fill itself is stratified but the "levels" consist only of successive tips of *hūwar*, soil, and stones which were thrown in mainly from the north and west. Nowhere is there a trace of a floor or occupation level.⁵ Such a great artificial fill must be retained on the east and south by substantial walls of a pre-Nabataean (at least pre-Nabataean temple) period. Its ceramic content should provide a clue to the date at which it was put in.

Pottery from this fill is illustrated on fig. 3.37–46, including three later sherds (nos. 40, 45, 46) which are intrusive. There can be no doubt that the fill is of the Iron Age and the parallels cited suggest strongly that it cannot be dated earlier than the last quarter of the eighth century B.C., although earlier material—going back at least to the middle of the ninth century—is present.

If the date of this fill is established, the age of the walls retaining it must be the same or earlier. It is, however, not possible in this area to be sure which walls are the retaining walls, because foundations of the Nabataean temple walls (the podium wall A on three sides and Wall B inside it) cut the connection between the fill and any pre-Nabataean constructions. We have, apparently, two walls, either of which could be the retaining wall required—the walls designated here as M and O. These two walls, although traced over a greater stretch in the 1952–53 season, were first seen in 1950–51. Professor Winnett noted that "excavation in area *n* 8 exposed the inner face of a city wall on the south side of the mound. . . . The wall manifestly antedates the Nabataeo-Roman temple at the Southeast corner of the mound, for the upper preserved courses of the temple pass over it."⁶ His section

⁵ Such an occupation level must once have existed; that it no longer exists is a result either of erosion in the period of the site's abandonment after the end of the Iron Age occupation (for over five centuries) or, more likely, of the activities of the Nabataean builders who removed a great deal of earth in the areas we have excavated to use as fill in the temple podium.

⁶ *Dhiban* I, p. 15 *a*; see also p. 20 *b*.

¹ *Dhiban* I, p. 16 and pls. 23 and 24.1.

² *Ibid.*, p. 43, under "Stratum IV," and pl. 88.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 42 f. and pl. 87 in squares *qr* 5/6 (see, now, our Plan 2).

⁴ See Sections A–A and C–C.

G-H⁷ shows this wall running under the Southwest corner of the Nabataean temple podium wall. It is the wall called O in this report. The same section shows another wall running parallel to Wall O but about 1.5 m. to the south. This wall is here called M. Although the outer, i.e. south face, of Wall M was not cleared (for other walls abutted it directly), enough was revealed to show that these two walls—O and M—are of similar construction. Both have offsets and are battered on both faces so that their distance apart at base is *c.* 1.30 m. and at their preserved tops *c.* 2.25 m. Wall O—for which alone clear evidence is available—tapers from a thickness at or near its base of about 2.00 m. to 1.10 m. at its preserved top. These two walls appear also in the plan⁸ and here we note two cross walls (the eastern appearing in elevation in the section just referred to) running north–south between Walls O and M. They are—as far as can be determined—approximately 1.00 m thick and are about 3.75 m. apart.⁹ The western wall is here designated M 1, the eastern M 2. To anticipate, it is suggested that this is one cell in a casemate wall of the Iron Age period.

During the 1952–53 season, it was possible to trace Wall O towards the east and north. As Plan 2 indicates, this wall runs eastward under the south podium wall of the Nabataean temple, but on a slightly different line. Its course is clear because the podium wall has been destroyed so low that the upper, projecting courses of the lower wall can be easily planned. This wall continues on about 2 m. beyond the point at which the podium wall turns north, and then itself turns north (pls. I.2; II.1, 2). At about 8 m. from the corner, Wall O bifurcates, one element turning sharply towards the northeast as Wall H, the other, Wall J, continuing on towards the north but diverging slightly from the podium wall towards the east (pl. IV.1). The latter comes to an abrupt, but apparently finished (i.e. not broken or cut) end, at nine metres beyond the point of bifurcation. At about 2.70 m. from its north end, an east–west wall (Wall K) emerges from under the east podium wall to abut Wall J. No south face of this wall was seen and no trace of

it was found in the soundings beneath the temple.¹⁰ We have already seen that Wall O precedes the temple on the south side because the podium is built over it. Here, too, because Wall K is earlier than the temple, the two walls, J and K, presumably form a complex which is earlier than the Nabataean temple. Neither Wall K nor Wall J, however, appears to be part of a city wall complex. The finished end of Wall J, its dimensions (only about 90 cm. thick), and its course (which does not appear to have any relationship with the city walls in the Northeast area)—all these factors suggest that the defence wall continuing Wall O must be Wall H.

Wall H is similar in construction to Wall O. It consists of medium to large-sized blocks of various shapes, fitted together with smaller stones in such a way as to present a reasonably smooth face. It has offsets on either side similar to those we have already noted for Walls O and M and has a thickness at the top (i.e. exclusive of the greater thickness lower down resulting from the offsets) of about 1 m. We must, however, distinguish two phases of Wall H. The lower, which is the continuation of Wall O, was traced only about 4.5 m. towards the northeast but a short length of it (about 2.5 m.) was seen where it passed under the eastern end of the North Church (pl. XV.1). If this line is projected, it will strike the square tower in about the middle of its south face. Our identification of Wall O/H with Wall I of the 1950–51 season (see below) requires that Wall I should have been found south of the tower in that season. It was not. The reason appears to be that, as Wall I north of the tower lay directly below Wall IV, it was expected that it would lie below Wall IV south of the tower. It was sought here without success, but, if our projection is correct, it actually lies further to the east. Of the later phase of Wall H (= ? Wall VB), which

⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. 25.2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 23.

⁹ There appears to be a slight error in the earlier plan at this point. The excavations of 1952–53 indicate that the western of the two cross walls was drawn about 1 metre too far to the west.

¹⁰ The width of Wall K is therefore unknown. There are other slight indications of constructions of the Iron Age in this area. As we shall see below, the Nabataean podium wall—Wall A (E)—ceases to have a foundation three courses deep just 1.25 m. north of Wall K and henceforth has only one course. This may suggest that earlier walls, contemporary with Walls J and K, lie hidden beneath the podium wall and the fill to the west of it. Our section A–A which, north of Wall C, coincides with the west face of our area R 1, also reveals strange offsets in the north face of this wall (see pl. IX.2). These, together with what may be a heap of debris on an earlier surface, could suggest an earlier (i.e. an Iron Age) wall on the line of Wall C. However, no such surface or offsets appear in the south section face of area R 1.

probably belongs to the Umayyad period, we shall treat in Chapter V.

Southwest of the Nabataean temple, we can trace Wall O only to the point where the cross wall M 1 has been built to create the casemate cell. There is no evidence that Wall O ever extended further west. In our plan, there appears to be a continuation (Wall T) but to the extent that excavation was pressed in this immediate area, there is no evidence that Wall T rests on bedrock while Wall O does. Wall T, in fact, forms part of a much later structure. Wall O, therefore, if it has a continuation, must pursue a more northerly (or, less likely, a more southerly) course immediately to the west of Wall M 1. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that Wall M—the other side of the casemate wall—appears also to come to an end at or about the line of Wall M 1.

Closely related to Wall O in this area is the so-called apsidal wall discovered by Dr. Winnett in area *mn* 8/9.¹¹ He says that it is “associated with the Early Bronze level in Stratum VIII at level 98.00 (see pls. 8:1 and 9:3).” While there is no doubt that occasional Bronze Age sherds have been found in the excavations in this part of the tell, it is also clear¹² that Iron Age pottery continues down to bedrock and there are no Bronze Age occupation levels in this area. Further, the photograph of *Dhiban* I, pl. 9.3 and the section of pl. 25.2 appear to indicate that the apsidal wall overrides the offsets on the north side of Wall O and must therefore be contemporary with or later than Wall O. The plan (*ibid.*, pl. 23) suggests, in addition, that the offshoot from the apsidal wall towards the line of the podium of the later Nabataean temple actually passes under that podium. Finally, Dr. Winnett’s description of the stratification in this area leads one to suspect that there is really no occupation level below his Stratum III, 99.62–.57 m. Everything below this, therefore, may well be a fill similar to that found beneath the Nabataean temple. If so, this fill covers the apsidal wall which reaches no higher than *c.* 98.22 m. (*ibid.*, pl. 25.2).

The dating of this fill is now difficult for there was apparently no segregation of material introduced from later foundation trenches and other

intrusions. The most obvious source of contamination would be the assumed foundation trench of the podium wall which must have extended down to at least 98.00 m. The published pottery from this area is given in Table I and it can be seen that it contains material dating at least as late as the end of Nabataean occupation in the early second century A.D.

This, however, does not give a true picture of this fill. Dr. Morton,¹³ in his Pottery Notebook (pp. 72 ff.), commenting on the pottery from *no* 8/9—an area which covers both Arab rooms southwest of the Nabataean temple—says that it is all Iron Age or earlier from 98.14 m. to 97.25 m. Above 98.14 m. up to 99.51 m. (Notebook, pp. 66 ff.) he says that the pottery is “mostly Iron” or “nearly all Iron Age” although there are later pieces. If there is nothing later than Iron Age below 98.14 and Iron Age wares preponderate up to 99.51 m. we are probably justified in assuming that in this area north of Wall O but west of the Nabataean temple we have an Iron Age fill similar to that already discussed lying under the temple. As this fill apparently covers the apsidal wall and this wall is closely related to Wall O structurally, it appears that the fill is later than the Wall O—apsidal wall complex. It should be noted that there is no reference to a foundation trench for Wall O in the earlier report. While, for reasons already noted, this silence does not automatically mean that no foundation trench existed, it is probable—in view of the fact that the fill covered the apsidal wall—that the fill was thrown up against Wall O. Only one further point need be noted here: the apsidal wall, like Wall J east of the Nabataean temple, comes to an abrupt but finished end.¹⁴ In neither case can an explanation for this strange treatment be offered.

Before discussing the relationship between Wall O and defensive works in the Northeast area and the Gateway area, it is necessary to describe Wall M. We have already noted that at its western end it appears to form, with Wall O, a casemate cell. Wall M, throughout its course, is encased on the south and, after both turn north, on the east by the Nabataean Wall N. Neither Wall M nor

¹¹ *Dhiban* I, p. 21 *b*.

¹² See our comments on the fill under the Nabataean temple, above, and the treatment of the fills under the Hall in the Northeast area and in the Gateway area below.

¹³ Dr. Winnett most generously put at the writer’s disposal his own notes, the field Registers, the pottery which had been brought back to Canada and Dr. Morton’s field pottery notebook. This last has been of great help, for it often comments on pottery which was not registered.

¹⁴ *Dhiban* I, pl. 9.3.

TABLE I

Published Sherds from Area n 8 (1950-51) from Stratum III
(99.62-99.57 m.) or below

Reg No.	Area	Level	Dhiban I, Pl.	
D 1618	n 8 m 8	99.40-98.60 m. 98.64-98.34 m.	18.12	Two pieces of flanged collar of bottle with rouletting on top. Pink buff ware with similar slip. Blobs of black paint or slip over rouletting. Nabataean.
D 1619	n 8	99.40-98.60 m.	18.8	Fragment of top of lamp with moulded decoration of circles and knobs. (see D 1632)
D 1631	n 8	99.65 m.	18.10	Fragment of top of lamp with moulded decoration and handle.
D 1632	n 8	99.65 m.	18.7	Fragment of top of lamp with moulded decoration of pellets in eggs. See Kahane in <i>Atiqot</i> III (1961), p. 126, fig. 3.26 and p. 135, no. 18—"second half of first cent. C.E. with a possible extension into the early second cent. C.E."
D 1657	n 8	98.34-97.80 m.	18.6	Base of a lamp with a quatrefoil mark. See Iliffe in <i>QDAP</i> XI, nos. 1-2, pl. IX.164, for a hexafoil mark on the base of a lamp from Jerash dated to the end of first to early second cent. A.D.
(Note: D 1657 was found associated with other sherds, unillustrated (D 1655,56,58,65), which Morton considered Arabic).				
D 1700	n 8/9	99.85-99.69 m.	16.12	Base of an Eastern Sigillata A plate: Outer dia. of plain (unprofiled) ring base 10 cm. Prob. like PCC type 253.1.

Wall N has been traced beyond a point some 9 m. north of the Southeast corner; their course beyond this point can only be surmised. On the south side, the outer face of Wall M runs parallel to Wall O. As we have already noticed, the south podium wall of the Nabataean temple ran over Wall O but was not perfectly aligned with it. Because Wall M runs parallel to Wall O and because it was obviously desired to have the Nabataean wall N aligned with the south wall of the temple, it was necessary to thicken Wall N as it approached the Southeast corner.

A glance at the plan, however, will show that, while the north and south faces of Wall M are quite clear southwest of the Nabataean temple, only an outer face is clear further east where the wall is encased by the Nabataean wall N. The explanation is probably quite simple. The photographs (pls. I-III) show clearly that the perennial weak point in the defences was at the Southeast corner. Here the Nabataean walls N and NN have collapsed outward, the result of two factors—unstable foundations based on a sharply descending bedrock, and the pressure of construction above. We must assume that the Iron Age walls at this corner were in a very bad state of dilapidation when the Nabataean occupation of the site began after more than five centuries of neglect. The Nabataean builders appear to have approached the problem in two ways. Wall O was still strong and well-preserved; Wall L (pl. II.2) or a predecessor of Wall L—running up from the south to abut Wall O

—became the dividing line between two platforms: a high one to the west and a lower one to the east. The platforms conceal the line of Wall M below, but the existence of Wall L suggests that it may represent an earlier casemate wall similar to Walls M 1 and M 2 further west.

Wall L and the western platform which it served as a curb or retaining wall¹⁵ were poorly preserved when found, because of the general collapse at the Southeast corner, but the original height of the platform could be estimated. The greatest preserved height of Wall O is about 100 m. (see section A-A), while the east wall of the casemate cell discovered by Dr. Winnett (i.e. Wall M 2) is about 99.70 m. and Wall M rises to c. 99.81 m. on the section line of *Dhiban I*, pl. 89. The platform, therefore, reached at least a height of 100 m. Since it assumes the existence of the Nabataean wall N on the south, but is also overridden, in part, by the south podium wall of the Nabataean temple, this platform is probably part of the major Nabataean reconstruction at this corner. Wall L is only about 1 m. thick and because it was not, apparently, supported on the east, it must have been rather unstable after the great stone fill of the platform was placed behind it. But the assumed predecessor of Wall L need not have been unstable in the Iron Age period when it served as a cell wall

¹⁵ Note the series of headers up against Wall L in plan and pl. II.2.

and would have had equal pressure from west and east.

East of Wall L, at a much lower level (c. 96.63 m.) than the height of the Nabataean platform west of Wall L, there is another stone floor or platform.¹⁶ It consists of three—at the most—preserved courses of large stones laid out in such a way as to form a quarter-circle running from Wall L to Wall W and up against the outer face of Wall O. Beneath this and extending from the outer, curved limit of this platform up to the inner face of the Nabataean wall (N) there appears, at first sight, to be another, lower platform. It was not ascertained whether this also abutted Wall L and Wall W or whether it goes beneath them; the former seems more probable. In fact, the appearance of two platforms is probably an illusion, the upper being the original surface, the lower in reality but the surface of a lower course exposed by collapse at this corner. We assume, therefore, only one platform between Walls L and W, that with a surface at about 96.63 m.

The fill over this stone floor is Nabataean; it may well be the floor of a crypt or basement, the superstructure of which has disappeared. The assumed upper story probably rose no higher than about 100 m., to accord with the platform west of Wall L but not to conceal the Nabataean temple above. Insofar as our Iron Age defences are concerned, however, we assume that Wall W (see pl. III.2) may represent, like Wall L, an earlier casemate wall. We assume, further, that just as the high platform west of Wall L conceals the inner line of the earlier Wall M, so does the lower stone floor bounded by Walls L and W conceal the line of Wall M on the east side.

While there is no direct evidence, we can safely assume that Wall M and the later Wall N continued north far enough to allow Wall W to abut them. Beyond this point, the line of the walls has not been traced but it can be inferred. North of Wall W and east of Wall H, soundings revealed Nabataean strata similar to those overlying the platform south of Wall W but they did not descend deeply enough to indicate whether there was also a stone floor here. Wall M appears to have turned towards the north and become Wall IV of the Northeast wall complex,¹⁷ although it probably

did not follow the straight course here suggested.¹⁸ The identity of Walls M and IV is also supported by the presumed southerly extension of the line of the heavy battered Wall II/III of the Northeast area.

We have already noted, in our treatment of Wall O, that both Walls O and M appear to come to an end immediately to the west of the casemate south-west of the Nabataean temple. What this may signify can only be discussed when we have arrived at some conclusions about the Iron Age defences as they have been discovered in the Northeast area and the Gateway.

The Northeast Area

During the 1950–51 season, Dr. Winnett discovered in this area a system of heavy defences which he describes in his report.¹⁹ His section through the defences²⁰ may now be supplemented with a new section drawn along the north face of Dr. Winnett's sounding in *jkl* 20–21 and through the wall complex in *gh* 21.²¹ As will be seen, all elements of the defensive system in this area (except Wall I) apparently assume a heavy fill behind. Wall I probably rests on bedrock; it rises to a preserved height of c. 95.60 m. in Winnett's section

another heavy wall which Winnett designated correctly the continuation of Wall IV, in spite of a slight change in direction. In support of the identification is the fact that this stretch of wall is preserved to the same height as Wall IV north of the tower (see *ibid.*, pl. 2.2,3) and has the same width. The fact that Wall IV north of the tower descends to about 95.64 m. where it rests on Wall I, while south of the tower, Wall IV appears to rest only on earth and no trace of Wall I was found, can best be explained by our assumption that Wall H (which we identify with Winnett's Wall I), if projected, would abut the square tower east of Wall IV. The latter wall would therefore rest on it but overhang it to the west, so explaining why Wall IV south of the tower does not descend deeper and why Wall I was not seen south of the tower.

¹⁸ The Iron Age plan indicates that Wall M/IV would pass under the apse of the North Church at about the point where the short stretch of wall was discovered which was assumed, because of its line, to be part of Wall H. As no trace of Wall M/IV was found, it is probable that it ran further to the east, probably following the contours of the hill.

¹⁹ *Dhiban* I, pp. 14 f.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 24.1. On this section, Dr. Winnett refers to the walls by Roman numerals; in the text he uses Arabic numerals. We have followed the former practice but draw attention to the fact that his Wall V (5) must be distinguished from our Wall V ("vee") which is the continuation eastward of Wall B (N) of the Nabataean temple.

²¹ See section F–F. The unpublished north and west "elevations" of Dr. Winnett's deep sounding have been superimposed. To the east, the position of Wall III A is dotted in but its exact position and its relationship to the stratification is unknown.

¹⁶ See plan 3, section C–C, pls. II.2; III.1

¹⁷ See *Dhiban* I, pl. 23. Winnett's Wall V runs over the square tower. Below it, and running south from the tower, is

and about 96.65 m. in the new section. Where it meets the square tower on the north side, its preserved height is *c.* 95.64 m. and it was followed down to about 94.44 m. The manner in which Wall IV is perched above Wall I²² would make it completely unstable without a fill behind it. At the same time, the fill—reaching up, as we shall see, to almost 100 m.—requires the existence of Wall IV to retain it. The logical conclusion is that Wall IV and the fill were part of one operation. Even so, as can be seen from Winnett's section, Wall IV tilted backwards and a buttress had to be inserted to support it.²³ Dr. Winnett assumed that the square tower was part of the Wall I system, re-used with Wall IV. On the basis of new evidence and a re-assessment of the earlier evidence, we now make the square tower a part of the Wall M/IV complex.²⁴

Wall II is a battered wall largely composed of stones and *hūwar* chunks and is obviously but a revetment against the earlier vertical defensive line against which the heavy battered stone wall III could be leaned. Walls II and III are therefore to be regarded as parts of one defensive work. These three lines of defence (Wall I, Wall IV, Wall II/III),

²² *Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1 and our section F-F.

²³ This buttress, visible only in Winnett's section, apparently did not extend as far north as our section. It must have been trench-cut through the fill for no foundation trench is shown, and its peculiar base line requires such an explanation. A part of the fill which preceded the buttress can probably be seen below it and behind Wall I in Winnett's section.

²⁴ The basis for our assumption is the construction of the square tower itself (see below, fn. 35) but there are other arguments. If we are correct in our assumption that Wall H is the equivalent of Winnett's Wall I and our projection of it is correct (see Iron Age plan), it would strike the south face of the square tower somewhere far enough east of its Southwest corner to be completely hidden under the later Wall IV. Such a junction would argue against the contemporaneity of Wall H/I and the square tower. One other comment should be made here. The plan of *Dhiban* I, pl. 23 shows Wall I meeting the Northwest corner of the tower cleanly—i.e. with its face in good line with the tower. The same plan shows the west face of Wall IV projecting inward from the Northwest corner of the tower by about 60 cm. The implication is that Wall I meets the tower neatly and Wall IV does not. This is surely an illusion. The west face (at least) of the tower is battered, but Wall IV south of the tower is shown to meet that face cleanly. The photographs of *ibid.*, pl. 2.2 and 3 reveal that the junction of Wall IV with the tower is the same north and south of it. Wall IV on both sides of the tower, therefore, should have the same offset, resulting from the batter of the tower. Wall I does not have such an offset because it is preserved only to 95.64 m.—too low to give rise to a visible offset from the battered tower.

as we shall see, must all belong to the Iron Age. All other walls in the area are later.

Here, as in the Southeast area, the dating of the walls must depend on an analysis of the fill behind the defence line and the earliest deposits outside and at the base of Wall III.

The pottery from the fill beneath the Hall in area *kl*—i.e. from west of the city walls—was registered by absolute level and square and this data was also marked on the individual sherds. Since Dr. Winnett's sections or "elevations," (see our section F-F) allow the placing of the individual sherds in some rough relationship to the stratification, we can reach certain conclusions on the date of the fill.

Dr. Winnett, in his report, pointed out that everything below the paved floor of the Hall consisted of artificial fill.²⁵ He noted that the pottery from the fill was mostly of the Iron Age, but included also Early Bronze and Arabic material; that Nabataean sherds were encountered as low as level 96.36-.04 m.; and that one Byzantine sherd—perhaps intrusive—was found at level 94.13 m.

The "West Elevation" reproduced on our section F-F indicates that under the west end of the Hall, in *kl* 20-21, the fill rises to at least *c.* 99.60 m. It originally rose even higher for it will be noticed that the lowest horizontal levels cut away the original tops of the fill tips. There is no floor or occupation level in the fill and it must all be treated as one. If, as we have noted above, this fill is probably later than Wall I but contemporary with the construction of Wall IV, it is essential to discover its date.

If the fill contained the pottery referred to by Dr. Winnett there can be no doubt that it is at least as late as Byzantine times and perhaps even Arabic times. But there are strong arguments in favour of considering such later material as intrusive. One source of contamination is immediately evident: the heavy stone wall, running east-west and forming the north wall of the Hall (and shown in elevation on our section F-F). Its foundation extends downward to *c.* 97.60 m. and the foundation trench must have been included within the sounding, for the section, as we have seen, was cut directly below the wall.²⁶ That such a foundation trench existed is demonstrated by the line of it shown in the "North Elevation" at the

²⁵ *Dhiban* I, p. 19 b.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. 7.3.

left of our section. There are other sources of contamination. When excavated, the pavement at the west end of the Hall was at about 100.10 m. but descended gradually toward the east to 99.80 m. At the east end of the room, in *j* 20–21, though the paving stones had been robbed out, their mortar bedding was preserved at *c.* 99.65 m.—thus leaving the levels below undisturbed.²⁷ Further east, however, outside the Hall in *hj* 20–21, the floor had completely disappeared. In this area also was the disturbance caused by the construction of the later Walls V A–B.

The pottery from the fill below *c.* 99.40 m. is all Iron Age (with, perhaps, a few Early Bronze sherds) with the exception of the following three sherds:

D 1550 from *kl* 21 at level 96.36–.04 m.
a painted Nabataean sherd

D 1551 from *j* 20–21 at level 99.16 m.
rim and side of a late Roman or Byzantine cooking pot

D 1641 from *hj* 20–21 at level 98.31 down
Byzantine jar handle

D 1550 is but a painted Nabataean fragment and may well be intrusive.²⁸ D 1551 comes from *j* 20–21 and may be from the area where the pavement and its mortar bedding had disappeared, or from the area of disturbance caused by the construction of the extension of the north wall of the Hall to the east (see section F–F). Sherd D 1641 comes from *hj* 20–21, probably also from the disturbed area east of the east wall of the Hall.²⁹ Professor Winnett mentions a Byzantine sherd from level 94.13 m. (see above). This sherd was not seen and does not appear in the pottery register. It can, at best, be intrusive.

Five other sherds have been excluded from consideration. They are D 1298–1303. They are marked as coming from *l* 21 and from a depth of 99.06–98.84 m. and are definitely late Byzantine or even early Arab; one at least is of the type called “Nebo Red on Light” or “Karak Dark on Light”

in this report and illustrated in several figures.³⁰ This type of pottery has nowhere else been noted among the sherds from below the pavement. The explanation is that these sherds, in the Register, are given as coming from *h* 21, not *l* 21, and are therefore to be considered as part of the late contamination in that area already referred to.

The preponderance of Iron Age sherds in the fill and the possibility of considering the apparently later sherds intrusive suggests strongly that the fill is of the Iron Age. Is it possible to ascertain a more precise date? It is beyond the scope of this report to attempt a complete analysis of all the pottery from the previous seasons; furthermore, not all of it was available for first-hand study. However, a sampling was attempted. From area *jk* 20–21, below 95.00 m., a total of 26 sherds was registered. Those still available for study are published in fig. 3.47–61. Those not seen are listed in Table II with the identifications given by Dr. Morton. On the basis of the sherds published and the parallels noted in the captions, we may date the whole fill to the late eighth century—a date already reached for the fill under the Nabataean temple.

TABLE II

Pottery from below the Hall in *jk* 20/21 (1950–51 season)
below 95.00 m. exclusive of those sherds illustrated in fig. 3.47–61

Reg. No.	Depth	Dr. Morton's comments in Pottery Register
D 1572	94.51 m.	Iron II
D 1575	94.51 m.	Iron II
D 1592	94.13 m.	Iron I
D 1593	94.13 m.	Iron I or II
D 1595	94.13 m.	Iron II
D 1596	94.13 m.	EI I
D 1598	94.13 m.	Iron II
D 1639	91.55 m. down	EB I
D 1673	90.05–89.53 m.	Iron II
D 1674	90.05–89.53 m.	Iron I
D 1698	90.05–89.53 m.	Iron I

On the basis of this dating for the fill we can assign Wall I to the Iron Age (for no earlier levels are present down to bedrock) but cannot date it more closely. Wall IV, however, must be contemporary with the fill—i.e. the latter part of the eighth century. Wall II/III must be even later. Before, however, turning to the evidence for the dating of Wall II/III, we may consider the date of the Square Tower.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. 25.1.

²⁸ This is apparently the sherd referred to by Professor Winnett in *ibid.*, p. 19 b.

²⁹ Morton comments on this sherd in his notebook (p. 31): “HJ—20/21; 98.31 down (just west of main wall 1 metre down). Mostly Iron Age; 2 Byz handles and 1 ribbed body sherd (see Cat. # D 1641).” The “main wall” is probably Wall III; a metre west of this and at level 98.31 down would locate the sherds in question in the strata of erosion following the collapse of the eastern extension of the Hall or, possibly, in levels disturbed by the construction of Walls V A and B.

³⁰ E.g. figs. 6.1–3, 10, 40–41; 7.1–5.

TABLE III

Pottery from inside Square Tower
(exclusive of Iron Age and earlier sherds)

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Level below datum</i>	<i>Description</i>
D 135	3.90-4.40 m.	Morton "Arabic" but sketch and description suggest Iron Age; not seen.
D 137	3.90-4.40 m.	Fish plate fragment, perhaps of local manufacture; Morton "Hellenistic."
D 138	3.90-4.40 m.	Ring base of plate (?), fine cream ware with dark chocolate slip on outside and underneath; Morton "Hellenistic."
D 139	3.90-4.40 m.	Fragment of a handle, drab brown slip, two ridges (?); Morton "Byzantine" but first cent. B.C. (? <i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 41.3); not seen.
D 699	5.40-5.75 m.	Morton "Hellenistic," but possibly Nab. unpainted; not seen.
D 707	5.40-5.75 m.	Morton "Hellenistic," but possibly Nab. unpainted; not seen.
D 714	5.40-5.75 m.	Painted Nab.
D 220	6.20-6.40 m.	Frag. of bowl rim. Morton "Hellenistic"; PCC, type 52.1.
D 221	6.20-6.40 m.	Frag. of bowl rim. Morton "Hellenistic"; but Iron Age? (see <i>Gibeah</i> pl. 20.1)
D 263	6.89-7.20 m.	Frag. rim of jug—Morton "Hellenistic"; possibly Nab.; not seen.
D 274	7.20 m. down	Sherd with paint—Morton "Nabataean"; not seen.
D 285	7.62 m. down	Sherd—Morton "Nabataean"; not seen.
D 336	9.60-10.00 m.	Large heavy zir rim—Morton "Roman"; not seen. On basis of Morton's drawing, it may be <i>Gibeon</i> , 1964, fig. 388 (end of Iron II); or, if stance given by Morton is wrong, <i>HI</i> , pl. LXXIV.30 (St. V).

This tower, discovered in 1950 in squares *jh* 18-19 is described by Dr. Winnett;³¹ he ascribes it to the period of Wall I and thinks it reasonable to attribute both to the time of King Mesha (middle of the ninth century B.C.—but see our comments above). He also shows how Wall IV assumes the tower's existence. It is difficult, then, to understand how the fill of the tower "was not stratified" and the pottery "ranged from Early Bronze to Early Arabic, indicating that the tower had been filled in during the Early Arabic period." It seems unlikely that the tower had such a long history of use—remaining clear of deposit over some 1500 years.

The datum for heights for the excavation in all three seasons at Dhiban was established, as we have already seen, at an arbitrary figure of 100 m. on top of the wall, i.e. Wall V A-B, which passed over the tower. The highest preserved point on the tower was approximately 1.35 m. below this, that is at 98.65 m. but it varied between that height and c. 97.90 m. (at the Southeast corner). The undisturbed fill of the two chambers of the tower must, therefore, be considered as beginning below this last level. There is no published stratification of the tower, but—as noted above for the 1950-51 season generally—each sherd bears its square designation and its absolute level or a height below

datum which can, of course, be translated into an absolute level.

The pottery from the deposits within the tower, described at first as "filling within the buttress" and later as "inside the tower" has been put at the writer's disposal by Dr. Winnett. For some reason all sherds above 96.10 m. appear to be missing but Morton's descriptions and ascriptions in the Register are available. Below this level, many of the registered sherds have been seen and, where they have not been seen, there is no reason to disagree with most of Morton's ascriptions.

Of a total of 257 sherds registered, and 88 seen, by the writer as from within the tower, all are EB to Iron I (or Iron II) except the thirteen listed in Table III. Of those above 7.62 m. below datum, only two (D 135 and D 139) were considered by Morton to be as late as Byzantine. If the writer's ascriptions of these (based on Morton's descriptions and drawings, for the sherds were not seen) are accepted, the evidence is strong that the tower received its latest fill in the early Nabataean period—the late first century B.C.³²

Below 7.62 m. below datum, down to 11.00 m. below (where digging stopped) only one sherd later

³¹ *Dhiban* I, pp. 15 f.; see also plan, *ibid.*, pl. 23, and photographs, pl. 2.1-3.

³² Presumably the tower remained in use, and open, to the end of the Moabite period; after a gap in occupation of over five centuries, and the arrival of new settlers on the tell, the tower received its final fill.

than Iron Age was registered: D 336 (see Table III). Because Morton considered this to be Roman, his description may be of some importance: "Large, heavy neck rim of big jar. Reddish colour. Flint grits. Smooth outside, rough inside. Cut in colour" (*sic!* From the sketch, Morton means "undercut collar.") The diameter of the rim is given as 18 cm. From 10.00 m. to 11.00 m. below datum, a total of thirteen sherds is registered (D 315–18, 346–54). All are ascribed by Morton to Early Bronze or Iron Age I. Where the pottery has been seen and is sufficiently distinctive, or the descriptions and the rough drawings in the Register provide sufficient information, it is possible to confirm this dating but to lower it in some cases to Iron II. The weight of evidence is very strong, it appears, that D 336 is either dated too late or is intrusive. If it is excluded from our reckoning, we can posit two periods of fill within the square tower: one from Iron II and one from the early Nabataean period.

Even the earlier fill within the tower, however (especially as the base of the tower was not reached), cannot provide a firm date for its construction. The excavations carried down west of the tower, in area *j* 18, to determine the relationship between the tower and the city walls may provide evidence.³³ There appear to be only two sherds, clearly from this area, registered:

D 1512. *j* 18, 99.57–.24 m.

"Fragment of horizontal loop handle with deep groove. Buff ware with reddish slip." It is ascribed to Late Roman-Early Byzantine, third to fourth century. This piece was seen and is of a type well-known at Dhiban (see fig. 9.30–36). It is probably of the sixth century.

D 1678. *j* 18, 98.31–97.51 m.

Fragment of a rim of a jar. Morton ascribed it to Iron II.

Morton's comments in his notebook, however, provide more information:

(a) "J 18/19; 96.94 (W. of sq. tower)

Many small Iron sherds of usual varieties. . . . 2 pushed up ledge handles [see *Dhiban* I, pl. 14.3, 4] . . . There is one Byz sherd with choc. br. slip; 1 Rom. sherd in 2 pieces, and 3 frags of hard baked, no grit, gray core, cream slip ware that would be called Arabic in an-

other context. Perhaps they are earlier?" (pp. 68 f.)

(b) "HJ-18/19; 94.15 (W. of sq. tower)

All Iron Age, inc. one frag. of flat base and one rim frag. of Iron II bowl (Cat. # D 1709)" (p. 70. # D 1709 was not seen)

(c) "H-19; 95.64–94.44 (W. of sq. tower)

Iron Age. c. 12 small Iron sherds, no forms. 1 quite small sherd has burnished red slip. 1 sherd, dark gray interior, exterior, & core, finely levigated, no grits, hard baked, seems later." (p. 71).

The evidence from the sounding west of the tower indicates only that the fill contained chiefly Iron Age material but that later sherds, perhaps down to Byzantine, were present at least in the upper parts. We know that disturbances were introduced by the building of the church in this area and that these penetrated at least to 97.70 m.³⁴ There is, then, the strong possibility that we have in this area—and resting against the square tower—a fill similar to that found further to the north under the Hall.³⁵

One other sounding made in 1950–51 may provide evidence for the dating of Wall II/III. A photograph³⁶ shows the south section face of Square III which was excavated just north of the square tower and east of Wall V and came down on top of Wall II (which we assume to be merely a revetment against which Wall III was leaned) and Wall III. Later, a trench was cut southward along the east face of the tower to trace its line. As Wall V ran over the top of the square tower at its preserved height of 98.65 m., it can be seen from the section that Wall II (which surrounded and lay

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17 *a* and pl. 5.4.

³⁵ I.e. the square tower, Wall IV and the fill are contemporary. It seems unlikely that the two chambers in the tower were used as living spaces, for they measure only 3 × 1 m.—although they could have been kept open and used for storage. Further, no entrance to the tower was found below its preserved top and here there was a doorway with sill (?at about 99.00 m.) and jambs well preserved to a height of three courses (*Dhiban* I, p. 15 *b* and pl. 2.2,3). An entrance at this height would be possible after the fill was inserted (i.e. at the time of the construction of Wall IV); if, however, the square tower is considered to be originally contemporary with Wall I, the entrance could only have been reached in that earlier period by a ladder. As the whole arrangement of the doorway argues for an approach on the level or by a short flight of steps, we conclude that the tower was not contemporary with Wall I.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. 2.1; see also section A–D, *ibid.*, pl. 24.1.

³³ *Dhiban* I, p. 16 *a* and pl. 2.1–3 for photographs.

against the tower) must have risen to at least 97.50 m. or 2.50 m. below datum (the top of Wall V). In our new section (F-F), Wall II rises to at least 98.00 m., and there seems little doubt, from the evidence of the slope of the outer face of Wall II in the far section of the photograph referred to in the preceding footnote, that Wall II originally rose to at least the preserved height of the tower, i.e. 98.65 m. or 1.35 m. below datum. A study of the pottery from Trench I Square III, below 1.35 m. down from datum should provide an indication of the date of Wall II and so a *terminus ante quem* for the square tower and a *terminus post quem* for Wall II/III, even though there is the possibility of contamination from the foundation trench of Wall V.

The sherds in the Register noted as coming from above 1.60–1.75 m. below datum are mixed to Arabic. But below this, i.e. from 1.75–4.90 m. below datum, they are consistent; of eight sherds registered (D 94–101, but only D 94 seen), Morton ascribes two to EB, five to Iron I, and one to Iron I or II. Although the evidence is slim, the dating of Wall II to the Iron Age appears to establish the fact that the wall complex II/III is also of the Iron Age.

Finally, the excavations carried out against the outer face of Wall III should at least provide a *terminus ante quem* for its construction. During the 1950–51 season, great quantities of fill were removed from in front of this wall and a partial plan was made.³⁷ As elsewhere, the pottery was recorded by area and absolute depth. Unfortunately, as can be seen from our new section, E-E, the stratification runs down at an angle of approximately 45 degrees; there is therefore no way in which the pottery of the first campaign can be used to date the levels of debris and to deduce, from them, the structural history of the wall. As excavation had not reached bedrock in front of the wall in that earlier season (it had, in fact, reached only the line marked on our new section), in 1952–53 the sounding was carried on down (as area V 1)—but now conformable with the natural stratification—to bedrock at 86.05 m. To achieve this result, it was necessary to narrow the sounding considerably (to 1.5 m. and later to 1.00 m.; see pl. IV.2). At the same time, because of the slope of the stratification, a sampling of all strata including the

uppermost was possible without extending the 1950–51 sounding further to the south.

The section (E-E) presents the results graphically. Perched on top of the great battered wall III was a smaller wall, IIIA, which can be seen in our photograph (pl. IV.2) and in the photograph of the wall taken in 1950–51.³⁸ This wall is about 1.10 m. thick and was obviously constructed after the fill had accumulated outside Wall III, for it runs straight across to the north, above the fill, on the line of the salient in Wall III and enters the north section (see section F-F). Its destruction is marked by the level recorded as V 1.1. The pottery from this level consisted in large part of Nabataean fragments (of which two pieces are illustrated in fig. 4.1, 2), but Byzantine wares were also present (no. 3)—probably of the sixth century A.D. The levels above V 1.1 (noted here as “plus”) contained pottery down into very late Byzantine and Umayyad times.

Wall III proper consists of 17 or 18 courses, mostly of heavy blocks, seated close to, or definitely on, a horizontal line, but battered at an angle of about 15 degrees from the vertical. At the outer angle of the salient in the wall, as already pointed out by Dr. Winnett,³⁹ the blocks were heaved up at an angle of a few degrees from the horizontal. The chinks between the large blocks were filled with smaller stones but many of these have now fallen out. There is no evidence of plastering. The wall rests on bedrock, scarped to receive it, at about 86.05 m. Between courses IX and X, the site supervisor noted a wider opening than usual, filled with earth rather than stones; he felt that the courses below this line were more poorly constructed and had wider gaps between than those from course IX upwards. On the basis of this structural evidence, it was at first considered possible that Wall III had two stages.

The strata below V 1.1 fall into two clear phases: levels 2–14 and 15a–21 on the drawn section. The lower phase contains great masses of ḥūwar chunks, stones of all sizes including large rectangular blocks and, in general, light brown soil. This material appears to be the primary debris from a collapse of Wall III—the large blocks representing the facing of Wall III, the smaller stones and ḥūwar chunks the “wall” II against which Wall III rests. The upper phase consists of level upon level of soft

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 14 ff.; pls. 3; 4.1; 23; 24.1.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 4.1.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 14 b.

gray or brown soil with small stones and gravel—the result of erosion by wind or water combined perhaps with midden debris.

The lower phase contains only five diagnostic sherds (fig. 4.35–39), all of which appear to be Iron Age and specifically of the late seventh and early sixth centuries B.C.⁴⁰ If we may consider them representative, the Iron Age date of Wall III is demonstrated; the date at which it fell into disuse cannot be earlier than late seventh century B.C.

The question of a possible rebuilding of Wall III in the Nabataean period does not concern us here.⁴¹ We may, however, anticipate our conclusion by saying that the evidence of the upper fill and the lack of Nabataean defensive works elsewhere argue strongly against such a reconstruction.⁴²

Iron Age Material in the Nabataean Temple Podium Fill

Having discussed the evidence from the base of Wall III as it bears on the end of the Iron Age occupation at Dhiban, we should note the other major sources of information for this event. These are, of course, the Iron Age tombs (which will be treated separately) and the Iron Age material contained within the fill of the podium of the Nabataean temple. As we shall see, the tombs strongly corroborate the evidence from in front of Wall III—that Dhiban ceased to exist as a city soon after 600 B.C.

The same conclusion must be drawn from an analysis of the pottery in the Nabataean podium fill. This came, obviously, from two sources: it consists of the earth dug out of the earlier Iron Age levels when the foundation trenches of the temple walls were cut; it also, presumably, contains additional material removed from the surface in the immediate vicinity of the temple to build up the core of the podium to the desired height. In both cases, the fill should contain a cross-section of Iron Age pottery from the earliest period of occu-

pation of this part of the tell to the latest. It will, of course, be mixed with Nabataean sherds which will indicate the date at which the fill was brought together. In order to provide as broad a picture as possible of the Iron Age pottery of Dhiban, we publish a large assortment of the pottery from this Nabataean fill (figs. 1, 2). If the chronological spread of this pottery be a true guide, we can posit an occupation of this part of the mound beginning about the middle of the ninth century B.C. and continuing down into the Babylonian period. Proportionately, the parallels—particularly with Samaria and Hazor—suggest that the main period of occupation at Dhiban paralleled Samaria, periods III–VII (i.e. c. 840–700 B.C.) and Hazor strata VIII–VA (i.e. from shortly before 840 B.C. to 722 B.C.) with an extension down into the late seventh or early sixth century (based on parallels with Ramat Rahel and Tell Beit Mirsim).⁴³ There is no evidence of violent destruction anywhere in this area of the mound; we may therefore assume that the town flourished in spite of political changes of master until it finally ceased to be of any importance in the early part of the sixth century when the Moabite kingdom itself ceased to exist.⁴⁴

It is now necessary to turn to the Gateway area and see whether such an historical reconstruction as is here predicated can fit the structures found there.

The Gateway Area excavated in 1951–52

We have already seen that there is strong evidence for a lacuna of over 500 years in the occupational history of Dhiban (at least so far as this southern area of the tell is concerned) between the end of Iron Age occupation and, roughly, the end of the first century B.C. when the Nabataean occupation appears to have begun. We must therefore seek, in the Gateway area, those defensive works which on structural grounds, if no other, can be shown to have preceded the Nabataean building.

The Iron Age buildings discovered by Dr. Reed were on or near bedrock in his Area C, at c. 97.50 m.,⁴⁵ and a somewhat higher level (c. 98.50 m.) in Area B. The former appears to have been a house; the pottery associated with it, and a Carbon-14 reckoning for grain piled up on the floor (in this case bedrock) suggested a date of

⁴⁰ It is significant that the best parallels for all five pieces come from Ramat Rahel (see also *TBM* Stratum A) and are there assigned to the period 608–587 B.C. (*RR* 1961–62, pp. 30, 123 f.). The deposit would therefore coincide in date with the latest material from the Nabataean podium fill (see below).

⁴¹ The date of the upper phase will be discussed, below, in our treatment of the Nabataean occupation.

⁴² As we shall see, the only structures so far found at Dhiban constructed of ashlar with the typical Nabataean diagonal dressing are the Nabataean temple and the wall found by Dr. Reed (*Dhiban* I, pls. 41–43). Such dressing was not observed on any block in Wall III.

⁴³ See figs. 1.6, 27, 46, 61–66; 2.16, 24–30.

⁴⁴ See Van Zyl, *The Moabites*, p. 158.

⁴⁵ *Dhiban* I, p. 43 b; pl. 50.1, 2; and plan of Area C in pl. 88.

about 850 B.C. for this occupation.⁴⁶ Dr. Reed's Wall 12 cut through the remains of this house and must be subsequent to it. This wall, "faced with unhewn stones between which was rubble fill, was 3.58 m. in thickness and still standing to a height of 2.82 m., appears from its size to be a part of a city wall. . . ."⁴⁷ The absolute preserved height of Wall 12 is approximately 99.80 m.,⁴⁸ a height conformable with the heights of Wall O and M to the east. As this wall was apparently cut down when the Nabataean staircase was constructed, its original course to the east beyond this point is mostly conjecture. Unless, however, it turned somewhat to the north during its course across the Gateway area, it would not make a join with any of the walls in the O/M complex. Such an alteration of course may be reflected, as Dr. Reed saw, in the line of his Wall 7.⁴⁹ It is described as a "single-course wall,"⁵⁰ apparently because only the north face was seen. But a photograph⁵¹ shows how it was cut down at its eastern end and it is probable that it had a rubble core like Wall 12. Its preserved height, though not given (*c.* 99.00 m.?) appears to be such that the later staircase could have passed over it. Any original connection between Walls 12 and 7 is presumably hidden beneath the staircase. If, however, the north face of the former is projected to meet the latter and this, in turn, is given a width equal to the former, we have a very broad wall crossing the Gateway area and joining up with the O/M complex as shown in our Iron Age plan 2. The manner of the connection—i.e. to the outer face of Wall M and the outer face of Wall O (rather than the inner face of Wall O)—suggests strongly that the Wall 12/7 complex is contemporary with Wall M and the casemate system rather than with Wall O alone. If this conclusion be accepted tentatively, Wall 12/7 belongs—like Wall M and Wall IV—to our second Iron Age period.⁵²

Dr. Reed also discovered, in his area B, a brick wall and several stone walls concerning which he commented: ". . . there is good reason to think a number of houses dating to *c.* 850 B.C. existed in

this area."⁵³ The plan and photographs suggest that the brick wall (Reed's Wall 22) and the stone wall (his Wall 20) both rest on bedrock and are probably contemporary although it is hardly likely that they belong to the same building.⁵⁴ Certainly Reed's Wall 21, which runs north-south between and over these other walls, does not reach down to bedrock and must be later.

Wall 20 is a substantial wall, built of large, roughly squared blocks. Its width is not known, for only its north face was exposed, but it is at least 1.30 m. wide.⁵⁵ Its extent, too, is not known. Area C was not excavated to bedrock in the area which would have shown the continuation of Wall 20 to the west. Its eastern end, within Area B, appears to be eroded—possibly breached by wash-outs (see below).

Because of its size and course, we have assumed that it was a city wall of the Iron Age and, in our Iron Age plan, have projected it to east and west. The connection assumed to exist with Wall O and the apsidal wall is of course unprovable but is, perhaps, logical. If we are correct in the assumption (but not necessarily in the actual connection as drawn in our plan), the brick wall (22) in Area B is probably the south wall of a house inside the city wall, and the space—some 1.75 m.—between this wall and the assumed city wall is a street. This reconstruction provides us with a continuation of Wall O across the Gateway area and gives us a wall of our Iron Age period I in this area. If, of course, this is true, the house in Area C must have been extramural.

Before turning to the dating of these earlier defence structures we must describe the evidence for the existence, in the Gateway area, of a wall contemporary with and similar in construction to, the great battered wall II/III of the Northeast area.

Dr. Reed discovered and described a heavy wall in the Southeast corner of his area E⁵⁶ to which he assigned no number but which we have designated as Wall P. In his description of the Nabataean wall in Area A, Dr. Reed comments: "at the west it appears to abut against a less well-constructed wall (Pls. 41.1; 42.2 at left) which may have been a part of a ramp leading from the south to the en-

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 48 ff.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 42 b; pls. 46.1; 49.2; see our plan 2.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, section E–E, pl. 93. The measurement disregards the later (Arab) wall which runs along the north side of Wall 12 in the drawn section.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pl. 87 and our plan 2.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 42 b.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pl. 49.1.

⁵² The pottery evidence for dating will be given below.

⁵³ *Dhiban I*, p. 42 a.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. 88; see also pl. 47.1 (Wall 20 to right, Wall 22 at left and Wall 21 beyond) and 2 (Wall 20 at lower left, 21 at lower right, 22 beyond).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, section D–D pl. 92.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. 87; see our plan 2.

trance of the city." Work in this area in the 1952–53 season was confined to drawing the stratification of the balk left between Dr. Reed's areas B and E on the west, and area A and Dr. Winnett's excavations north of this on the east, and then removing the balk. This operation exposed a greater length of Wall P and allowed us to reach certain conclusions about it. In addition to substantiating Dr. Reed's statement that Wall P is earlier than the Nabataean constructions (because the Nabataean wall—our Wall N—does cut into the core of Wall P and the Nabataean staircase overlies it), we were able to see that it, in fact, resembles Wall III of the Northeast area very closely (pl. V.1, 2). It is built of large, roughly squared blocks, measuring up to more than a metre long by about 50 cm. high, laid horizontally, but battered at a slope of about 15 degrees from the vertical (see section H-H). The blocks are greatly weathered (pl. VI.2), in contrast with the stones of the Nabataean wall N and the rough blocks which rest against Wall N and appear, at first glance, to be a continuation upwards of Wall P (see section G-G). The course of this wall is roughly south-westerly and, even where it has not been seen, other walls (e.g. the "triple wall" in Area E⁵⁷) betray its line. It should be noted, also, that this line is almost perfectly parallel to the north face of Wall 7. If, as appears certain, Wall P is the equivalent in the Gateway area of Wall II/III in the Northeast area, it is more than a coincidence that it should run parallel to Wall 7 (which we have considered to be an element in the Iron Age period 2 defence works) just as Wall II/III runs parallel to Wall IV (also of the Iron Age period 2 defence works) in its course north of the square tower (though not south of it).

The highest preserved point on Wall P is *c.* 96.75 m., in area E, although it *appears* (see below) to rise higher at the point where it touches the end of the Nabataean wall (Wall N). It must have originally climbed considerably higher. We have already seen reason to believe that the height of the Iron Age fill behind Wall O and M was at least 100 m. A putative fill in the Gateway area must have risen at least as high. Wall M (Reed's Wall A 1 in Area A) rises to 99.81 m.⁵⁸ The Nabataean

staircase at the south end of Reed's Area B rose at least to 98.80 m.⁵⁹ and, as we shall see, probably higher. The top of the fill beneath the Arab rooms west of the Nabataean podium wall is about 99.60 m.,⁶⁰ and Dr. Reed's Iron Age Stratum IV is sealed at about 100.00 m. above the bin in Area B.⁶¹ We have therefore, in our Iron Age plan, shown a hypothetical upper line for Wall P at the 100 m. mark—just as we have carried Wall III up to the same level in the Northeast area. The projection of Wall P to the east with an upper line at 100 m. and a base at *c.* 91.58 m.⁶² indicates that it originally ran inside the line of the later Nabataean Wall N (which, as we have already said, cut into its core) and ran up to the outer face of Wall M. Unfortunately, the construction of Wall N (and the later Wall NN) has virtually destroyed the original connection with Wall M and we cannot say positively whether Wall P turned abruptly to meet Wall M at a sharp angle or continued along smoothly on its course (as we have assumed for the junction of Wall III with Wall IV) to meet Wall M. In favour of the latter alternative is the row of blocks shown on the plan abutting the face of Wall M obliquely and having the same height as that wall (i.e. *c.* 99.80 m.). As planned, the relationship between this row of blocks and Wall NN is not completely clear but it must be more than a coincidence that in line and in height they fit exactly the assumed line of Wall P at its topmost level. If they constitute, in fact, the preserved top of Wall P, it is quite clear how the later Wall N abutted Wall P in its upper course but, because Wall P was battered, had to cut into its core at lower levels.

We have thus proposed three periods of Iron Age defence construction in the Gateway area corresponding with the periods in the Southeast and Northeast areas. Before turning to the evidence for dating these elements, it is useful to draw attention to the basic topography of the area insofar as it has a bearing on the existence of artificial fills. Our idealized section G-G through the defences on the eastern side of the Gateway area shows the level

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, section D–D, pl. 92.

⁶⁰ See above; this is the approximate level of Winnett's Stratum III in this area (*ibid.*, p. 21 a).

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, section C–C, pl. 91; the bin shown in the section contained the pottery of *ibid.*, pl. 72.1,2,5; as the sealing floor is apparently Byzantine, the Iron Age and Nabataean floor levels must have been even higher.

⁶² I.e. on bedrock (*ibid.*, pl. 89).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. 87. It does not concern us whether this triple wall is earlier than, contemporary with, or later than Wall P; it is the angle at which it comes to an end which suggests the line of Wall P.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 89 and our section G–G.

TABLE IV
Pottery from Area B Central

<i>Dhiban I</i> Pl. No.	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Parallels</i>
57.1 (72.1)	D 3182	IV (Bin)	<i>Meg</i> I, pl. 13.67 (St. I); <i>H</i> III/IV, pl. CCLVII.27 (St. II); cf. also <i>H</i> I, pl. LXXXI.1-4 (St. II). All these examples have same bag shape and small mouth but have only two handles.
57.2 (72.2)	D 3074	IV (Bin)	Examples with four handles: <i>L</i> III, pl. 81.120 (from tomb 120, before 700 B.C.); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 60.4,6 (St. A); <i>SS</i> III, fig. 20.1 (from E 207, last quarter of eighth century B.C. Examples with two handles: <i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.1 (St. VII); pl. LXVII.11 (St. VI); etc.
72.5	D 3181	IV (Bin)	No close parallels but see <i>Meg</i> I, pl. 18.93 (jar, St. III-II, much larger than Dhiban jar); <i>H</i> II, XCIX.1 (crater, St. IV, larger mouth diameter than Dhiban example); <i>ibid.</i> pl. CI.17 (jar, St. IV, no handles).
73.5	D 3186-5	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXX.1,3,9 (St. VA).
73.6	D 3186-1	IV	? <i>SS</i> III, fig. 4.11 (period III); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 67.3,4,8; <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 25.4,5 (St. A— <i>TBM</i> examples have no lip).
73.7	D 3183-1	IV	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 14.13 (from E 207); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 65.25; <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 21.8,15 (St. A).
73.10	D 3154-11	IV	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 9.6 (period VI); <i>H</i> II, pl. XCVII.6 (St. VA); <i>Meg</i> I, pl. 3.74 (pinched; St. IV-III); <i>Jericho</i> II, fig. 257.2-9 (late eighth into seventh century).
73.12	D 3162-6	IV	Cooking-pot (?) like <i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.11 (St. VII); pl. LXIX.6,7,8,9,12 (St. VI); pl. LXXXV.10 St. VA).
73.13	D 3162-9	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXI.6,8 (St. VIII); <i>H</i> III/IV, pl. CCXVIII.14 (St. VII); <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXI.1 (St. VI); <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 33.17.
74.2	D 3186-4	IV	Originally (?) two-handled like <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 40.7.
74.7	D 3154-10	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.5 (St. VA); cf. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 12.2 (period VIII) and, possibly, <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 60.
74.8	D 3183-5	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVII.13 (St. VI); XCIX.4 (no handles, St. IV).
75.3	D 3166	IV	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 4.17 (period III).
75.7	D 3162-8	IV	
75.10	D 3183-3	IV	See pl. 75.3 (no. D 3166) above and compare this high ring base bowl with high foot bowls of <i>SS</i> III, fig. 14.
75.11	D 3162-2	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVI.7 (St. VI).
75.17	D 3178-1	IV	<i>H</i> I, pl. LVII.6 (St. V); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 52.12,13 (St. A) (or like <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 36.10,15,16 (Iron I?))
75.18	D 3199	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVII.11; LXVIII.4,6 (St. VI); XCIV.2,4,10 (St. VA); XCIX.6 (St. IV).
76.1	D 3162-5	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.1 (St. VII); LXVII.10 (St. VI); LXXXIII.8 (St. VA); XCIV.1,2,3,6 (St. VA); XCVIII.14 (St. IV)
76.6	D 3186-2	IV	See pl. 75.17 (no. D 3178-1).
76.8	D 3183-2	IV	See pl. 75.17 (no. D 3178-1) and <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 36.15,16.
76.9	D 3162-4	IV	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVIII.4 (St. VI); LXXXIII.13; LXXXIV.4 (St. VA).
76.10	D 3199-1	IV	See pl. 75.18 (no. D 3199) above.
76.11	D 3152-2	IV	If a cooking-pot, like <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXV.10 (St. VA).

of bedrock (or assumed bedrock) in various parts of the area and reveals a gradual falling off towards the south with an abrupt drop under walls M and N to a level of c. 91.58 m. in front of Wall N. At the western limit of excavations in this area, the situation must be much the same. Section E-E of the 1951-52 season⁶³ shows bedrock at about 97.60 m. north of Wall 12. Section D-D of the

same year⁶⁴ reveals that excavation to the south of the staircase reached c. 96.75 m. without touching bedrock and we can assume from the continuation downward of Wall P (which rested on bedrock at c. 91.58 m. to the east) that bedrock here, too, must have dropped off rather abruptly. The contour of the Gateway area from east to west is not so clearly documented. We may note, however, that bed-

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pl. 93.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. 92.

rock was reached at c. 98.50 m. north of Wall 20 in section D-D,⁶⁵ at about the same level in section C-C⁶⁶ (if this is bedrock) and, again, further to the east,⁶⁷ at 97.22 m. and 97.12 m.⁶⁸ (if this is bedrock). It would appear, then, that the Gateway area is, in fact, a rather broad, shallow bay reaching up into the tell from the deep ravine delimiting it on the south. Wall O appears to have been built near the crest of the abrupt slope, but further to the west the descent of bedrock is more gradual and Wall 20 did not enjoy a similar natural defence line. Even so, any city wall across the Gateway area must fulfill the double function of defence and retaining wall. If this is true of Wall 20, it must be even truer of Wall 12/7.

Unfortunately, it cannot be claimed categorically that the fills behind these walls are retained by them for no sections are published which indicate the presence or absence of foundation trenches for these walls. The relevant photographs,⁶⁹ for what information they provide, suggest strongly that there are no foundation trenches and that the fills must be contemporary with, or later than, the walls in question.

An attempt to date the assumed city wall 20 and the fill behind it must first take into consideration the stratigraphic position of the bin which contained the three jars (two of them virtually complete) published in *Dhiban I*, pl. 57.1, 2 (pl. 72.1, 2) and pl. 72.5. The data on these is provided in Table IV. This bin is sealed by a floor at about 100.00 m.⁷⁰ This floor appears to be Byzantine, while the pottery contained in the bin is Iron Age. It is obvious, therefore, that the floor to which the bin originally belonged was higher than the Byzantine pavement. The bottom of the bin is at about 99.50 m. Where the heights of Walls 20 and 22 are indicated,⁷¹ they appear to reach up to

99.75 m. and 99.60 m. respectively, and to rest on bedrock at c. 98.50 m. No definite indication of floor level is given but it must have been on or close to bedrock. If so, it is impossible for the bin to belong to the same period as Walls 20 and 22. As Table IV indicates, all the pottery from B central area is assigned by Dr. Reed to Stratum IV. If the floor to which the bin belonged was higher than the pavement now sealing it, presumably Stratum IV extended originally higher than the pavement and, although this cannot be demonstrated in the absence of a proper section, passed over the line of Wall 20 and was retained by another wall further south. This could be Wall 12/7, or 12/7 as strengthened by Wall P. The bin would then belong to one or the other of these two periods.

The parallels noted for the three pieces found in the bin (see Table IV) indicate that the bin probably belongs to the late seventh or early sixth century B.C. The bin, therefore, presumably belonged to the latest living surface (now completely disappeared) which went with Wall 12/7 as strengthened by Wall P—the latest of the three Iron Age periods at Dhiban. Wall 21, which is obviously later than Wall 20 and is aligned with the bin and Wall 7, probably belongs also to our Iron Age period 3.

The pottery of the fill into which the bin was cut should, in turn (if it passes over Wall 20 as it appears to do) date either the construction of Wall 12/7 or the construction of Wall P (if this entailed a raising of the dwelling level inside the city—an assumption we have not been forced to consider from the evidence elsewhere on the tell). Of the pottery in the fill, only one piece is complete or relatively complete—the platter of *Dhiban I*, pl. 75.3 (see Table IV). There seems little doubt that this piece, to be dated close to the middle of the ninth century B.C. is to be associated with the period of use of Wall 20 and the brick-walled building north of it.⁷² For the remainder, the preponderance of evidence appears to favour a late eighth century date—similar to that of the fills under the Nabataean temple and to the west of it already studied.⁷³

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 92.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. 91. It should be noted that there was no evidence of quarrying in the one area (Reed's Area A) where bedrock has been reached. This appears to make most questionable the assumption (see Van Zyl, *Moabites*, p. 77) that a ditch, 15 m. deep, had at some time been cut through the narrow neck joining the northern hill of Dhiban to the southern.

⁶⁷ I.e. below the Arab rooms west of the podium.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 25.2 and our section G-G.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pls. 46.1; 49.2 (Wall 12); 47.2 (Walls 20,22).

⁷⁰ See *ibid.*, section C-C, pl. 91. This floor, in fact, rests on top of one of the walls of the bin which rises, at section line, to about 100.00 m. The height for the bin wall of 99.46 m. given in section C-C was measured at 0.50 m. west of the real section line (see *ibid.*, pl. 88 and compare photograph of *ibid.*, pl. 46.2).

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, section D-D, pl. 92.

⁷² The bowl base, *ibid.*, pl. 75.10, belongs to the same period.

⁷³ We assume that the parallels with Stratum A of Tell Beit Mirsim mean only that certain types continued on for another century. Conversely, although there is no stratigraphic support for the assumption, these pieces could be intrusive (i.e. from bins, foundation trenches, pits, etc.) from the uppermost Iron Age occupation—our period 3.

TABLE V
Pottery from north of Walls 12 and 7

<i>Dhiban I</i> Pl. No.	Reg. No.	Stratum	Parallels
59.2 (72.3)	D 3227	IV (oven)	Pot or jar like (?) <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCXVIII.10–12 (St. VII).
73.1	D 3085–1	I	<i>Meg I</i> , pl. 20.121 (St. V); pl. 14.71 (St. VI–I); <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCXI.7 (St. IX–X); cf. also jug, <i>ibid.</i> pl. CCVIII.42 (St. IX).
73.2	D 3124–2	III	<i>Far'ah IV</i> , p. 557, fig. 3.1 (niv. 3); <i>H II</i> , pl. LIX.3,5 (St. VIII); <i>H I</i> , pl. XLVI.3 (St. IX–X); <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCXIII.3 (St. IX); CCXVI.3 (St. VII).
73.3	D 3174–1	III–IV	Cooking-pot. <i>H II</i> , pl. LVII.7,15 (St. VIII).
73.4	D 3090–2	III–IV	Bowl. <i>Meg I</i> , pl. 31.151 (St. V); <i>Meg II</i> , pl. 90.11 (St. V, but burnished); <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXIV.11 ff.; CLXX.1 ff. (St. XII); <i>H II</i> , pl. LIV.19 (St. VIII).
73.8	D 3085–4	III–IV	Bowl. <i>SS III</i> , fig. 1.2 (Period I); <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCX.1 (St. IX–X).
73.9	D 3174–3	III–IV	Censer (?). <i>H II</i> , pl. LIV.20 (St. VIII).
73.11	D 3088–3	III–IV	Jar rim. Like (?) <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXVIII.22, 24 (St. XII).
73.14	D 3205–1	IV	Bowl. <i>Meg II</i> , pl. 72.1 (St. VIIB–VIA); <i>Far'ah III</i> , p. 569, fig. 2.15 (but smaller); p. 579, fig. 9.6 (but smaller)—all LB; <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXIV.11 ff., CLXX.1 ff. (St. XII).
74.1	D 3089–2	IV	Jug. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCI.22,23 (St. XII?).
74.3	D 3069	IV “near Wall 7”	Bowl. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXXVII.9 (St. IX–X).
74.4	D 3089–3	IV	Crater. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXII.31 (St. XIII).
74.5	D 3124–3	IV	Crater. See above, pl. 73.4.
74.6	D 3205–3	IV	Crater. <i>H I</i> , pl. XLV.21 (large) (St. IX–X); <i>Meg I</i> , pl. 28.91 (Sg. V–III).
74.9	D 3088–10	III–IV	Ledge handle. EB
74.10	D 3088–8	III–IV	Sherd of pilgrim flask (?); Cypro-Phoenician (?)
74.12	D 3089–1	IV	Body sherd of (?) bowl with wheel-burnish inside.
74.13	D 3072	II “near Wall 7”	Spindle whorl.
74.14	D 3205–2	IV	Spindle whorl.
75.2	D 2988	IV “near Wall 7”	Base.
75.4	D 3085–2	II	Base of Jar. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCII.16 (St. XII).
75.5	D 3085–3	II	Base of Jar. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CCII.17 (St. XII).
75.6	D 3174–2	III–IV	Base. <i>Jericho II</i> , fig. 253.17 (and parallels cited).
75.8	D 3088–5	III–IV	Base of jug like <i>Far'ah IV</i> , fig. 6.10 (niv. 3).
75.9	D 3088–9	III–IV	Base.
75.12	D 3085–6	II	Crater. See our fig. 24.22,26.
75.13	D 3109–3	I “near Wall 7”	Crater. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXX.3 (St. XII).
75.15	D 3107–6	IV “near Wall 7”	Crater. <i>Meg II</i> , pl. 78.17 (St. VIA); like (?) <i>SS III</i> , fig. 6.16 (period IV).
75.16	D 3150–2	IV	Jar. <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 20.16.
75.19	D 3124–1	IV	Bowl like <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 36.7.
75.20	D 3194	III–IV “above Wall 7”	Crater. <i>H II</i> , pl. LXVIII.4,8,9 (St. VI).
76.2	D 3088–6	III–IV	Crater. <i>Meg I</i> , pls. 31.159; 32.162 (St. V); <i>H II</i> , pl. LXIX.3 (St. VI); <i>TBM I</i> , pl. 50.7 (St. B3).
76.3	D 3088–7	III–IV	Bowl. <i>Meg I</i> , pl. 32.166 (St. V); <i>SS III</i> , fig. 20.1 (E 207); <i>TBM III</i> , pl. 20.16 (St. A); <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 39.9.
76.4	D 3150–1	IV	Crater. Possibly like <i>Meg. Tombs</i> , pl. 71.4 with ridging on rim; cf. also <i>Meg I</i> , pl. 32.167 (St. V, but rim thickened).
76.5	D 3090–1	III–IV	Crater. <i>Meg. Tombs</i> , pl. 39.13.
76.7	D 3090–4	III–IV	Jar. <i>SS III</i> , fig. 4.20 (period III); <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 20.14.
76.12	D 3088–4	III–IV	Cooking-pot. <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXX.7 (St. XII).
76.13	D 3088–13	III–IV	Jar. <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 20.16; <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 35.18; <i>H III/IV</i> , pls. CLXVII.3; CLXVIII.18; CLXX.16; CCII.13,14 (all St. XII).
76.14	D 3088–2	III–IV	Jar. <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 35.13; <i>H III/IV</i> , pl. CLXVIII.1 (St. XII).
76.15	D 3107–10	IV “near Wall 7”	Crater. The type with ledge handle drooping from the rim is apparently typical of <i>Dhiban</i> : cf. <i>Dhiban I</i> , pl. 14.2.
76.16	D 3107–9	IV “near Wall 7”	Crater. <i>Gibeon</i> 1964, fig. 40.2,6; <i>H II</i> , pl. LXIV.6 (St. VII). <i>Holladay</i> fig. 48 B (840–810 B.C.).

The published pottery from north of Walls 12 and 7 is listed in Table V and suggested parallels given. We are, however, faced with certain problems of interpretation when we attempt to use this material for dating these walls. Dr. Reed discovered on bedrock, in Area C, the remains of house walls with associated oven and bin.⁷⁴ The pottery (particularly the cooking-pot found in the oven)⁷⁵ and a C-14 run on the quantities of carbonized wheat found on the floor gave a median date of about 850 B.C. for this structure.⁷⁶ The bottom courses of Wall 12 "rested on bedrock in places and on the tops of walls that were dated to the Iron II,"⁷⁷ i.e. the house walls just described. It is obvious, therefore, that Wall 12 cannot antedate 850 B.C. Unfortunately there is no direct evidence for dating this wall. The section as drawn⁷⁸ does not indicate earth strata associated with the wall and therefore no foundation trench. The photographs⁷⁹ are not of direct help although they do show that Wall 12 does run over the earlier house walls and does not penetrate everywhere the last half-metre to bedrock—a fact which suggests that the earlier house was probably covered with debris and hidden from sight when Wall 12 was built. There should therefore be a foundation trench of some half-metre in depth or more.

A further hint at the facts of the situation may be provided by Dr. Reed's terminology on the stratification. In our Table V it should be noted that the pottery is given as coming from Stratum IV, Stratum III-IV, Stratum III, or II or I. It is difficult to know exactly what this signifies. In describing his system of stratification⁸⁰ Dr. Reed says: "Occupation levels could be readily determined for each of the periods, Arabic, Byzantine, Roman-Nabataean and Iron II. However, these could be designated as Strata only after an analysis of the pottery and a study of the building plans for each Area and Stratum." We have assumed, on the basis of this statement, that a numbered stratum includes the pottery and other material in and below the occupation level assigned to that period; i.e. Stratum IV would include all pottery in and below the occupation level(s) assigned to the

Iron Age. If so, a sherd assigned to Stratum III-IV, for instance, must be treated as coming from Stratum III and, if of the Iron Age, intrusive into that Nabataean-Roman stratum. This appears to be Dr. Reed's usage, as for instance, in his pl. 74.11; 75.4, 5, 12, etc.

We are faced, however, with the fact that for the area behind Wall 12 (at least, and probably also behind Wall 7), there is no published Nabataean pottery from a pure Stratum III,⁸¹ and apparently no Byzantine pottery from a pure Stratum II. This must call in question the system of stratification, at least insofar as it has been applied north of Walls 12 and 7. In fact, we are forced to assume that the pottery registered as coming from north of Walls 12 and 7 represents at least two deposits—though both of the Iron Age: the material of roughly the middle of the ninth century B.C. associated with the house (on bedrock); and much earlier material overlying it which has been imported as fill. Only thus can we explain the quantities of pottery of the Iron I period (e.g. pls. 73.1, 4, 8, 11, 14; 74.4, 5; 75.4-6, 13, 19; 76.2, 4, 5, 12 and particularly the jar rims of Gibeah type from the eleventh century (pl. 75.16, 17; pl. 76.7, 8, 13 and 14). We cannot even conjecture the source of this material but it bears witness to an occupation in the Iron I period at Dhiban, no structural traces of which have yet been found.

There is, in fact, only one piece published from behind Walls 12 and 7 which must be later than the middle of the ninth century. The large bowl of pl. 76.3 with its parallels from Samaria, Tell Beit Mirsim and Gibeon cannot be earlier than the last quarter of the eighth century and may be considerably later. If it is not intrusive—i.e. the result of digging down from a surface overlying the fill—it must date the fill. There is one other piece—pl. 75.20—said to be from "above Wall 7." This need not be brought down as far as the bowl rim just referred to, but the problem here is whether this represents a fill over Wall 7—i.e. after it was destroyed or superseded.

It is, unfortunately, impossible to reach a decision on the date of the fill behind Walls 12 and 7 on the basis of the pottery published. However, as we have noted in our discussion of the fill north of Wall 20, there is every likelihood that the fill buried Wall 20 and ran southward to be retained

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 43 b and pl. 88.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 59.2 (72.3) and Table V.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 48 ff.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 42 b.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 93.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, pls. 46.1; 49.2.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 40 a.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, pl. 68.2, a gray ware Nabataean bowl, may come from this area but is said to be Stratum I—so it is "intrusive."

by another wall. It would, therefore, have run over the fill behind Wall 12/7 just discussed but would have formed, with it and the construction of Wall 12/7 one building operation. We have, therefore, in our plan of the defences of the Iron Age in this area (plan 2), conjectured that Wall 20 is in some way the chronological equivalent of Wall O/Wall I, that Wall 12/7 is contemporary with Wall M/IV and that Wall P is a strengthening of Wall 12/7 in this area just as Wall II/III is a strengthening of Wall IV in the northeast.

This reconstruction of the Iron Age defences of Dhiban leaves one question unanswered: why should the period 3 works (Walls II/III and P) be confined to certain parts of the mound and not encircle it completely. As far as Wall P is concerned, we have already answered this question in part by showing that the evidence suggests strongly that there was a shallow bay in the Gateway area reaching up from the deeper ravine which bounded the tell on the south side. The bay would form a weak point in the natural defences of the site; it is also probable that drainage from the top of the mound would naturally follow this course and undermine any wall line crossing it. The solution would be to construct a retaining wall/defence line across the mouth of the bay roughly on the line of the deep east–west ravine and to insert behind this a fill which would bring the level of the area up to the level on either side. Wall 12/7 is probably this line. Continuing weakness at this point due to the outward thrust of the fill required the strengthening of the wall by the construction of the massive battered Wall P.

There appears to have been a similar topographical feature in the northeast. Dr. Winnett has already noted, in his discussion of the square tower:⁸² “Rather oddly the north wall of the [north] chamber [of the tower] ended abruptly at level 93.00 where it rested on earth, whereas the south and east walls continue on down. This suggests that there was originally a depression in the mound at the point where the tower stands.” He also noted⁸³ that Wall IV had settled—i.e. tilted inwards at the top—“necessitating the construction of a buttress against its inner face.” Both phenomena suggest that a bay or bays existed also in this area originally, leading up into the original

hill on which the city was built from the valley to the east.

Unfortunately, few rock levels are available. At the bottom of the deep sounding under the Hall, rock was reached at about 89.70 m. Some 21 m. east–southeast of this point, at the base of Wall III, bedrock was struck at about 86.05 m. A rise of only about 3.65 m. in 21 m. suggests that the valley or bay ascended only gradually up from the east (see section F-F). To account for such a deep fill, however (i.e. a fill rising up to about 100 m.), it is necessary to assume that bedrock rose sharply to the north and south of the bay. This conclusion seems to be supported for the area to the south by what we know of the square tower. We have already seen that the north wall of the tower ceased abruptly at 93.00 m. The clearance of the southern chamber of the tower descended slightly below 11 m. from datum—i.e. c. 89.00 m.—without reaching bedrock. The relationship between these two levels suggests that the tower was originally positioned on a slope falling off sharply towards the south. The original topography in this Northeast area, therefore, must have consisted of two bays—more or less east–west in course—running up from the valley delimiting the mound on the east and separated by a high “ridge” on the southern slopes of which the square tower was placed. The fill behind the square tower,⁸⁴ then, would be a filling of the southern bay similar to the filling beneath the Hall. This southern bay must have been rather wide at its mouth for, if we assume that Wall IV and the tower were constructed to hold the fill and that the later Wall II/III was built to withstand the outward pressure of the fill, the extent of Wall II/III towards the south betrays the area of weakness. Whatever may be the details of the underlying rock contours, there seems no doubt that there were natural weaknesses in the terrain from a defence point of view which made the city walls unstable and required constant attention—both in the Northeast and Gateway areas. It is probable that the difficulties of defence posed by these weaknesses explain the lack of Early Bronze occupation in this part of the tell. Presumably the town of this period was restricted to the higher parts of the hill to the north—perhaps beginning immediately north of the great depression under the Hall.

⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 15 b.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, pp. 14 b–15 a.

⁸⁴ This fill was followed down west of the tower to 94.44 m., although it is not clear whether this level marks bedrock or the limit of excavation.

One other topographic conclusion must be drawn. As the line of defence represented by Walls II/III and P does not encircle the Southeast corner, it must be presumed that this area marked a height—an elevation, a ridge, or small hillock—delimited to the west by the bay of the Gateway area and to the northeast by the southernmost of the two bays already described. Unfortunately rock contours in this area are completely lacking. We can only note that excavation under the Nabataean temple⁸⁵ reached 96.50 m. without touching bedrock, and that the sounding outside Wall N⁸⁶ reached c. 91.00 m. (with the fill still Byzantine!).⁸⁷ All the evidence supports the conclusion that the valley surrounding the mound had its low point at the Southeast corner.⁸⁸ We may conclude perhaps, that it was the hillock at the Southeast corner of the mound, protected by valleys to the east, south and west, which first attracted some ruler of Dhiban and encouraged him to extend the city walls in a loop (Walls I, H, O, 20) to enclose it. The intimate connection of the apsidal wall and Walls J, K with the city wall suggest that he built some structure on the hill within the loop at the same time, although its details cannot be made out beneath the later Nabataean temple.

Conclusions: Archaeological and Historical

We may sum up our conclusions on the Iron Age defences of Dhiban as revealed in the three years of excavation as follows:

Period 1: The city wall consists of Wall 20 (Gateway area), Walls O and H (Southeast area) and Wall I (Northeast area). The apsidal wall and Walls J, K form part of some official building closely connected with the

city wall. The brick wall 22 and the street south of it (in the Gateway area) belong to the same period but are not situated on the Southeast hillock proper. The house in Reed's area C is of this period but presumably extra-mural. The evidence from the Gateway area is that this complex is to be dated to about the middle of the ninth century B.C. The house in Reed's area C is outside the wall and cannot provide definite information on the dating of Wall 20 but there is no evidence of earlier occupation below it. The one complete bowl (Table IV, pl. 75.3) presumably gives a date to the building of which the mud-brick wall 22 is a part. Both of these buildings (i.e. those in areas C and B) have their floors on or near bedrock. This defence line and the structures associated with it were superseded by Period 2 defences and buried beneath the fill of that period.

Period 2: The city wall complex consists of Wall 12/7 (Gateway area), Walls M/IV (Southeast and Northeast areas), the square tower, and—probably—the cell walls of the casemate (M 1, M 2, L, W). This line of walls is dated by the fills behind it in all three areas dug to about the last quarter of the eighth century on the basis of ceramic parallels with sites west of the Jordan River. No occupation levels of this period have been found in any area and the assumption is that they were higher than the later Nabataean and Byzantine floors. The disappearance of these surfaces and the upper parts of the fill could well be a result of erosion during the centuries Dhiban lay deserted before the Nabataean period.

Period 3: Construction of battered walls II/III in the Northeast and P in the Gateway area. Apparently no similar strengthening was required at the Southeast corner. Assumed to belong to this period is the building in the Gateway area represented by Wall 21 and the bin. No occupation levels of this period have been found in any area (see above, under period 2) but we have reason to believe that the contents of the bin date this structure to the very end of the seventh or early sixth century; as this date for the desertion of Dhiban is supported by the Iron Age content of the fill of the Nabataean podium and by the pottery found at the base of Wall II/III, we may assume that the bin and Wall 21 belong

⁸⁵ See sections A–A and C–C.

⁸⁶ See section R–R.

⁸⁷ This is important. Note that further west, in Dr. Reed's area A, bedrock outside Wall N (the Nabataean wall) was reached at 91.58 m. and there was, above bedrock, a deposit of pure Nabataean-Roman material which was of unspecified but obviously considerable depth (see *Dhiban* I, p. 40 *b* where it is reported as consisting of six levels—"6 through 11"). Below the level of 91.00 m. reached in area S 3, therefore, we must allow sufficient depth to accommodate an unknown further accumulation of Byzantine and, below that, Nabataean (and Iron Age?) destruction deposits.

⁸⁸ Dr. Reed, in his treatment of the water supply (*ibid.*, p. 46 *b*), refers to the traces of a reservoir or pool to the southeast of the mound (see aerial photograph, *ibid.*, pl. 28.2) the present surface of which (at its centre) is 88.34 m. This measurement suggests that the original rock surface at this point lies considerably deeper.

to the last phase of Dhiban's existence and that the city itself came to an end probably in the early part of the sixth century. We have, however, no good evidence for dating the construction of Walls II/III and P. As they must be later than the complex of period 2 and earlier than about 600 B.C. we can safely place their construction in the seventh century.

Given the above archaeological framework, is it possible to suggest more exact historical dates? More specifically, can any of these constructions be equated with those carried out by Mesha, king of Moab, and recorded in the Moabite stone?

It must be significant that the earliest occupation on this Southeastern part of the mound coincides almost exactly with the floruit of Mesha—about 840–30 B.C. Dr. Winnett, in his exegesis of the relevant passages of the Moabite stone,⁸⁹ comments: “The name *Qrhh* which Mesha gave to his new foundation is usually explained from Heb. *qorhah*, baldness, bald spot, but it seems unlikely that a royal foundation would have received such an undignified name. Ar. *qurhah*, prominent, outstanding, and Syr. *q^crihā*, prominent, offer more promising clues to the meaning of the name in Moabite.” As a matter of fact, either derivation can make sense if considered to refer to the knoll we have assumed to exist under the later Nabataean temple. Perhaps Mesha, as a native of Dibon, knew this bare hillock outside the city wall which had the nickname of “bald spot” (or “Old Baldy”) and, when he became king, determined to build his royal quarter there. Certainly, as we have seen, it was blessed with natural defences, being fronted to east and south with deep ravines and cut off from the site of the main city to the north by a deep bay; to the west was another bay underlying what was later to be the Gateway area. Once the former bare hill top had been crowned with Mesha's new constructions, it became “the prominent” area of the city—not in overall height but at least in importance—for it was Mesha's acropolis (*h³fl*,⁹⁰ i.e. “swelling” or “acropolis,” perhaps another double entendre similar to *qrhh*).

If we are correct in our analysis, we could expect to discover traces of Mesha's constructions below the Nabataean temple at the Southeast corner. As we have already noted, however, excavation did not reach bedrock in this area. On the other hand, the

apsidal wall and Wall J (with their strange ends), and Wall K which abuts Wall J, may represent part of his building programme. Although the brick wall in the Gateway area (Reed's wall 22) is possibly contemporary, it need not represent a major structure in the royal complex. But the scraps of wall are too exiguous to attempt any reconstruction of a palace, a temple, and the other appurtenances of a royal quarter.⁹¹ Only the discovery of the Mesha stela in the Gateway area assures us that the historical connection of Mesha with this area is a real one.

For more than a century after Mesha's death, the history of Moab is obscure.⁹² There is, however, in the archaeological record at Dhiban, no indication of any destruction or break in occupation of the city. If Dhiban changed hands, between Moabite and Israelite rulers, during this period, such a change has left no trace in the archaeological record. In fact, if our analysis is correct, the next major building period at Dhiban (our period 2) must come in the latter part of the eighth century during the period of Assyrian domination. No historical event known to us provides an occasion for this but we may, perhaps, suggest a course of events which could account for it.

Jeroboam II (786–46 B.C.) had apparently brought at least the northern part of Moab once more under Israelite control, but his successors were unable to maintain it. Further, the campaigns of Tiglathpileser III and his successors finally brought Israel to an end with the destruction of its capital, Samaria, in 722 B.C. This course of events favoured Moab. The removal of Israelite pressure allowed the kings of Moab to win back their lost territory, and their regular payment of tribute to the Assyrians from 731 B.C. on delivered them from the repeated inroads and plundering of their armies. Moab could have enjoyed a return of relative prosperity which would provide the financial means for such a major defensive work as is represented by our period 2.

The occasion for such work may be provided by Moab's departure, on one brief occasion, from her policy of loyalty to Assyria; she appears to have joined in the revolt against Sargon II in 713–12 B.C. instigated by Ashdod.⁹³ The decision to join the

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 6 b.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9 a, b.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, and *ANET* pp. 321 f.

⁹² *Ibid.*, pp. 9 f.

⁹³ *ANET*, p. 287 a. This revolt of Ashdod appears to have led to a general rising in Palestine and the neighbouring coun-

revolt could well lead to the strengthening of Dhiban's defences in preparation for Assyria's vengeance, just as Hezekiah, a few years earlier, had prepared the city of Jerusalem to meet a similar contingency.⁹⁴ How the suppression of this revolt affected Moab—and Dhiban specifically—we do not know. As we have already seen, there is no evidence for a major destruction at Dhiban; the construction represented by our period 2 is not, therefore, a rebuilding necessitated by Assyrian depredations.

Throughout the remainder of the Assyrian period, Moab remained a loyal vassal and the references in the Assyrian sources say little but that she paid her tribute. There is one exception to this, however. One text⁹⁵ describing the military operations taken by Ashurbanipal against the Arabs refers to a king of Moab by name and recounts how this king apparently played a rather important role in the campaign: "With the help of Ashur, Sin, Shamash, . . . and by pronouncing my name which Ashur has made powerful, Kamashaltu, king of Moab, a servant belonging to me, inflicted a defeat in open battle upon Ammuladi, king of Qedar. . . ." Such important support from a vassal in a difficult campaign may well have been rewarded by Ashurbanipal; perhaps the Moabite king was granted permission to strengthen the defences of his capital. This seems, in the present state of our knowledge, to be the most likely occasion for the construction of our period 3—the great battered defences of Walls II/III and P. Whether or not this is correct, there can be little doubt that period 3 came to an end with the destruction of Moab as a state by Nebuchadrezzar in 582 B.C.⁹⁶ Although there is no evidence for a great destruction, the loss of Moabite independence meant the end of Dhiban's importance as a city. It was to lie deserted, undefended and apparently unoccupied,

for about five and a half centuries until under a new rule—that of the Nabataeans—it would recover some of its former prominence.

Small Finds of the Iron Age

Apart from architecture (and none of this, apparently, domestic) and pottery, little survives to give us an insight into the manner of life, the tools and weapons, the beliefs and practices of the rulers or the ruled in Iron Age Dhiban. The tombs, it is true, preserve much more than does the city mound itself. Several objects are of interest. The bent arm, in basalt, illustrated in pl. XXIII.8 (see fig. 38.15) is of importance for it is the first indication, to the writer's knowledge, of a school of official sculpture in Moab similar to that already documented for Ammon.⁹⁷ Unlike the figures found at Amman (with the possible exception of the torso fragment—Barnett's D) our arm is modeled in the round. If it is the left arm (and it is this arm which is bent in the Amman statues), we may possibly interpret the oblique strokes in the crook of the arm as the fringe of a shawl, but there is no evidence for a short sleeve such as is found on the Amman figures. Nonetheless, although it is but a fragment, it does suggest that inscriptions, such as the stela of Mesha also cut in black basalt, were not the only products of the Moabite stoneworkers and carvers. Dhiban, as the capital of a prosperous kingdom, no doubt displayed in palace and temple its sculptural tributes to king and god.

Another object is perhaps more closely connected with the official religious life. It is the badly broken lion's head of pl. XXIII.11 and fig. 2.57. What sort of object it originally decorated is unknown but it contributes some small dimension of artistic interest to the very little that we know about the Moabites. In the Iron Age tomb area (area J) was found the figurine of pl. XXIII.10 (fig. 28.45). There can be little doubt that it came from one of the tombs but what god (or goddess?) it represents is unknown. Finally, in a fill containing material as late as Umayyad was found the crude pottery vessel of fig. 6.35; if it is of the Iron

tries, supported by Egypt, but there is no indication of what punitive action Sargon took against the smaller allies once he had dealt with Ashdod.

⁹⁴ II Kings 18 ff.; and, particularly, II Kings 20:20 and II Chron. 32:30. It is possible that Isaiah's prophecies against Moab (Is. 15–16) date from this period when the prophet gleefully predicted imminent ruin for that state, deeply annoyed no doubt that she should have profited at Israel's expense.

⁹⁵ *ANET*, p. 298 b.

⁹⁶ *Dhiban I*, p. 10 b; Van Zyl, *Moabites*, pp. 156 ff. The prophet Jeremiah informs us that Moab had joined the general revolt against Nebuchadrezzar (Jer. 27:3) and his fulminations and threats against her (ch. 48) were finally fulfilled—though five years after the destruction of Jerusalem.

⁹⁷ G. Lankester Harding, in *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 18, 1950, pp. 266 f.; R. D. Barnett, "Four Sculptures from Amman," *ADAJ I* (1951), pp. 34 ff.; Y. Aharoni, "A New Ammonite Inscription," *IEJ* (1950–51), pp. 219 ff.; R. T. O'Callaghan, "A Statue Recently Found in 'Amman,'" *Orientalia* 21 (1952), pp. 184 ff.; Farah S. Ma'ayah, "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Jordan," *ADAJ IV/V* (1960), pp. 114 f., and pl. IV.1.

Age, we are still left guessing what purpose it served.

Conclusion

One must confess that even after three seasons' excavation at Dhiban the amount of new light thrown on the history and civilization of the Moabites is very meagre. One could have hoped to find the remains of a palace or a shrine with furnishings giving some idea of the aesthetic accomplishments of the Moabites and the religio-political influences to which they were subject. One can admire the strength of the great battered walls III

and P but for the rest we must confess that the Moabites showed little special skill—certainly nothing beyond their neighbours on both sides of the Jordan River. In fact, if we must judge merely by the material culture—the buildings, the pottery, the jewellery—whether it was found on the city site or in the tombs, we must say that the Moabites shared a civilization with those neighbors with few innovations or special contributions of their own. This judgment may have to be modified when more excavation is carried out, at Dhiban or other Moabite sites, but it seems unlikely that it will have to be changed completely.

CHAPTER II

THE NABATAEAN PERIOD

The excavations at Dhiban have found no evidence of occupation for a period of about five and a half centuries extending from the end of the Moabite kingdom to the renaissance brought about by the rise of Nabataean power.¹ While it is true that investigation was limited, in the years 1950–53, to the Southeast corner of the mound, the evidence of the tombs substantiates the gap; in spite of a wide-ranging search within a circumference of about one mile from the mound, no tombs of the intervening period have been found. Our purpose, in this chapter, will be to reconstruct the architectural features of Dhiban in the Nabataean period and attempt to date them. Of these, by far the most important was the temple.

The Nabataean temple, identified only as the "South-east Building" in the preliminary report,² must, when intact, have been a most impressive edifice. Even today, though destroyed to its foundations, it still occupies a commanding position on the southern end of the mound. Its site is, in fact, the same knoll which we have posited as the location of Mesha's royal quarter but now, as a result of subsequent Moabite and Nabataean fills, raised to an even more imposing height. Although completely ruined, the temple can be reconstructed in plan; with the aid of surviving architectural pieces and the help of parallel structures at other sites, it is possible to hazard a reconstruction in three dimensions.

A podium wall (Wall A on plan 4) averaging 2.15 m. thick on west and south and slightly thicker (2.40 m.) on the east, encased the walls of the temple proper. Where Wall A is best preserved, on the west, it consists of three heavy foundation courses above a bedding of smaller stones and occasional blocks descending to about 98.25 m. The top of the foundation is at c. 100.30 m. The superstructure consists of two courses of heavy blocks, the level of the top of the

first course being c. 100.78 m., of the upper c. 101.22 m. Above these ran a plain, unmoulded string course 22 cm. high and with a beveled setback of 15 cm. This, in turn, carried an orthostat course approximately 53 cm. high. The preserved height of the podium wall—and there is every indication that this was the original height—was about 102.00 m.³ It is built of irregularly shaped stones, packed with smaller stones, but faced with well-cut ashlar blocks, some of which still preserve the diagonal "Nabataean" dressing.

The podium wall measured 19 m. east to west and 25 m. north to south,⁴ reckoning from the southern face of Wall A to the line of the lowest step of the approach staircase. The southern wall rests on Wall O, the inner element of the Iron Age defensive works, but it does not follow its course exactly, nor extend as far as the point where Wall O turns to the north. Instead, the east podium wall was inserted west of this element of Wall O, leaving the space of the podium wall's foundation trench between them (section C-C). The east podium wall, at its north end also, differs from the construction of the podium wall on the west side. At about 1.25 m. beyond the north face of Wall K (an Iron Age wall overridden by the podium wall), the deep three-course foundations of the podium cease and from this point there is only one foundation course—its base at c. 99.70 m., i.e. the base of the uppermost of the three foundation courses on the west side of the building. Although the podium wall was not cut through at this point and no excavation was made beneath it, it is possible that this strange lack of deeper foundations is to be explained by an unseen wall underlying the podium and related in some way to Walls K and J.

The temple proper is bounded by Wall B on all

³ For an elevation showing the foundations and superstructure of the podium wall from the west, see *Dhiban I*, pl. 25.2.

⁴ The length of this west podium wall, as measured in the earlier excavations (*ibid.*, p. 20 and pl. 23), was given as 19 m. The disparity between this figure and the 25 m. now assigned is explained by the fact that the original wall was drastically cut back, apparently at the time when the North Church was built, and it was this curtailed length which was assumed at first to be the total length.

¹ On the history of the Nabataeans see Jean Starcky, "The Nabataeans: a Historical Sketch," *BA*, XVIII (1955), pp. 84 ff.; Nelson Glueck, *Deities and Dolphins* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1965); A. Negev, "The Chronology of the Middle Nabataean Period," *PEQ*, Jan–June 1969, pp. 4 ff.

² *BASOR* 133 (Feb. 1954), pp. 7 ff.

sides and measures 17.5 m. from north to south and 14.5 m. from east to west. Wall B is immediately contiguous to the podium wall on east, south and west. The temple is divided into three main parts—pronaos, cella and adytum—by two cross walls, C and D. The adytum is in turn divided into three parts by Walls E and F. All of the temple walls have deep foundations⁵ and, if we may judge from Wall B (E), descended lower than the encircling podium walls. Wall B on the north, east and west, and all inner walls (C, D, E, F) are about 1.1 m. thick, while Wall B on the south is 1.5 m. thick. The north Wall B, however, has great foundation trenches filled with heavy blocks extending over a total width of 2.25 m. adding greatly to the strength of this wall, although not to its width above the foundations (section A-A). In all cases, Wall B and the interior walls are bonded at the foundation level or the indications of bonding at one end can presuppose bonding at the other in the absence of clear evidence.

Only the foundation walls of the temple are preserved but they are solidly built of medium-size stones (average size 45 × 30 × 30 cm.). The chinks between the larger stones are filled with smaller stones and mud mortar. At the corners, special care was taken to give a good square angle by the use of much larger roughly-dressed stones. The uppermost foundation course, preserved only in the north part of Wall B (W), consists of very large blocks, irregularly shaped but roughly hammer-dressed on all faces. These, too, are packed tightly with small stones and mud mortar. The height of this course is 36 cm.

The lower superstructure of Wall B, i.e. that part above the foundation trench and corresponding with the free-standing podium wall, is again preserved only in the northern portion of Wall B (pls. VII.2; VIII.1). It rises to the level of the top of the orthostat course in the podium (i.e. 102.00 m.) and consists of two courses, the lower 56 cm. high, the upper 50 cm. and set back 5 cm., laid in a header-stretcher technique with the former averaging about 45 cm. in width and the latter 1.35 m. in length. Only the outer faces, however, have a regular ashlar appearance; in the core of the wall, the blocks may be quite irregular in shape, so that the inner face (which, of course, was hidden by the

fill) and the core of the wall are often packed with smaller stones and mud mortar to preserve the coursing. The outer face of the wall is carefully dressed in the typical Nabataean diagonal dressing, even though—as it was faced by the podium wall—it would never be seen. This suggests that the upper walls of the temple—above these two courses—that would be exposed to view were treated in the same way. Sometimes other faces of the stones are thus dressed, but much more crudely. The inner partition walls of the building have a similar construction but, while there is rough hammer-dressing, there is no diagonal dressing on these.⁶

We have already, in the preceding chapter, discussed the Iron Age fill preceding the Nabataean temple. It was into this fill that the foundation trenches of the walls of the temple were cut. The sections through the temple will indicate that, after the walls were laid, the foundation trenches were filled with great tips of earth up to a level of c. 101.90 m. (pl. XI.1) except under the adytum. Everywhere this great fill appears to be topped with large irregular stones. The surface of these, where preserved, is most irregular. Some of the higher blocks, as we shall see (pl. VIII.2), probably represent a fill for a later floor. But, if we assume that level 101.90 is the surface of the fill and assume that this in turn was covered with flagstones, the surface of the floor of the pronaos and cella apparently was at 102.00 m. or slightly higher—i.e. roughly the level of the preserved height of the podium wall. It is possible, of course, that there was a step-up between the pronaos and the cella⁷ but no evidence for it was observed.

The adytum was handled differently from the rest of the temple. As found, the Southeast room (flanked by Wall B on two sides, Wall D and Wall F) was filled with stony earth, topped with stones which reached a level of c. 101.55 m. Very little of this was excavated—in fact, only a small part adjacent to Wall B (E) which was designated as Area T 5. Of the very small amount of pottery found, two sherds (fig. 3.21 and 25) suggest that the fill is of the Byzantine period. If so, the chamber was probably open in the Nabataean structure. A somewhat similar situation holds for the Southwest

⁵ See section A-A; Wall B (N) descends below 96.65 m.; B (S) below 99.00 m.; Wall C below 99.55 m.; and Wall D below 98.50 m. On section C-C, Wall B (E) descends below 96.50 m.

⁶ The fact that the inner face of the podium wall is not a finished face and assumes the prior existence of Wall B proves that Wall B and the internal walls—which bond into Wall B—were constructed before the podium wall.

⁷ As, for instance, in the Qasr Bint Far'un at Petra; see Wright, *PEQ*, Jan-June 1961, section on fig. 3 opposite p. 11.

room. When found it contained a very heavy fill of stones mixed with earth which reached a level of 102.25 m. This was not excavated but a glance at sections B-B and D-D will show that the stone fill overlaps Walls D and F. If, as seems probable, Walls E and F continued upwards, to enclose the central chamber on either side, such an overlap of the stone fill can only be explained if it is later than the Nabataean temple and, in fact, dates from a time of re-use of the structure. The evidence, therefore, though slight, suggests that the two side chambers were open at the time of the Nabataean temple. The central chamber was certainly open—as a sort of crypt beneath the central adytum room above. The evidence for this conclusion is that, at the time of excavation, it was still open and occupied by three Byzantine tombs partially covered by a collapsed vault. The side walls of this crypt (Walls E and F) had deep foundations, necessitated by the fact that they were intended to carry the partition walls which, above, would divide the central chamber from the side chambers. Inside these, however, were two other walls (E 1 and F 1) which penetrated only to 99.75 m. These, in fact, were the supporting walls for a vault which, in turn, supported the floor of the central adytum chamber above.⁸ When excavated, a small part of this vault was still in position adjacent to the south face of Wall D—one voussoir on Wall F 1 and two on Wall E 1 (pl. IX.1 and section D-D). Where these are preserved, it is obvious that they provided only an inner facing and rubble was packed behind them against the inner faces of Wall E and F respectively. The measurement of the curvature of the voussoirs to determine whether these were in their original position was inconclusive,⁹ but it is probable that they are.

Because the voussoirs are not of constant thickness, it is not possible to estimate exactly the height of the adytum floor above them. But, assuming

⁸ For similar subterranean vaults, see the Artemis temple and Temple C at Jerash; C. H. Kraeling (ed.), *Gerasa, City of the Decapolis*, pp. 134 f. and plan XXI; p. 142 and plan XXII.

⁹ By calculation, the single western voussoir should have covered a space about 3.25 m. broad, the two eastern voussoirs 3.55 m. The actual distance from the inner face of Wall E 1 to that of F 1 is about 2.75 m. The discrepancy is no doubt due to the fact that the voussoirs were measured in position and it is quite possible that there has been a settling, thus giving an apparently larger arc. Such a subsidence is to be expected because the vault is broken and there was substantial disturbance in the room in connection with the insertion of the Byzantine tombs.

a thickness of the arch corresponding to the width of the walls on which the vault rests, the top of the vault would reach to about 102.25 m. If, to this height, we add another 25 cm. for floor makeup and floor, we reach an estimated height of 102.50 m. for the adytum floor—i.e. 50 cm. higher than the top of the podium and the presumed height of the floor of the temple in the pronaos and the cella. This corresponds with the rise of “approximately 0.50 m.” in the floor level of the Artemis Temple at Jerash¹⁰ and a similar rise in the floor level of the Qasr Bint Far‘un.¹¹

The parallels already noted between the foundations of the Dhiban temple and those of the temple of Artemis at Jerash and the Qasr Bint Far‘un at Petra, make probable a further suggested parallel. It has been noted that all the walls of the temple proper—exclusive, that is, of the podium wall—have the same thickness with the one exception of Wall B (S), the back wall of the temple. This wall is 40 cm. thicker (1.5 m. as against 1.1 m.). The most logical explanation of this difference is that this wall contained a niche or recess at the back of the adytum in which the cult statue stood.¹² If so, there may have been a flight of steps leading up to it (see below). At present, it is not possible to say what was the means of access to the crypts—whether from inside or outside the temple. The side walls (E and F) and Wall D must have carried up to the floor of the adytum above and the crypts were blocked by both Wall B and the podium wall to the south, west and east. Possibly there was access to all three chambers from above through trap-doors.

In the preliminary report on this building,¹³ it was suggested that the complex of walls just described constituted two buildings—a Nabataean building bounded by Wall B on all sides, and a Roman reconstruction which added the podium wall. This hypothesis was based on what appeared to be evidence for two periods of Wall C (see the offset in section A-A and pl. IX.2), and on the assumption that the few flagstones found north of Wall G (pls. VII.2; XIII.2; section B-B), with a height of approximately 102.35 m., belonged to the Roman building. It is now clear that the offset in Wall C is a purely local phenomenon for it does not

¹⁰ See Kraeling, *op. cit.*, p. 137.

¹¹ See Wright, *op. cit.*, section on fig. 3, opposite p. 11.

¹² Kraeling, *op. cit.*, p. 137 and pl. XXVII b; and Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 11 and facing section.

¹³ *BASOR*, 133, pp. 7 ff.

appear in the south face of Area R 1 (see pl. IX.2) or in section B-B; if it suggests an earlier wall on this line, such a wall must belong to the pre-Nabataean period (i.e. to the Iron Age). Further, it is clear that Wall G and the related flagstones belong, not to a Roman but to a Byzantine reconstruction. In other words, on the basis of architectural parallels¹⁴ and on stratigraphy (see below) there is no doubt that the Wall B complex and podium Wall A are contemporary and form part of one building.

It was also suggested in the earlier report that the side walls of the podium were extended as cheek walls for the staircase which led up to the temple from the north. This provisional interpretation, too, must be modified to the extent that we now believe that the cheek walls extended only as far north as the outer edge of a landing in the staircase and beyond this the staircase extended the full width of the building. The evidence for this is as follows.

It is clear, first of all, that the line of the western podium wall, although badly robbed from a point 19 m. from its southern end to 22.10 m., is continued by the step which leads up, in front of the south portal of the church, from the pavement to the low "landing" or platform immediately in front of the facade (pl. X.1). This step (at level *c.* 100.76 m.) can be traced to 25.00 m. where it takes a sharp right angle turn to the east and constitutes the lowest step of the Nabataean staircase, which has a height of 100.78 m. on the line of section A-A and 100.80 m. further east (pl. X.2). The height of the step also coincides with the level of the top of the lower of the two superstructure courses of the podium (section N-N)—a fact whose significance we shall see below. An extension of the *line* of the west podium wall to the outer limit of the approach staircase can therefore be demonstrated; the east podium wall, although also seriously looted, can be traced by its foundations to the same line (see plan 4).

Yet, while the continuation of the *line* of the podium walls northward beyond Wall B (N) is clear enough, such extensions cannot be interpreted as constituting cheek walls for the staircase throughout the latter's full extent. Plan 4, section A-A and pl. X.2 show a line of large blocks running parallel to Wall B (N) and 2.5 m. north of it. This

line coincides with the inner, southern face of a deep foundation trench for the row of flat slabs, well-bedded, which extends right across the building and which we have already identified as the lowest step of the staircase. Both rows of stones—the large irregular blocks (which we interpret as marking the northern limit of a landing in the staircase) and the smooth slabs of the lowest step—extend to the *outer* lines of the podium walls. The lower stage of the staircase, therefore, from the landing northward, extended right across the front of the Nabataean temple and had no cheek walls.

Section A-A and pl. X.2 show a deep foundation trench—*c.* 80 cm. wide—north of Wall B (N) topped with large blocks. (There is also a foundation trench, filled with stones, south of Wall B but that does not concern us here.) The trench and the large blocks extend only to the *inner* line of the west podium wall. There is no doubt that they extend to the inner line of the east podium wall in the same way, but the junction itself has been confused by the insertion of Tomb R 5. One must conclude that the podium walls, on either side, continued at their full height (i.e. 102.00 m.) northward at least 80 cm. past Wall B (N). In our reconstruction, therefore, we have assumed that the podium walls were carried northward as cheek walls only to the northern limit of the landing and, from this point northward, the steps extended right across the full width of the building. Even in this section, however, we believe that the podium walls had some influence on the treatment of the staircase.

We have already noted that the heights of the top of the lower of the two superstructure courses of the podium walls, the step west of the south portal of the church, and the lowest step of the Nabataean staircase at the north are virtually the same (i.e. 100.76–80 m.). We believe that this is significant and have concluded that there was a narrow flagged step or offset about 15 cm. wide (corresponding to the set-back of the string-course in the podium wall) on either side of the staircase which, when carried around to the north formed the first step of the staircase (although of course here it was wider).¹⁵

¹⁴ As pointed out by G. R. H. Wright in *BASOR*, no. 163, pp. 26 ff.

¹⁵ The wear on the edge of this step in front of the south portal of the later church (see pl. X.1) was noticed by the excavator who contrasted it with the slight wear on the additional step which was inserted, at some time during the history of the church, to the west of it. The continuation of the outer line of the podium wall, at the bottom step level, the whole length of the staircase, is

There is one possible appendage which should be discussed here: the small square structure abutting the south wall of the temple at its western end.¹⁶ It is too small for a room, has no doorway, and, as excavated, supported a well cut stone drain intended to carry water downwards to the south. There is no evidence of its date although it appears that the east wall of the south aisle of the late Gateway church may have utilized it. It could have carried a drain from the roof of the church, but may well have served the same purpose for the Nabataean temple. If it is Nabataean, it could possibly have provided one source of the water carried by the aqueduct south of the Nabataean wall.

The general plan of the temple is clear. Its reconstruction in three dimensions must be largely hypothetical, and must depend in large part on the architectural fragments found, their correct identification, the discovery of suitable parallels, and—particularly—the proper assignment of fragments to the Nabataean temple, and the churches.

We are on firm ground only with the capitals. Three have been found:¹⁷

- (1) DS 397 (fig. 29.5). The four corner horns are broken; there is an indication of small horns or bosses in the middle of the sides at top. Diameter of circular base 45.5 cm. This capital has been used in our reconstruction of the free-standing columns of the facade.¹⁸
- (2) DS 380 (fig. 30.2). The column-drum is 48 cm. in diameter. Possibly DS 381 (fig. 31.2) belongs to a similar capital but the diameter is greater (52 cm.).
- (3) *Dhiban* I, pl. 10.5. Capital with horns, apparently similar to (1) above but the sides are more shallowly cut away and there appears to be a hole in the upper margin

noteworthy because the practice at the Qasr Bint Far'un is different (see Wright, *PEQ*, Jan–June 1961, p. 20, fig. 10, and p. 21). But at Petra there is reason to believe that the staircase was added, as a separate architectural feature (almost an afterthought), to the original temple structure.

¹⁶ *Dhiban* I, pl. 9.2 and pl. 23.

¹⁷ No measurements (and little description or provenance) are given for the architectural pieces published in *Dhiban* I, although associated metre sticks provide some basis of calculation. In a few cases, these pieces were still in existence on the site in 1952–53 and were then measured and drawn.

¹⁸ The capitals known from *Dhiban* are of the simple type for which the best parallels are to be seen in Glueck, *op. cit.*, pl. 173 a,b. None of the more ornate types illustrated in pls. 174 and 175 has been found.

rather than a horn (perhaps for the insertion of a horn). It may have crowned a pilaster at the side of the doorway leading into the central adytum chamber to support an arch similar to that in the Qasr Bint Far'un. The base of such a pilaster may have been a rectangular pedestal like those referred to below.

Several bases and fragments of bases have been found:

- (1) DS 313 (fig. 31.3). The upper diameter is 45 cm., the lower 60 cm. This base has been used in our reconstruction of the free-standing columns of the facade. DS 354 (fig. 31.4) may be an unfinished base of the same type. Cf. also *Dhiban* I, pl. 11.5 and 12.2.
- (2) DS 301 (fig. 38.7). No diameter was estimated.
- (3) DS 371 (fig. 30.3). The estimated upper diameter of 48 cm. suggests that it may belong to the Nabataean temple.

Rectangular pedestals such as those illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 10.3, 4, 6 (the second of these for a pilaster) and pl. 37.2 (in wall, at right) may have been used as bases for square piers in the temple, particularly as Dr. Winnett (*ibid.*, p. 20 a) says they are of Nabataean workmanship.

Only one drum with Nabataean diagonal dressing (but see DS 301 in fig. 38.7) was found (DS 356—undrawn). Of unknown provenance, it is of fine pink limestone, broken. Its margins, 2–2.5 cm. wide, are smoothly dressed. The remainder of the face is diagonally dressed with a spacing of 12 lines to 5 cm. It has a dowel hole, 4 × 4 cm. square and 4.5 cm. deep. The diameter of the shaft, by calculation, was about 48 cm. Another drum (illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 11.4), is apparently like it but does not have the diagonal dressing. Again, the estimated diameter is 48 cm. Other drum fragments (DS 352 and 369) are badly broken and were not drawn; the former had a calculated diameter of 45 cm., the latter, 48 cm.

In our reconstruction of the temple we have assumed a diameter of the columns—at least in the facade—at approximately 50 cm., although the actual diameters noted above have been 45 or 48 cm. The proportions of columns—diameter to height—in the Qasr Bin Far'un at Petra¹⁹ appear

¹⁹ See Wright, *PEQ*, Jan–June 1961, fig. 3, opp. p. 11, longitudinal section.

to be about 1:13. Using this ratio we obtain a height for the columns in the Dhiban facade of c. 6.25 m.

Fragments of the entablature may be represented by DS 349 (fig. 29.6)²⁰ and DS 309 (fig. 33.1),²¹ both in soft limestone. DS 300 (fig. 29.2) may be a fragment of a triglyph. Other cornice (?) mouldings (figs. 33.4, 5; 35.1, 3-9; also parallels from the earlier excavation seasons) cannot be assigned to the temple with any certainty. One other block, DS 394 (pl. XLI.7) has Nabataean dressing on the side with smoothed margin. Its architectural role is uncertain.

It is very probable that much of the internal decoration of the temple was in plaster. A great many fragments were found in Byzantine debris outside the city wall at the Southeast corner (in area S 3) where they may have been thrown when the temple was converted to new uses, but painted and moulded pieces have been found elsewhere as well. We may draw particular attention to the cornice fragment DS 343 (fig. 34.6), a dentil fragment (unillustrated) and the fragments illustrated in fig. 34. Of the latter, some may represent mouldings of a doorway or window with a semi-circular light (pl. XLII) or a pediment.

The above discussion leaves unassigned several pieces which by their fine carving suggest some importance. The best example of this is the pedestal discovered in 1951-52 and illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pls. 38.2; 39.1, 2. This has been drawn in our fig. 32.2. Probably related to it is a base, DS 368, found in the very late Wall 17 and drawn in fig. 32.1. These two pieces remind one of the pilaster pedestals of the arched gate at Petra,²² but evidence of such a structure at Dhiban is completely absent. The large block with diagonal dressing illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 40.2 has been conjecturally assigned a role as an anta moulding but whether in the temple or elsewhere is by no means clear.

For the stone block illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 40.1, Dr. Reed suggested a use as either "one of the altar steps" such as those found at Khirbet et-Tannur, or as part of the "crow-foot" decoration often found on temples and tombs.²³ In our reconstruction of the temple, we have followed the

first suggestion. We have already posited a niche in the back wall of the central adytum chamber; we now posit a staircase leading up to it. The block in question has Nabataean diagonal dressing and was found in debris outside the Nabataean wall where it may well be associated with the other debris of the abandonment of Nabataean Dhiban in or about A.D. 106. In our reconstruction of the stairs, however, we have doubled the width from c. 25 cm. to 50 cm. The side of the block shown in the photograph is not smoothly dressed and there is no evidence of plaster on it; we have therefore assumed that another, similar, block fitted beside it. Even with the double width, the staircase would be very narrow.²⁴ Also, because of its unfinished state, we have buried the lowest step up to its tread.

Several other pieces are assigned to the temple, but in the role of furniture rather than architecture. The horned fragment illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 11.2 has been tentatively restored in our fig. 29.3 as the upper part of an altar. The small "horn" of fig. 29.1 and "hoof" of fig. 33.3 are of unknown use but may belong to other altars.

No evidence was found to suggest that the podium carried columns, that is, that the temple was peripteral. It is true that the surface of the podium wall, even where it was preserved—as on part of the west side—to the top of the orthostat course, was nowhere intact, but the very scarcity of column elements in and around the building is strong evidence against such a reconstruction.²⁵

Dating of the Nabataean temple

Sections A-A and C-C show clearly the limits of the pre-Nabataean Iron Age fill and the foundation trenches of Walls B (E), A (E) and D. The foundation trenches of B and D were obviously filled at the same time that the higher fill of the podium as a whole was put in (see pl. XI.1). The construction picture is therefore clear. There were, however, several possible sources of contamination. The sections show a series of Byzantine tombs inserted into the podium fill adjacent to the Nabataean walls. These were carefully isolated when dug and

²⁰ Cf. Glueck, *op. cit.*, pl. 172.

²¹ Glueck, *ibid.*, pl. 177 C.

²² Wright, *PEQ*, July-Dec. 1961, figs. 2,3 and pl. XVII (note also square pedestals).

²³ *Dhiban* I, p. 42 b.

²⁴ Compare *Gerasa*, plan XXI (Artemis temple) and Wright, *PEQ*, Jan-June 1961, fig. 2 (Qasr Bint Far'un).

²⁵ The Qasr Bint Far'un, also, appears not to have been peripteral, but it did have a peristyle along the east side (Wright, *PEQ*, Jan-June 1961, pp. 15, 30 f.).

did not contaminate the earlier fill. It was different with Wall G/G2. As can be seen from section C-C, the line of the sounding coincided with the foundations of this wall. The drawn section therefore shows these foundations partly on the line of section and partly obscured by the lines of the podium fill which were actually in front of the foundations. There was, in fact, little contamination (but see fig. 3.30), presumably because the foundations of Wall G-G2 in this area were trench-cut.

We must leave, for consideration below, the "Nabataean" wares from the temple foundations and podium fill. There are, however, non-"Nabataean" sherds in this deposit which can suggest a tentative date for the construction of the temple. The parallels cited for the pieces illustrated in fig. 3.17, 18, 19, 23, 29 suggest that this material may be dated in the early part of the first century A.D., although the quantity is too small for more exact dating. Such a date is supported by the architectural evidence. We have noticed a number of parallels between the Dhiban temple and the Qasr Bint Far'un at Petra, and only one major difference: the fact that the staircase was planned and built as an integral part of the temple at Dhiban while, at Petra, the staircase was added—almost as an afterthought. This fact may argue for priority for the Qasr. We may also assume that a major construction such as the Qasr would first be built at Petra, the capital, and, only later, would a smaller "copy" be erected in the occupied lands to the north. But the lapse of time between the two constructions need not be long; it could easily depend on political events rather than architectural development.

The parallels (and differences) between the two structures were difficult to account for while the Qasr was dated—tentatively—to the period after A.D. 106. The new dating proposed for the Qasr, however, removes that difficulty. If, as is now proposed, it is to be dated to "perhaps around 25 B.C.,"²⁶ and we assume that the temple at Dhiban was built somewhat later, the pottery evidence we have already adduced fits well. We may then conclude that the Nabataean temple at Dhiban was built probably in the first quarter of the first century; a closer suggested dating is about A.D. 10, in the reign of Aretas IV.

The Nabataean Temple Precinct

An ancient temple was normally surrounded by a precinct, enclosed by a wall to preserve its holy character from the profane world without, and containing other buildings and facilities associated with the cult. The temple at Dhiban was no exception, although many of the details escape us.

When the Nabataeans came to Dhiban they were faced with a major collapse of the five and a half century old Moabite defences at the Southeast corner and in the western part of the Gateway area. Walls O and H, perhaps because they were built at the crest of the hill, appear to have resisted the general ruin, but the walls outside them did not fare so well. We have already noted, in Chapter I, that we found no trace of the inner line of Wall M south and east of the temple; we can only assume that it had collapsed to such a low level that the subsequent Nabataean constructions have concealed it. But this assumption, in turn, makes us realize that the Nabataean builders could not even make a beginning of building their new temple without a major effort to strengthen and consolidate the whole Southeast corner of the hill. They did so by building a new wall, Wall N, to enclose the earlier defence complex and carried it high enough to support an artificial stone platform south of the temple reaching to at least 100.00 m.; this was apparently bounded on the east by Wall L and, if required (although, as we shall see, this may not have been necessary), delimited on the west by Wall M 2. East of Wall L and carrying around the corner of Wall O to Wall W—and perhaps even further—they merely levelled off the earlier walls at about 96.53 m. to form what we have interpreted as the floor of a crypt above which a superstructure rose.

Obviously, the most important structural element in this whole area was Wall N. It is necessary, therefore, to bring together all the information bearing on it from the earlier seasons of excavation and our own. As the stretch of this wall discovered by Dr. Reed is by far the finest example of Nabataean stonework still surviving at Dhiban, we may well start with it.²⁷

Reed's Wall A 3 (now designated as Wall N)

This wall (see section G-G and pls. V, VI), distinguished by its well-cut blocks bearing the

²⁶ Peter J. Parr, "The Date of the Qasr Bint Far'un at Petra," *Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux*, no. 19 (1965-66) p. 556.

²⁷ *Dhiban I*, pls. 41, 42, 43, 1; plan, pl. 87 and section B-B, pl. 89.

Nabataean diagonal dressing, is preserved to a height of 97.53 m. (*Dhiban* I, p. 42 a). Dr. Reed considered this wall to have a thickness of only 0.35 m. and to have been built against earlier fill and walls. It seems *a priori* unlikely that such a thin revetting wall would have been preserved to a height of 6 m. In fact, the facing blocks of this wall are of a normal thickness and the wall itself has a total width of about 1.30 m. backed against the earlier Iron Age Wall M, i.e. Reed's Wall A 1, with a preserved height of 99.81 m. (*Dhiban* I, pl. 89). The impression of thinness was created by the fact that Wall NN (Reed's Wall A 2) ran on top of Wall N but 35 cm. behind the latter's face in Area A. Further east our excavations have shown that this lack of alignment was only a local phenomenon and elsewhere the outer faces of the two walls are flush.

Dr. Reed also points out that at its western end, this wall "appears to abut against a less well-constructed wall . . . which may have been a part of a ramp leading from the south to the entrance of the city." This is our Wall P. Further investigation, in 1952-53, has shown that Wall N not only abuts P but cuts into the *hūwar* fill behind it (see pl. V.1)—a fill which may be compared with the fill (called Wall II) against which Wall III in the Northeast area rests. Further excavation at the southeast corner showed that Wall N formed the outermost line around that corner and as far north as it was followed. This wall, however, had collapsed badly at the Southeast corner, the uppermost preserved course here reaching only c. 92.86 m. compared with 97.53 m. in Area A—a difference of about ten courses. Furthermore, near the eastern end of the southern face of the wall, a heavy crack descended obliquely (from west to east) through the top surviving courses of the wall and descended below the level where excavation ceased. This crack is not continued in the overlying Wall NN which steps down at the southeast corner to follow the line of Wall N (pl. VII.1). The evidence suggests strongly that Wall NN was built to replace the earlier Wall N after it had suffered a major collapse.

We have already discussed the evidence which indicates that the valley delimiting the mound of Dhiban on the southeast is quite deep. It is obvious that the walls built in this area (Walls O, M, N) would have lower and lower footings as they progressed southwards one after the other. The lower footings coupled with the greater mass and

thrust of earlier walls and fill behind would make the later walls more unstable than the earlier. The collapse of Wall N, therefore, may be merely a result of this basic instability. Another cause of collapse—or rather a natural event which could augment the effects of the assumed weakness of the wall at this point—is earthquake. As we shall see when we come to discuss the grand staircase leading up to the pavement west of the temple, there is strong evidence for two stages—the first of which came to an end as a result of collapse. We have assumed that the partial destruction of Wall N (and its large crack) and the end of the first stage of the grand staircase were contemporary and that the cause was earthquake because the two locations are about 50 m. apart and the latter should not—as far as we can see—have been subject to the instability of the former.

The greatest preserved height of Wall N is 97.53 m. (see above). It must, however, have originally risen somewhat higher. It presumably masked Wall M which is preserved (in Area A) to 99.81 m. Furthermore, as we shall see, it must have risen at least as high as 100.00 m. for this was the approximate level of the pavement to the west of the Nabataean temple and the high platform south of the temple. In fact, we may probably assume that Wall N rose at least another metre to form, as it were, a parapet. After the collapse of Wall N, it is probable that Wall NN was brought up to the height of its predecessor.

Reed's Wall A 4 (the aqueduct)

This wall, containing two arches, runs parallel to Wall N in Area A and about 0.30 m. south of it (*Dhiban* I, p. 47a, pls. 42, 43). Its present height is c. 95.10 m. No water channel or pipe tile is preserved on top of it, and for this reason and the fact that it must have passed over the uppermost preserved stones of Wall P south of Wall N, it probably originally reached about 96.50 m. The aqueduct has not been traced outside of Area A but this does not mean that it did not originally run parallel to Wall N and carry off the water which drained down the staircase and conduct it to the pool described by Dr. Reed (*ibid.*, p. 46b). This appears to be the most likely course; that it was not seen in the excavations in area S 3 at the Southeast corner can be explained by the fact that the sounding here did not penetrate below Byzantine fill levels and the aqueduct may have been broken down to a low level as a result of Wall N's collapse

at this corner. In any case, the aqueduct appears to be contemporary with Wall N (which it assumes) and Wall Q (which abuts it).

Reed's Wall A 2 (now designated as Wall NN)

This wall, with a preserved height in Area A of c. 99.00 m. (*Dhiban* I, p. 42b), runs above the preserved top of Wall N throughout its entire excavated length. In Area A it is set back from the face of the earlier wall about 0.35 m. Further east its face is flush with that of Wall N. The wall itself is constructed of roughly squared blocks of various sizes, coursed and secured in position by the insertion of many small and medium sized stones in the horizontal and vertical interstices. This construction technique, together with spalling and cracking of the blocks, gives the wall a very untidy appearance compared with the well-dressed, evenly cut and bedded blocks of Wall N. Some of the blocks show traces of diagonal dressing but there is every indication that they are re-used in their present position.

We have already noted the evidence from the crack in Wall N that Wall NN was built to repair or strengthen the former after a serious collapse—which we attribute to earthquake. The western extremity of Wall NN, also, presents some interesting clues to the structural history of the area although they are not as explicit as could be desired. Above the uppermost fully preserved course of Wall N,²⁸ at its western extremity, there is a single block of another course of Wall N. Over this, but set back the 0.35 m. already noted from the face of Wall N, runs the only fully preserved course (at this high level) of Wall NN. One stone of this course projects beyond the end of Wall N and is in vertical alignment with Wall Q. Furthermore, it rests on smaller stones which in turn rest on the heavy blocks which represent a repair or reconstruction of Wall Q. We may, therefore, assume that Wall NN is contemporary with the second period of Wall Q.

Wall Q

Dr. Reed does not mention this wall, nor does it appear on the 1951–52 plans, but it can be seen in *Dhiban* I, pls. 42.2 and 43.1, left (see our pls. V.1, 2). It is built of medium-sized stones (25–40 cm. long, about 20 cm. thick and of varying widths), roughly squared and coursed with many small stones. It

appears to be a dry stone wall, although it may originally have had mortar. It runs up from the south to abut the aqueduct almost at right angles. Its thickness—at least in its upper part where it can be seen—is about 85 cm. and its preserved height from bedrock is about 4.65 m.—i.e. it rises to c. 96.22 m. Our elevation (G-G) was drawn to show the relationship of Wall Q to the aqueduct, the Nabataean wall (N), the battered Moabite wall (P) and other structures. Because all deposits against its face had been removed in 1951–52 when Area A was excavated to bedrock east of it, no stratigraphy containing possible foundation trenches was available by which the date of the wall could be ascertained.

The elevation and the photographs, however, show that Wall Q has two periods: that which we have described above, abutting the aqueduct and still enclosing two great blocks of Wall P (which appear also to be enclosed—at least in part—by the aqueduct) but not reaching—apparently—beyond the aqueduct to touch Wall N. A second period, called Wall QA, is attested by a rubbly patch in Wall Q which is the fill of a foundation trench cut to expose two higher courses of Wall P and to insert above them a series of further blocks which are *not* part of Wall P and which rest against the end of Wall N (unlike Wall P which is cut into by Wall N). The distinction between the two sets of blocks is quite clear for the structural reasons just given and also because they differ in weathering—the blocks of Wall P being clearly much more weathered than the later ones (see pl. VI.2). Furthermore, the later blocks are in alignment with Wall Q—i.e. roughly north–south—while the weathered blocks follow the oblique line of Wall P. Finally, although the later blocks are aligned with Wall Q, they differ from the latter in that they are large and rather shapeless while the stones of Wall Q are smaller and better formed.

We have already noted that Wall NN is associated with this second stage, i.e. with Wall QA. A glance at plan 3 (insert at lower right) will show that we may trace QA even further to the north. Wall S is aligned with both Wall Q and Wall QA and presumably is the extension of the line to Wall T.²⁹ We shall see, when we discuss the great staircase,

²⁹ As we shall see, both Wall S and Wall T may, in their preserved form, be part of the Byzantine Gateway church or the later Arab buildings in this area, but their alignment suggests strongly that they were originally related to Wall QA.

²⁸ Cf. particularly *Dhiban* I, pl. 41.1 and our pls. V.1; VI.2.

that its latest period continued northward to the line of Wall T, and it required such a delimiting wall as is represented by Wall Q (in its second period as Wall QA) and its extension Wall S.

Wall P

This, as we have already said, is Dr. Reed's "less well-constructed wall" against which Wall N "appears to abut." The preserved height of Wall P varies considerably. On the line of our section H-H, it reaches about 96.75 m. On the line of our elevation G-G, it appears to have reached about 96.50 m. We have already, in our treatment of this wall in the context of the Iron Age defences, seen reason for believing that it is preserved to c. 99.80 m. where it abuts Wall M, and where it is abutted by Wall N, immediately east of the Nabataean staircase. The last figure suggests strongly that Wall P, at the time the Nabataean construction in this area began, was comparatively well preserved at its extreme eastern end. The fact, however, that no trace of the wall was found further west in Reed's area D and the western part of Area E, and that on the line of our section H-H, the staircase running over it had to be supported on Wall QB suggests that Wall P had collapsed badly in these areas, although it is not possible to know to what extent it was purposely cut down in places to allow the staircase to be built over it.

One other architectural element in Area A should be noted. In Dr. Reed's section B-B and in one of his photographs,³⁰ a broken arch can be seen leading towards the south—i.e. at right angles to the aqueduct—about 3 m. east of Wall Q. It appears to have masked the eastern arch of the aqueduct.

The mere listing of constructions in Area A is enough to indicate a rather complex architectural history—a series of modifications which must have covered some extended period of time. These structural elements we interpret and date relatively as follows:

Stage I

(1) Construction of Wall N. As it retains the high stone platform over which the south podium wall of the temple runs, we must assign at least a slight priority to Wall N and assume that it was constructed at the very beginning of the Nabataean occupation. Wall N abutted the eastern extremity of the Old Iron Age wall P; because this wall was

battered, Wall N could meet its line smoothly only at the original height of Wall P—i.e. about 100.00 m. Below this, the end of Wall P had to be cut away on a line roughly at right angles to Wall M (and the new Wall N) and this entailed abutting the end of Wall N, in its lower courses, against the *ḥūwar* core of Wall P. As we shall see below, investigation in this area revealed the north-south scarp in the *ḥūwar* under Wall P to which Wall N reached; obviously Wall N was never intended to extend further west.

(2) The aqueduct was built parallel to Wall N and was contemporary with it. Like Wall N, the aqueduct assumes the existence of Wall P and was constructed in part around its facing blocks.

(3) The cutting back of Wall P left a very rough and unsightly end which was masked by Wall Q which in part covered, in part encompassed, the blocks of Wall P, and ran up to the aqueduct. As preserved, Wall Q does not reach Wall N. The gap may only mean that the short section between the aqueduct and Wall N collapsed at the end of Stage I. On the other hand, it is possible that the aqueduct may have turned northward in some way to form the continuation of Wall Q and mark, with it, the eastern limit of the first period of the staircase.

Stage II

(1) The evidence for a collapse of Wall N—assumed to be due to earthquake—at its east end and for the existence of another, poorer, wall above it which has the same extent suggests strongly that this later wall (NN) is also Nabataean but belongs to a second stage.

(2) We have already noted the evidence for the existence of two periods of Wall Q. The second (Wall QA and its extension northward through Wall S, encompassing one block of Wall NN in its course) must belong to the same period as Wall NN and so to the second stage.

(3) It is probable that the aqueduct suffered from the same damage assumed for Wall N and Wall Q. At least, when the final end came, it had been abandoned and one of its arches had been blocked by another arch leading south (for what purpose is not clear). This evidence for reconstruction in Area A probably fits best our Stage II.

The Monumental Staircase

West of all the walls so far described (in Reed's Area A), Dr. Reed identified (in his Areas D and E) a stairway complex which he dated to the Naba-

³⁰ *Dhiban* I, pls. 89 and 42.1 centre, bottom.

taean period on the basis of a coin and some fine reconstructible Nabataean pottery.³¹ The coin (of Rabbel II, A.D. 71–106), the pottery, and the associated evidences of burning were interpreted by Dr. Reed as dating the destruction of the stairway to the “conquest of the city in the early second century A.D. by the Romans.”³² The structure had an overall width of about 8 m. and it rose from the south in a series of steps and landings leading, apparently, to the level of the upper pavement west of the temple.

We must here anticipate our conclusion that there is, in fact, evidence for two staircases or, rather, two periods of the one staircase in this area. We can best describe the evidence for each period separately. Our terminology here—i.e. eastern and western staircase—merely refers to the evidence for a staircase with certain identifiable characteristics in the eastern part of Area E, and another with other characteristics in western Area E and Area D.

The eastern staircase appears in the plan, section and photographs of Dr. Reed's Area E.³³ On the plan it is represented by two unhatched lines of stones north of Wall P. Only two steps are shown in the section for they have been broken down over the line of Wall P. The staircase, however, appears more clearly in another photograph³⁴ which shows the situation after Wall R (Reed's Wall 11) was cut through. The balk shown to the right in the two photographs is the balk left between Area A on the east and Areas B and E to the west. In the 1952–53 season this balk was drawn and then removed stratigraphically (section H-H). Its architectural features can be seen to correspond with Reed's section C-C referred to.

The uppermost preserved step is at about 99.50 m.—just under the southern edge of the later Byzantine threshold block. Unfortunately, we cannot be sure of the level of the Nabataean pavement west of the temple. We can, however, estimate it. The northern end of our section H-H, which reproduces section C-C of *Dhiban* I, p. 91, shows a pavement at approximately 100.03 m. which is apparently of the Byzantine period (although it may have been partially rebuilt in the Umayyad period). The bin which is sealed by this

floor contains Iron Age pottery (see Chapter I). Obviously, therefore, the Iron Age floor to which the bin belonged and all other subsequent floors (including the Nabataean) down to the Byzantine period were at least as high as 100.03 m. and probably somewhat higher. Wall O—the innermost and earliest Iron Age wall in the Gateway area—still reaches 100.02 m. just west of the temple podium. The evidence supports our reconstruction of a high platform south of the Nabataean temple over which the south podium of the temple passed, and this, as we shall see, must have reached at least 100.00 m. We have therefore assumed that the level of the Nabataean pavement south and west of the Nabataean temple was somewhat over 100.00 m. but we take 100.00 m. as a mean figure.

If the top preserved step of the eastern staircase is at about 99.50 m. we must assume two more steps to reach the pavement level of 100.00 m. These were probably removed when the great threshold block was inserted as part of Wall T—the north wall of the south aisle of the Gateway Church. From 99.50 m. the staircase descended by two steps to an upper landing (Platform A)³⁵ at approximately 98.90 m. which was almost 2.35 m. wide (on the line of section and so an oblique measurement). A further two steps descended to a second landing (Platform B), which was about 2.25 m. wide and sloped down towards the south from c. 98.37 m. to 98.28 m.³⁶ Two more steps carried one down to a third landing (Platform C) at about 97.68 m.³⁷

Plates V and VI show clearly that platforms B and C rest on an earth and stone fill which extends eastward to the line of heavy blocks which we have already identified as Wall QA—a rebuilding of Wall Q, the eastern limit of the eastern staircase. This retaining and revetting wall probably continued north on the line of Wall S to the line (i.e. Wall T) from which the eastern staircase began its descent.

³⁵ This landing is not the landing illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 45.2, which is the pavement shown in our section H-H, about 60 cm. higher. The latter, at c. 99.51 m., is shown on Reed's section C-C, which also shows that a sounding beneath it reached down to a second pavement (i.e. our Platform A). In Reed's photograph (*ibid.*, pl. 45.1), the man in the background may be standing on this lower pavement.

³⁶ Platform B underlies Wall R in plates V.1 and VI.1, and in *Dhiban* I, pl. 45.1.

³⁷ The surviving portion of this landing can be seen in pl. V.2. Its line and the two steps above have been dotted in on our section.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pl. 82.7; see also p. 62 a.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 44 b.

³³ *Ibid.*, pl. 87, section C-C (pl. 91) and pl. 44.1.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. 45.1.

This staircase was supported, above the broken-down Wall P, by fill—as we have already noted—and by “walls.” In plate V.2 there can be seen the remains of a crude wall running in part over the preserved top of Wall P and partly over fill outside it, in front of Platforms B and C. It is probable that this “wall” served to retain the fill on which the platforms and steps rested. Another, extremely rubbly wall, much collapsed (Wall QB) was found further east (pl. VI.1). The elevation (G-G) and section (H-H) show that it lies above the preserved top of Wall Q and rises to a height of approximately 97.68 m.—the height of Landing C where it is preserved further west. This wall is so poor that it could hardly have been free-standing and it must—at least in part—have been trench-cut into the debris immediately overlying Wall P. It probably also abutted against and was supported by Wall Q at its eastern end.

The system of steps and landings in the eastern staircase gives a drop of about 2 m. in an oblique distance north-south of about 6.24 m.—a ratio of roughly 1:3.

The walls extant in Reed’s area A have already led us to posit two periods of occupation, most clearly revealed in the construction and repair of Wall Q. It appears now that the stage of the staircase just described—that with landings and steps—is intimately connected with the second period of Wall Q.

We must now turn to an analysis of the western staircase. In Reed’s area D and the western part of Area E, the steps of a staircase were found, but they were much overlaid with later walls. The lines can be most clearly seen in *Dhiban* I, section D-D (pl. 92) and the plan (pl. 87). The staircase is crossed by two later walls (the upper, Wall 12, the lower Wall 13; see *ibid.*, pl. 44.2) but the section shows the line of steps descending beneath them. The uppermost preserved step is at c. 98.80 m. Further east, we have seen, the staircase rises to nearly 100 m.; we must therefore assume that this western element also rose higher and that one or more steps lie concealed beneath the upper wall. The lowest preserved step—south of Wall 13—is at c. 97.20 m. In the longitudinal space available from north to south, to descend from 98.80 m. to 97.20 m. it is necessary to assume another three steps hidden under Wall 13. We have then a total of seven steps descending a total of 1.60 m., *without landings*, over a longitudinal distance of 3.25–3.50 m., a ratio of, roughly, 1:2. The discrepancy be-

tween the construction and the rate of rise of the western and eastern staircases obviously requires an explanation.³⁸

This explanation must, in some way, be related to the “triple” wall which runs roughly from north to south between the two extremities of the staircase and is broken over the line of the underlying Wall P. We are told little about this wall but the plans and sections inform us that:

- (a) It is overrun by Wall R (Reed’s Wall 11) which also runs over the eastern staircase (see *Dhiban* I, pl. 87).
- (b) The two eastern elements of the wall (see the elevation, *ibid.*, pl. 90) appear to delimit the eastern staircase on the west.
- (c) Over the lowest preserved step in the western staircase there appears to be earth which runs up against the western face of the western element in the triple wall (*ibid.*, pls. 87, 90).
- (d) The western element of the triple wall, if projected northward, would cover the eastern side of the western staircase (*ibid.*, pl. 87). However, it would rest on earth overlying the staircase for the photograph (*ibid.*, pl. 44.2) does not reveal its presence under the later Wall 13. It seems probable then that the triple wall was built after an earth fill had accumulated over the western staircase.

The above information suggests that, in fact, there are two periods of the staircase:

- (1) The western staircase, without landings. After its destruction a wall was built (the triple wall) to retain the fill over it.
- (2) The eastern staircase, with landings, constructed after the destruction of the western staircase, and delimited on the west by the triple wall and on the east by Wall QA.

It is probable, however, that, as Wall N never continued past Wall Q on the east and as Wall Q has two periods—representing two periods of the staircase—there was an original staircase, some 14 m. wide, stretching across the Gateway area—a truly monumental approach.

³⁸ It does not seem possible to reconstruct a western staircase with steps and landings like the eastern on the basis of the position and heights of steps given in *Dhiban* I, section D-D, pl. 92. Even if one corrects the levels given on this section (i.e. 99.84 m. for 100.84 m. and 101.39 for 100.39 m.), and assumes that the upper step running under Wall 7 (the wall at the head of the staircase) is really a landing (at c. 98.80 m.) equivalent to the upper landing in the eastern staircase (at 98.90 m.), it is impossible to contrive other landings and steps to bring it into accord with the eastern staircase.

There are several obvious difficulties in this reconstruction. An original staircase with a rate of rise as posited would reach the assumed level of the upper pavement (i.e. about 100.00 m.) well south of the line reached by the eastern staircase. As reconstructed in our plan, it is probably significant that the upper step, at 100.00 m. if projected to the east would coincide approximately with the end of Wall N. This, in fact, is what one might expect for we have already alluded to the evidence that at the time of the construction of Wall N, Wall P was still preserved to about 100.00 m. at its extreme east end, but broken down to the west of this point. The builders of the original staircase, therefore, were faced with the problem of contriving an ascent to the height of 100.00 m. at the line of Wall N—at least at the staircase's east end—but the orientation of the staircase (rotatable, as it were, around this fixed point) would be dependent on the state of Wall P beneath.

One might suppose that traces of the earlier stage would be preserved under the eastern staircase. This may well be so but there has been no digging beneath the eastern staircase except where it has completely collapsed and it is hardly to be expected that traces of the earlier stage would be found here.

It appears, therefore, necessary to assume two stages of the staircase which may not have followed exactly the lines we have here posited but were clearly distinct. The earlier, broader and truly "monumental" approach was apparently seriously damaged—perhaps by earthquake. When it was rebuilt, the eastern boundary remained the same, but it was narrowed by half, bounded on the west by the triple wall, and made to ascend more gradually by a series of alternating steps and landings.

Before turning to the pottery and the attempt to date these stages it is necessary to investigate the situation in front of the Iron Age wall 12 in the Nabataean period. The western limit of the western staircase appears to be established by a line cut obliquely through this wall. The line of the cut was continued directly southward by another wall which served, it seems, as a sort of "balustrade" to the staircase. This wall has only one face—to the east;³⁹ it is therefore probably a retaining wall against a fill to the west. Such a fill exists to the south of Wall 12 and it was excavated in 1951–52 down to c. 98.26 m. but it did not reach

this level all over Reed's area D.⁴⁰ In fact, a glance at the photographs⁴¹ suggests that excavation did not proceed much more than about 1.25–1.50 m. down the face of the wall at any point.

A fill bounded by Wall 12 on the north and a retaining wall on the east is unexpected, for—as we have already seen—the area east of the staircase in Area A was clear to bedrock and Nabataean installations were apparently at or near bedrock. There is another difficulty, also.

The plan of *Dhiban* I, pl. 87 shows another wall in the Southeast corner of Area D running up to the wall which we have considered to be a revetting wall for the fill south of Wall 12. This wall, too, appears to have but one face—to the north. Its preserved maximum height (based on *ibid.*, section A-A, pl. 90) appears to be about 98.35 m. At first glance, it would appear that this wall, too, is a revetting wall, holding back the fill on the south. Such a wall would make sense only if the staircase had a right-angle turn at this point; this alteration of course would demand a landing. On structural and aesthetic grounds, however, it seems most unlikely that there would be a narrowing of the staircase, a landing, and/or a change of direction in the staircase. It is possible, therefore, that what appears to be a revetting wall is, in fact, some support for the staircase over the fill beneath or—perhaps more likely—a wall similar to the westernmost element of the triple wall we have already discussed, part of the intentional filling of the western staircase after its collapse. Our attempt to suggest solutions for these puzzling features south of Wall 12 must depend finally on our interpretation of the evidence for dating the staircase in its two assumed stages.

Stratification and Dating

We have already made the tentative suggestion that two periods of construction are represented in the Gateway area. This was based on structural grounds only. The ordering and dating of the various elements, however, must depend on the absolute date we can assign to each on the basis of the pottery associated with each. In the final analysis, also, it must depend on those pieces of pottery which are datable on the basis of parallels in neighbouring Palestine. If once the structural sequence can be worked out on this basis, a typology

³⁹ *Dhiban* I, pl. 87 (plan).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, section E-E, pl. 93.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pl. 48.1,2.

TABLE VI

Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area
Assemblage A: In front of Nabataean Wall; Area A of 1951-52

Reg. No.	Dhiban I Pl. No.	Provenance	Remarks
D 3164	69.3 (56.7)	"at base of Nab. Wall"	Complete, undecorated "Herodian" lamp; <i>PCC</i> , type 82.1; <i>IEJ</i> 12 (1962), p. 176, fig. 5; p. 194, fig. 4.
D 3179	68.3 (56.9)	"against Nab. Wall"	Nabataean bowl in gray ware; white slip outside rim. (complete)
D 3190-1	71.19	"near Nab. Wall"	Rim and handle, broad ribbing; cooking-pot (?) like Tel Goren, <i>Atiqot</i> 5 (1966), p. 85, fig. 26.11.
D 3190-3	71.10	"near Nab. Wall"	Jar rim. <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 24.20,27; Aharoni, <i>Atiqot</i> 3 (1961), p. 160, fig. 10.16 (Second Revolt) and p. 156, fig. 7.18-21.
D 3190-8	70.18	"near Nab. Wall"	Jug base, terra sig. (Eastern Sig. A?)
D 1390-12	70.4	"near Nab. Wall"	Juglet. <i>PCC</i> , type 38.A-S.
D 3218-11	71.18	"near Nab. Wall"	Rim and handle; cf. D 3190-1.
D 3218-18	70.8	"near Nab. Wall"	Pink bowl rim. Nab. unpainted; <i>PCC</i> , type 54.2.D.
D 3234-1	70.16	"near Nab. Wall"	Jug base with shallow ring; broad ribbing.
D 3234-3	71.16	"near Nab. Wall"	Small pitcher rim with handle. For sharp inner angle or rim see fig. 3.32; <i>Petra</i> , pls. X.30; XX.141; P.R.S. Moorey, <i>Archaeology, Artefacts and the Bible</i> . (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum, 1969), pl. 27 (jug).
D 3234-6	71.21	"near Nab. Wall"	Cooking-pot, close ribbing; for form (but not rim dia.) cf. fig. 3.17.
D 3234-7	71.7	"near Nab. Wall"	Terra sigillata A bowl; <i>SS</i> III, fig. 70.1 (Roman 2a).
D 3234-11	71.12	"near Nab. Wall"	Jug mouth. Prob. from small jug like <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 69.10,11; cf. also <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 29.7 (but larger).
*D 3209-1	62B.14	"A . . . W. of area"	Cf. painted Nab. ware in Assemblages C and D.
D 3209-2	62B.1	"A . . . W. of area"	Bowl rim. Nab. painted, type uncertain.
D 3217-5	62B.5	"A . . . W. of area"	Cf. painted Nab. ware in Assemblages C and D.
D 3217-13	62B.7	"A . . . W. of area"	Nab. painted bowl rim.
D 3147-7	62B.16	"A . . . W. of area"	Cf. painted ware in Assemblages C and D.

* Note: D 3209-1 is specifically said to come from the west part of Area A, i.e. presumably south of Wall N (the Nabataean wall) but not close to it; the other painted sherds are referred to this sherd for description and parallels but it is not clear whether their find-spot is also the same.

of Nabataean pottery may be forthcoming. We shall therefore consider separately each of the sub-areas already distinguished and present the pottery by individual assemblages.

Area A

Of the stratification in this area, Dr. Reed states:⁴² "In Area A, the surface and first 5 levels of debris contained a mixture of Arab, Byzantine and Roman-Nabataean sherds. However, levels 6 through 11, the last resting on bedrock at the foot of the great Nabataean wall, were homogeneous in that only Roman-Nabataean sherds were present." As no section against Wall N is published, it is impossible to estimate how much depth is represented by levels 6 through 11 nor the height to which they reached. At the point where Reed excavated the wall to its foundations on bedrock,

there were still twelve courses standing. Excavations during 1952-53, further east near the corner, descended to the equivalent of Reed's tenth Nabataean course down and the fill against the wall was still Byzantine. This fact, however, does not help a great deal in calculating the depth of pure Nabataean fill in Reed's section, for the rock surface is, without doubt, dropping off very quickly towards the east, which would mean that the Nabataean wall would be stepping down also.

The pottery published by Dr. Reed from Area A (Assemblage A) and apparently associated with the Nabataean wall and other structures there is given in Table VI. Of this material, only D 3164 and D 3179 are complete, in contrast with the number of complete or reconstructible pieces from Assemblages C and D. Datable parallels, where they occur, apparently fix the assemblage in the late first-early second century A.D. It is interesting that Dr. Reed lists no painted or rouletted Naba-

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 40 b.

taean pottery from "near the Nabataean wall" (although his pl. 71.12 may be the mouth of a small pitcher or jug like his pl. 69.10, 11, which belong to Assemblages C and D). Of those painted pieces which are not specifically said to be near the Nabataean wall—i.e. the five sherds D 3209–1 following, in Table VI—it is interesting that three at least have their parallels in the bowls preserved from Assemblages C and D. It is likely that at least the last six sherds listed in Table VI represent the destruction debris of A.D. 106 for there is no evidence of subsequent building in the Nabataean period.

Nabataean Stairway—east side

For the eastern end of the stairway we have several sources of information. A Nabataean coin of Rabbel II (A.D. 71–106) "was found associated with the egg-shell pottery which appeared in great quantities in Areas B, D and E. Furthermore, it was found among the stones of the steps leading into the city and representing the Nabataean gateway, as indicated also by the pottery found on the steps and by the orientation of the steps. . . ."⁴³ One would assume from this statement that the coin was found at the western side of the stairway for it was in this area that quantities of painted Nabataean wares were found, while from the eastern part of the steps (see Table VII) only one sherd (i.e. D 3173–2, pl. 70.20) may be Nabataean and it is not "egg-shell" ware. Dr. Reed says elsewhere:⁴⁴ "After the completion of the surveyor's plan of this Stratum, the walls of the latest phases of construction were removed exposing a well-preserved section of the entrance way." As it was Wall R (that is, Reed's Wall 11) which was in part removed to expose the stairway beneath,

the assumption is that the coin was found on the eastern part of the stairway, but in what follows, he again throws this view in doubt: "Quantities of egg-shell Nabataean pottery and one Nabataean coin were found among the paving blocks." Finally, in the list of coins,⁴⁵ we are told that it came from Area B, "steps leading into the city." This description could, in fact, describe either the eastern or the western side of the stairway. It can, however, only describe the eastern properly if we assume that the coin was found north of Wall 11 (our Wall R) after that was removed, in other words at the northern end of our landing B.⁴⁶ It is, on the whole, best to assume that the coin came from the eastern end of the stairway.

Dr. Reed published very little pottery which can be assigned to the eastern end of the staircase. In the absence of a stratigraphic section or absolute levels for the pieces published, it is difficult to relate even these to the staircase. Pertinent to this enquiry are any pieces which may come from between his walls 3 and 11, below 99.51 m., or from above the steps outside Wall 11 (our Wall R). Such pieces are listed in Table VII. It is obvious that this group, with the exception of the last two pieces which we have considered to go with Group C, is very mixed. There is nothing comparable to the quantity and completeness of Nabataean material found over the western part of the staircase.

The new section H-H explains the reason. As already noted, this section represents the west side of the balk left by Dr. Reed between his areas B and E on the west and C on the east.⁴⁷ In Area

⁴⁵ The coin is numbered DO 227 and is listed in *ibid.*, p. 79 b.

⁴⁶ See our section H-H and *Dhiban* I, pl. 45.1.

⁴⁷ Actually, only that part of the balk from Wall T southwards was drawn. The balk north of this point was almost completely collapsed and the section was completed on the basis of the section in *Dhiban* I, pl. 91.

TABLE VII

Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area
Assemblage B: Over Eastern Stairway

Reg. No.	<i>Dhiban</i> I Pl. No.	Area	Location	Remarks
D 2761	74.11	B	S. of Wall 3	Burnished and painted sherd. Reed "Iron II"
D 2963	71.3	B	S. of Wall 3	Reed "Iron II"
D 2986	71.6	B	S. outside Wall 3	Reed "Byz"
D 3071	71.22	B	S. of Wall 3	Reed "Iron II"
D 3156-4	66.13	E	S. of Wall 11	<i>Gerasa</i> p. 553, fig. 32.2, 3, but date?
D 3173-2,4	See below under Assemblage C (Table VIII).			

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 62 a.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44 b.

V 5, south of Wall R (Reed's Wall 11), the stairs are completely collapsed, and the tips of debris are mostly late (see fig. 5.1–26). Byzantine and even Umayyad wares (intrusive?) are found in every level down to the top of Wall P. Even Wall QB (excavated as V 5.9), which we have assumed to be Nabataean, contained at least one sherd which was Byzantine (fig. 5.23), no doubt because of its very rubbly character. Excavation did not reach far down the face of Wall P, and only two sherds of significance were noted, but these (fig. 5.25, 26, from V 5.10) *may* suggest that the fill immediately over Wall P is no later than the first century A.D.

North of Wall R, the situation is no better.⁴⁸ Wall R obviously serves as a retaining wall for a fill (V 4, stratum 3) which underlies a floor (Floor 1 at 99.50 m.) running up to Wall R. This fill is consistently Byzantine (fig. 4.64–75) and by its close parallels in areas S 3 and S 4 (see figs. 9–12) can probably be dated to about the middle of the sixth century. This fill, in turn, rests directly on platform A of the staircase and on the steps above and below it.⁴⁹ Obviously, the pottery evidence from this area provides only a very loose *terminus ante quem* for the date of the Nabataean staircase.

During the 1952–53 season, the opportunity was taken to make an investigation in the narrow space between the aqueduct and the Nabataean wall N at its western extremity in the hope of discovering some evidence for dating Wall QA—i.e. the large blocks resting against the western end of Wall N and apparently representing a rebuild of Wall Q—a reconstruction which we have interpreted as contemporary with the eastern staircase. It is obvious that in this very restricted space (only about 0.35 m. wide), no reliable stratification would be observed. What was observed is recorded on our section/elevation G-G. It was noted that the hūwar against which Wall P leaned (presumably the equivalent of Wall II in the Northeast area) was scarped vertically on a north–south line at the furthest western extremity of Wall N. This appears to indicate that Wall N, though inserted a short distance into the fill behind P never extended beyond this scarp line (at least at this level). The

pottery, as one would expect, included much painted and unpainted Nabataean ware. Of particular concern, however, was the identification of the latest pottery from the locus as a possible basis for dating Wall QA above. The pottery was catalogued as from area V 5.12 and the diagnostic forms are illustrated in fig. 4.76–80. Of these, nos. 77–80 are not “Nabataean” ware—i.e. in the sense that we can cite parallels from outside East Jordan. In addition to these shaped pieces, however, there are body sherds of the following kinds:

- (a) Cooking pot ware. Fine, thin bricky ware with a gritty feel. A few small black and white grits but many small quartz grits. Close, fine (but definite) ribbing fading out at bottom.
- (b) Jar (?) ware. Pinkish brown ware, with black, white and grog grits. Smooth ribbing on exterior. The exterior has fired to a pale buff but over this a wash of raspberry shade has been splashed; it is a poor, water-soluble pigment.
- (c) Jar ware. A fine, metallic, light brown ware with black and white grits. Rather broad but smooth ribbing. There is a pale gray slip over which there are darker gray lines of paint which make no discernible pattern. This is *not* to be confused with the late Byzantine dark gray to black wares with white paint decoration. For a possible parallel, cf. *Jericho* II, p. 538, fig. 276.4.
- (d) Cooking-pot ware. Reddish brown ware with black (flint?) and white grits. Faint to more pronounced ribbing. A dirty white slip outside over which darker brown-gray lines of paint which make no discernible pattern (the paint is probably the same as in preceding).

Only one possible parallel to these wares has been noted but these body sherds do not contradict the evidence from the more diagnostic forms drawn in our fig. 4.⁵⁰ One receives the impression that the deposit is to be dated, perhaps, about the third quarter of the first century A.D.—in any case, later than the construction of the temple and, presumably, the construction of Wall N. It is possible, then, that the Nabataean walls were damaged—

⁴⁸ This was designated as area V 4 and the pottery is illustrated in fig. 4, nos. 61–75.

⁴⁹ As we shall see, there is no evidence in the area excavated in 1950–53 of any occupation intermediate between Nabataean and Byzantine. The fact, therefore, that Byzantine pottery rests directly on the eastern staircase suggests that the latter belongs to the latest Nabataean phase.

⁵⁰ Note, for instance, the ribbing on pre-A.D. 70 wares in *Alayiq* II, pls. 41.4, 7; note, also, *ibid.* pl. 50.12 for a sherd with “red paint or wash;” the ribbing on the jars and cooking pots illustrated in *SS* III, fig. 69 (Roman Ia) may be comparable.

TABLE VIII

Pottery associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area
Assemblage C: Over and Adjacent to Western Staircase

Note: "Key" in the Reed report signifies "balk." The locations of Walls 8 and 9 are not known but they seem to be in the western staircase area. The association of Wall 9 with Wall 11 (see D 3173-2,4) makes it uncertain whether these pieces should be treated here or in Table VII.

Reg. No.	Dhiban I Pl. No.	Area	Location	Remarks
D 3116-2	70.2	E	S. of Wall 8	Prob. similar to <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 30.6.
D 3116-3	69.2	E	S. of Wall 8	"Herodian" lamp; cf. <i>PCC</i> , type 82.1; <i>IEJ</i> 12 (1962), p. 176, fig. 5; p. 194, fig. 4—to A.D. 135.
D 3127	68.9 (55.3)	B	near Walls 8 and 9	See below D 3235. The location, however, is uncertain.
D 3165	69.12 (56.3)	E	beside W. Key	Jug. <i>Gerasa</i> , p. 565, fig. 43.2 and p. 567, fig. 45.1; see also <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 30.4.
D 3173-2	70.20	E	S. of Walls 11 and 9	Jug base. <i>Alayiq II</i> , pl. 59.19.
D 3173-4	69.4	E	S. of Walls 11 and 9	Handled "Herodian" lamp; Kahane, <i>Atiqot</i> , 3 (1961), p. 137 (to A.D. 70).
D 3228	69.6 (56.6)	D	W. of E. Key	Reed compares <i>Conway/Ader</i> , pl. 20.C.6. Cleveland dates only to early third century or earlier. Note this lamp is associated with painted Nab. sherd (<i>ibid.</i> pl. 20.C.10) which is identical with wares associated with this lamp at Dhiban (see D 3127 and D 3235), so probably second half of first century.
D 3229	69.7	E	beneath W. Key	Handled bowl; <i>Gerasa</i> , p. 563, fig. 41.98; p. 569, fig. 46.24; related (?) to <i>Jericho II</i> , p. 534, fig. 274.1; <i>Qumran I</i> , fig. 3.6.
D 3230	69.11	E	beneath W. Key	Red, rouletted jug; <i>Petra</i> , pl. XXVIII.224.
D 3231 & 33	68.5 (56.8)	E	beneath W. Key	Bowl; fine reddish ware. <i>Alayiq II</i> , pl. 58.16.
D 3232	69.13 (56.4)	E	beneath W. Key	Pitcher; fine reddish ware. <i>Petra</i> , pl. XX.141 (but ring base).
D 3233-1	62B.2	E	beneath W. Key	Possibly part of bowl like D 3127 above. See also <i>Petra</i> , pl. XXXVII. nos. 298, 310 etc.
-2	.3		beneath W. Key	
-3	.4		beneath W. Key	Cf. <i>Petra</i> , pl. XXXVIII. nos. 320, 327 etc.
-4	.10		beneath W. Key	Possibly part of bowl like D 3127 above.
-5	.15		beneath W. Key	
-6	.13		beneath W. Key	
D 3235	68.7 (55.4)	E	W. side	Parts of bowl like D 3127 above.
				Kirkbride, <i>ADAJ</i> IV-V, pl. VII.2 (centre); end of first cent. A.D.; <i>Conway/Ader</i> , fig. 7.8; pls. 17.D and 20.C (lower right); <i>IEJ</i> 12 (1962), p. 176, fig. 5.22; <i>IEJ</i> 17 (1967), pl. 11.D (from Kurnub)
D 3236	68.1	E	beside W. Key	Bowl; reddish ware gray core. <i>PCC</i> , type 51.1 J.
D 3236 [sic]	69.9 (56.5)	E	W. side	Cooking pot; reddish ware. Wide mouth; no exact parallel but cf. <i>SS III</i> , fig. 69.9 (Roman Ia), and <i>Qumran I</i> , fig. 3.11 (narrower mouth).

probably by earthquake—in the third quarter of the first century A.D. and rebuilt soon afterwards.

Assemblage C (the western end of the staircase)

The pottery published as associated directly with the western side of the staircase is given in Table VIII. The parallels cited suggest that it need not be dated later than the end of the first century A.D. and it may be somewhat earlier. The close parallels between this material and Assemblage D suggest that they are contemporary deposits.

Assemblage D (South of Wall 12)

Table IX lists the pottery published by Dr. Reed as coming from south of Wall 12.⁵¹ With the exception of D 3100-1 (given as Stratum I) and D 3096-4 (given as Stratum II), which are probably

⁵¹ It is assumed that Dr. Reed's rubric: "D . . . S. of Wall 12" refers to this locus alone and does not include material from the southeast corner of Area D which is over the staircase and which is described, as for D 3228 in Assemblage C (Table VIII), as "D . . . W. of E. key."

TABLE IX
Pottery (and other objects) associated with Nabataean Structures in Gateway Area
Assemblage D: South of Wall 12

Reg. No.	Dhiban I Pl. No.	Area	Location	Remarks
D 3098-1	62b.9	D	S. of Wall 12	Lankester Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," <i>QDAP</i> , XII, p. 61, fig. 3 and pl. XX.20; <i>Petra</i> , pl. XXXVIII.320,321,327.
D 3100-1	67.19	D	S. of Wall 12	Deep bowl rim. Given as Stratum I. Prob. <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 158 B.28.
D 3131	68.4	D	S. of Wall 12	Bowl. "Reddish metallic ware, orange-red slip, traces of burnish"; see fig. 3.21; Prob. Byzantine.
D 3129	68.6 (55.1)	D	S. of Wall 12	See Table VIII, Reg. no. D 3235.
D 3130	68.6 (55.2)	D	S. of Wall 12	See preceding.
D 3094.1	69.5	D	S. of Wall 12	"Herodian" lamp; see Table VIII, Reg. no. D 3116-3.
D 3128	69.8 (56.1)	D	S. of Wall 12	Pitcher; <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 30.6 (no ribbing); <i>Gerasa</i> , p. 563, fig. 41.7,19; fig. 42.31; 47.10,11 etc.
D 3133	69.10 (56.2)	D	S. of Wall 12	<i>Petra</i> , pl. XXVIII.224.
D 3095-2	70.1	D	S. of Wall 12	See preceding.
D 3097-1	70.12	D	S. of Wall 12	See Table VIII, Reg. no. D 3229.
D 3097-5	70.14	D	S. of Wall 12	Sigillata base; ? for bowls like <i>SS</i> III, fig. 81.24.
D 3097-3	70.15	D	S. of Wall 12	<i>Qumran</i> I, fig. 4.3.
D 3092-5	70.17	C [sic]	S. of Wall 12	
D 3120-1	70.19	D	S. of Wall 12	Sigillata dish; late first century?
D 3096-4	71.1	D	S. of Wall 12	(Stratum II) Related (?) to large pithoi like <i>IEJ</i> 12 (1962), p. 176, fig. 5.7; probably Byzantine and related to <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 19, fig. 1 and our fig. 12.46-58.
D 3095-1	71.9	D	S. of Wall 12	Crater; <i>PCC</i> , type 45.2.c; see also figs. 3.18; 4.49.
D 3097-2	71.13	D	S. of Wall 12	Jug or jar rim; cf. <i>Petra</i> , pl. XV.74.
D 3095-5	71.17	D	S. of Wall 12	Cooking pot (?); <i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 58.6.
DO 212	80.10	D	near E. Key	Whetstone?
DO 216	81.6	D	near E. Key	Limestone mould.
	p. 44b	D	near E. Key	Lead and silver.

both of the late Byzantine—early Umayyad period, all of the pottery could fit the period before A.D. 70, and many of the pieces—particularly the complete pieces—find their close parallels in the Assemblage C (Table VIII) material.⁵²

As significant as the close parallels is the provenance in each case. The whole pieces from Assemblage D are, on the basis of their registration numbers, the last pieces to be excavated in this locus and, therefore, come presumably from the lowest level, i.e. below the level of the top of the "retaining wall" which delimits the staircase on the west and runs up to abut Wall 12. If the fill south of Wall 12 (i.e. Assemblage D) is so closely related to the fill over the western part of the stair-

case (Assemblage C), they must have been deposited at the same time. If so, we are forced to conclude that when the western staircase was in use there was an open space in front of Wall 12. Dr. Reed has, in fact, surmised⁵³ that, because two complete painted Nabataean bowls, whetstones, a limestone mould and quantities of lead and silver were found in the debris south of Wall 12, there must have been a small shop here. It appears to be a reasonable assumption and perhaps we can picture such a shop on a terrace above the steps leading up to the pavement surrounding the temple—an excellent place to do business. We need not imagine anything more than a sort of booth or lean-to using the south face of Wall 12 as its back wall.

We may reconstruct the structural history of this area as follows: when Nabataean occupation at

⁵² Compare the painted Nabataean bowls of *Dhiban* I, pl. 68.6 and 8 (Assemblage D) with pl. 68.7 and 9 (Assemblage C); and the rouletted jug of *ibid.* pl. 69.10 with pl. 69.11.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 44 b.

Dhiban began, Wall P at its western end had collapsed to a low enough level to allow the fill behind it—which had covered the southern face of Wall 12—to be eroded away, so exposing the front of Wall 12. As we shall see, we must assume a similar situation south and east of the Nabataean temple—in front of Walls O and H. But, immediately east of the staircase, Wall P had been preserved to almost its original height and the space outside Wall M (the continuation of Wall 12/7, if we have been correct in our earlier assessment of the Iron Age defences) was clear (or was easily cleared) down to bedrock. The building of the Nabataean staircase, therefore, posed different problems at its two ends. At the east end Wall P was cut back to allow Wall N to abut it and, in fact, to cut in behind it. The broken end of Wall P was then faced with Wall Q which formed the eastern limit of the staircase. The rain water which collected on the pavement west of the Nabataean temple was presumably carried, by shallow drains cut into the pavement, to the top of the staircase and thence flowed—perhaps through a gutter adjacent to Wall Q—to a “down-pipe” through or over Wall Q and so to the aqueduct.

At the west end, however, it was necessary to cut through Wall 12 and to continue the line of the cut southwards through the fill remaining in front of Wall 12 and over the stump of Wall P. Such a cut required a retaining wall to the west—in line with the cut through Wall 12—to hold back the remainder of the fill. Whether this retaining wall was carried up and new fill put in behind it to create a “terrace” as high as the top of Wall 12 we cannot say; it seems unlikely because of the level from which the pottery of Assemblage D came. More likely, Wall 12 continued to stand up above the terrace and, in fact, served, as we have suggested, as the backwall for a shop above the stairway.

In either case, the solution to the problem of the western side of the staircase was not a happy one. At some stage, the upper part of the retaining wall presumably gave way, allowing some of the upper part of the fill and part at least of its floor (the floor of the postulated shop) to fall down into the staircase. This debris and/or additional fill intentionally inserted after the construction of the triple wall to form a new retaining wall (and, incidentally, to narrow the staircase by half) contained the pottery which we have listed above under Assemblages C and D. This new fill must have risen as high or nearly as high as the Nabataean pavement

—i.e. about 100 m.—and formed a new terrace overlooking the reconstructed staircase from the west.

We have already noted, in our treatment of the eastern staircase, the evidence for two periods. It is logical to assume that the end of the first period in the eastern staircase coincides with the destruction of the western staircase.

If this analysis is correct, we must assume that the original staircase (now only seen in the western part) consisted of steps only and had no landings—but was about 14 m. wide. Because the western half of the staircase was abandoned after the assumed earthquake, and the area covered with a fill retained by the triple wall, only this original stage of the staircase was revealed to the excavators in this area. The reconstructed staircase (i.e. between the triple wall and Wall QA carried northward via Wall S to the line of Wall T) is a system of steps and landings. Excavation has not revealed evidence for the earlier stage (without landings) below this but the reasons for such lack of evidence are clear. If our reconstruction is correct, the earlier staircase reached the 100 m. level at its eastern end on the line of Wall N; we could hardly expect to find much evidence of it north of this line. South of this line (i.e. the line of the later Wall R) most of the staircase has disappeared as a result of collapse and erosion. In any case, excavation did not penetrate deeply enough (certainly it did not in 1952–53) below the steps and landings of the latest staircase to discover traces of its predecessor.

To the earlier of the two Nabataean periods we have assigned the fine Nabataean wall N and the aqueduct. If we are correct in associating the catastrophe which caused the abandonment of the earlier staircase with the assumed earthquake which caused the great crack in Wall N near the southeast corner and its partial collapse, we can probably assign to the second period the rebuilding of the Nabataean wall (as Wall NN). We have already seen how this wall appears to be associated with the second stage of Wall Q when it was carried northward (as Wall QA) to form the eastern limit of the rebuilt staircase. In this second period, also, it is probable that the aqueduct was no longer in use and the north–south arch was built against it from the south.

Area southwest and east of the Nabataean Temple

In our treatment of the defence walls and case-mates of the Iron Age in this area, we concluded

that what remained of them was covered over by a high platform of the Nabataean period which was bounded on the south by the Nabataean Wall N, on the east by Wall L, on the west by a line which was probably Wall M 2, and on the north by Wall O. This platform appears to have reached a height of about 100.00 m. One reason for its construction is clear: it was necessary to build up and retain the collapsed walls south of Wall O to the preserved height of that wall; when the platform was completed the south podium wall of the temple, where it projected south of Wall O, rested on it (see plan 3). The extent of the high platform from east to west appears to have coincided with the length of the south podium wall extended only slightly—to the east—to make it coincide with the corner of Wall O. We assume that this upper platform was paved in Nabataean times just as it was later, in Byzantine times.

East and west of the platform, a different policy was followed. West of Wall M 2, the Iron Age casemate appears to have been kept open, or cleared out. We can only assume that it formed a basement or crypt below some construction built at the south-west corner of the temple, bounded on the east by the peculiar drain structure we have already described, and on the west by Wall S (the parapet bounding the second period of the staircase). Its walls to north and south, if it had any, have left no trace. We can only put forward one hypothesis. We have already noted that Dr. Reed surmised the existence of a shop adjacent to the western (i.e. the early) staircase; we have gone further and suggested that it may have been a lean-to backed against Wall 12 on top of the terrace adjoining the staircase on the west. On that analogy, it is possible to conceive of a similar shop flanking the eastern (and later) staircase and, like the other, a simple lean-to against the west wall of the drain structure. If this is conceded to be a possibility, we may explain the contents of the cellar beneath the shop.

This "casemate" was investigated in the first season but, strangely, little is said about it in the published report. Dr. Morton's notebook, however, contains the following comments on the pottery:

p. 56 "m-8; 98.64–98.24 (Small room SW of SW corner of Nab. wall): Arab, Byz., Rom., Nab., Hell. Arab rim; Byz. handles; Byz. ribbing; Rom. sigillata; Nab. painted and unpainted; Hell. rim. Small neck and rim (Byz.?) (see D 1690)".

p. 54 "m-8; 98.24 (top level) Arab, Byz., Rom., Nab., Hell. Iron., Byz. ribbing and handle; several pieces of sigillata (D 1684); painted and unpainted Nab. rims and sherds; ring base and trefoil rim (see Cat. #s D 1685–86)".

p. 59 "m-8; 97.81–97.52 (room). Arab (?) 2 sherds; Roman sigillata frags. (22 pieces, but no rim or base frag.) and cooking-pot rim; Nab. painted and unpainted; one nice rim; Hell., 3 thin grey-black bowl rims (see Cat. #s D 1692–94). One basalt sling stone."

p. 58 "m-8; 97.52 (top level of stone wall)—97.17: 2 sherds—1 frag. of Rom. cooking-pot; 1 frag. of Hell. bowl rim with white slip down c. 3 cm. from rim, then choc. br. slip. Grey-black ware in section (see Cat. # D 1691)".

Note: the "stone wall" referred to in this listing is the small "wall" protruding to the south at the base of Wall O; see *Dhiban* I, section G-H, pl. 25.2.

Fortunately, the pieces catalogued from this area (see Morton's references above) have been preserved and are illustrated in fig. 3.31–36.⁵⁴ The Nabataean pieces, because they themselves require dating, are of no direct help in dating the deposit. The simple profile of the cooking-pot (fig. 3.33) is also of little help. The terra sigillata bowl, however, because of its close parallels and its relative completeness, provides an apparently firm *terminus post quem* for the contents of this basement.

The form is Waage's type 465 p⁵⁵ which he considers (with related forms 467, 468) to belong to the latest phase of his Early Roman period. Dr. John Hayes of the Royal Ontario Museum staff has kindly studied all of the Dhiban terra sigillata material and gives, as his judgment, that this form can hardly be dated earlier than the third quarter of the first century A.D. on the basis of parallels at Pompeii (destroyed A.D. 79) and elsewhere. For the parallels cited by us, such a date is satisfactory for the Amman tomb (a family vault), the contents of which obviously spread over several generations

⁵⁴ Registration nos. D 1685, 86, from level 98.24 m. have been omitted. These two pieces were not seen, but a drawing of D 1685 was seen; they are probably Iron Age, as Dr. Morton says in the Register.

⁵⁵ Frederick O. Waage, *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, IV, 1: *Ceramics and Islamic Coins* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948).

and could descend to the second half of the first century A.D. The form is also found, together with related forms 467, 468 and a rim fragment of a plate like SS III, fig. 79.16 (Form 14 a; cf. also fig. 68.6; it is the equivalent of Antioch form 426 p) in the basements east of the Nabataean temple (see below). The strong inference is that the casemate "basement," like the basements east of the temple are to be dated to the third or fourth quarter of the first century A.D.

The tiny piece of jewellery described and drawn in *Dhiban* I, p. 27 b, pl. 19.19 comes, unfortunately, from the upper fill of the casemate where considerable disturbance has occurred. We cannot be sure, therefore, that jewellery provided part of the stock in trade of the entrepreneur whose small shop we have assumed to have existed over this basement at the head of the grand staircase.

The high platform south of the temple was, as we have already said, bounded and supported on the east by Wall L. To the east of this wall was a lower stone floor with its surface at about 96.63 m. This was bounded on the south and east by Wall N (which must have reached a height of at least 100 m., or, perhaps, 101 m. if it served as a parapet), to the west by Wall L and Wall O (the Iron Age wall still preserved to a height of nearly 99.50 m. in places), and on the north by Wall W (preserved no higher than c. 98.85 m.). As none of these contains doorway or window, it is probable that the stone pavement at 96.63 m. was the floor of a deep crypt or basement. No trace of piers or bases was found by which an upper floor might have been supported; it is, however, possible that these were of wood and have disappeared. That such an upper floor existed is a logical assumption; it is, however, not possible to guess whether it was at the level of the platform to the west (i.e. at about 100 m.) or at a lower level. It is suggested that, in order to preserve the line of the high platform to the west and not interfere with the impressive view of the Nabataean temple which would be obtained from the southeast, no structure would have a roof projecting upward beyond the 100 m. line.

The disposition of the area north of Wall W is even more uncertain. A sounding only was made in the angle between this wall and wall H and excavation did not extend far enough to the east to locate an extension of the city walls northwards nor descend deeply enough to discover a floor like that south of Wall W. We can, however, draw certain conclusions.

There is no evidence whatsoever of defensive works during the Nabataean period and it would be ludicrous to expect them; a shrine precinct with a great open staircase does not require or even permit defensive works. Wall N is not a defence wall; it is rather a retaining wall to replace the earlier Iron Age walls which had collapsed around the Southeast corner and to support the high podium of the temple above. We are probably justified, therefore, in assuming that Wall N continued as far as the line of Wall W and, at about this point, was made to abut the southern end of Wall II/III in much the same fashion as was adopted (with Wall P) in area A. We may infer that Wall II/III at the point of junction was not preserved to its original height from the fact that the outer face of Wall H, like the east face of Wall O (of which it was a continuation), was exposed to an unknown depth.⁵⁶ We do not know how Wall II/III and/or Wall N were treated but there is little doubt that together they brought the outer line up to at least the 100 m. height established on the south face. In our reconstruction (see plan 3), we have carried Wall N (and its replacement Wall NN) straight north to meet Wall H, passing over the tops of Wall M/IV and II/III. Such a plan, however, will apply only to the upper parts—perhaps only to the very upper courses above about 98.00 m.—and Wall N would continue at a lower level no more than a metre or two past Wall W into the heart of Wall II/III.

Nevertheless, in the triangular space bounded by Wall W, the city wall (N or NN) in its upper courses, and Wall H, there was probably another basement or crypt similar to that more regularly shaped construction south of Wall W. Unfortunately, as we have said, the sounding in this area descended only to a level of approximately 98.35 m.; as the cellar floor south of Wall W was at 96.63 m. it is not surprising that no floor was discovered.

In the Byzantine period, constructions interpreted as baths were built over Walls H and J and extended northward the length of the temple. These have removed all evidence for what existed in

⁵⁶ The assumption is, of course, that Wall O/H, constituting the defence line of our Iron Age period 1 in this area, would have been completely masked by the construction of Wall M/IV (period 2) and Wall II/III (period 3—in the stretch covered by this wall). As we shall see, Nabataean deposits lie outside Walls O and H, a fact which implies a denudation outside their line which could only result from the collapse of the later defence lines. In this respect, then, Wall H in the Nabataean period resembles Wall 12 in the Gateway area.

this area in the Nabataean period. We may, however, guess that Wall H served as a retaining wall for a paved courtyard to the northeast of the temple similar to that we assume to have existed to the west and north of the temple.

We have already said that the Nabataean occupation at Dhiban—at least in this part of the mound—consisted only of a temple and its precinct. Nowhere, however, have we found any indication of the residences and other associated buildings required—presumably—by a resident clergy, and their attendants. To fill this need, it is suggested—with much trepidation—that the structures of which we have found the crypts on the east side of the temple may have been used for storage or even occupied by the servants of the god or goddess resident in the temple itself.

Serious collapse—particularly at the Southeast corner—between the Nabataean and Byzantine periods, and later modifications and rebuildings have confused the stratification over the wall system east of Wall O and Wall L. In three places, however, the stratification was reasonably clear: immediately south of Wall W (area T 1, Sounding B), in the angle between Wall W and Wall H (area T 1, Sounding A), and at the extreme northern end of the exposed stretch of Wall H (area R 31, levels 8 and 9). The relevant pottery from these areas is illustrated in fig. 4.40–60.

Only one piece of terra sigillata is illustrated (fig. 4.60) and it is Eastern Sigillata A. This was from R 31.9 but another rim, apparently from a similar bowl, was found in the adjacent sounding area T 1, Sounding A. In area T 1, Sounding B, moreover (south of Wall W), fragments of at least four similar bowls and a plate were found. The ware and the type are discussed in greater detail above (in the treatment of the fill of the casemate southwest of the temple). The occurrence in all these loci—i.e. in the assumed crypts or basements east of the Nabataean temple and in the casemate/basement southwest of the temple—of quantities of Eastern Sigillata A wares of similar types—suggests that they were destroyed at the same time. This destruction debris can be no earlier than the third quarter of the first century A.D. The other parallels cited (exclusive, of course, of Nabataean wares to which we must return) suggest that the deposits should be dated even a little later, in the latter part of the first century. Whether they can, or should be, brought down as late as A.D. 106—the date of the transformation of the Nabataean kingdom into

the Province of Arabia—is more uncertain.⁵⁷ The discovery of the coin of Rabbel II on the grand staircase does not demand that the end of the shrine complex at Dhiban should coincide with the date of the Nabataean kingdom's demise. As that king came to the throne in A.D. 71, any date after that year is possible for the end of Nabataean Dhiban.

The Northeast Area

Excavation in the Northeast area in 1950–51 revealed nothing that could be, or was, ascribed to the Nabataean period. It is only necessary to draw attention to the fill outside the battered wall II/III for what evidence it may produce for the period of the Nabataean occupation.

We have already discussed the early phase of fill against the base of Wall III (see section E-E) and used its evidence to support a date early in the sixth century B.C. for the destruction of the Iron Age city. At that time, we left unanswered the question of whether Wall III had been restored or rebuilt at a later period (suggested on structural grounds) and the date of the upper fill. We have already noted that this deposit—dug as strata 2–14—consists of soft gray or brown soil with small stones and gravel, obviously the result of erosion by wind and water combined perhaps with midden debris.

All shaped pieces of pottery from this upper phase, except for obviously Iron Age pieces and a few small Nabataean rims, are drawn in fig. 4.4–34. Much of this material could be first century B.C., but a few sherds may indicate a later date. As in our earlier treatment, we must confine ourselves, in the first instance, to those wares which have parallels in Palestine. The evidence from the Nabataean wares can be used only after a typology is worked out based on these other wares. The rim (fig. 4.11) is ambiguous. The parallels cited—if the attributions of the excavators are accepted at face value—cover a range of about three centuries. The cooking pot from the Roman tomb in Amman—which is dated on the basis of coins to the third quarter of the second century—may be a true

⁵⁷ We assume that the deposits represent the final destruction of the Nabataean shrine, even though the system of basements (at least those east of the temple) must belong to the original temple construction. Any structure in this area, however, must have collapsed at the time Wall N gave way (end of stage I) for the crypt and its superstructure, if any, were supported to the east and south by Wall N. As a second structural stage is represented by the rebuilding of Wall N as Wall NN, the basements must have been cleared out and rebuilt too.

parallel without implying such a late date. Other objects in that tomb—e.g. *ADAJ* I, p. 32, fig. 1.50 (juglet like *Dhiban* I, pl. 69.10,11—first century); 58 (flask or unguentarium like *PCC*, type 92.B,F,G—third quarter of first century)—suggest that the deposits were made over a comparatively long period. Even the parallel from the Judean Desert cave need not force us to accept a date as late as the early part of the second century. We can probably date the rim no later than the third quarter of the first century and perhaps earlier. The incised sherd (no. 22) supports this date, as do the terra sigillata base (no. 32) and the cooking pot rim (no. 33).

There are, however, two problems which must be faced. Two coins were reportedly found in level V 1.15 which appears to constitute the very top of the Iron Age phase and may coincide with V 1.15A. One of these (Coin Catalogue, no. 89) was found in the basket and the supervisor suspected that it was intrusive. It is Mamluk of the fourteenth century. The other (Coin Catalogue, no. 12) is a coin of Valens or Valentinian I, A.D. 364–78. If the first coin was suspect at the time it was found, it seems imperative to consider the second also intrusive. We should also note that no Byzantine pottery was found in the levels of the upper phase—a fact which supports our contention.

The other problem is the supposed restoration or rebuilding of Wall III. The reasons for considering this possibility are: a wider gap than usual between courses IX and X, filled with earth rather than stones; the impression that the courses below this line were more poorly constructed and had wider gaps between them than the courses above IX. The arguments against assuming a rebuilding of Wall III are as follows:

- (a) No evidence of quarry chips or other debris from such a rebuilding was found.
- (b) As the top of the Iron Age deposit was in the middle of course XII, the courses immediately above would suffer greatly from the sand and dust particles carried by the wind—much more than the higher courses. As, on the evidence of the two phases of deposit, there was a period of about six hundred years in which this lower part of the wall would be subject to such abrasive action, it is not surprising that courses IX–XII should have suffered more than the courses above or below.
- (c) Nowhere at *Dhiban* have we found any

evidence of defence walls built by the Nabataeans. On the south side, in the Gateway area, Wall P—the equivalent of Wall III—was not rebuilt but a grand staircase was built over it.

We may therefore assume that the Nabataean fill in front of Wall III consists of midden material in the main, dating from possibly the latter part of the first century B.C. to at least the third quarter of the first century A.D. There is nothing that must be later. As a midden, the stratification should preserve a record of the changing styles in pottery over the period, although it is always possible for an earlier piece to occur in a later stratum. It can thus provide some substantiation for the typology worked out on the basis of the loci assigned to the various stages of the city's structural history under the Nabataeans.

No detailed study has been made of the structures lying north of Dr. Winnett's Hall in areas j-l 20–21 to discover whether there may be Nabataean remains. If, however, we are correct in our assessment of the Nabataean settlement in this southern part of the tell as essentially a shrine with associated buildings to house the shrine attendants and cater to pilgrims, we need not assume much additional building north and west of the pavement which flanked the temple on the north and west. We can only say that if they exist they have not been excavated or, if excavated, not recognized as Nabataean.

Summary of Archaeological History of Nabataean Period

We have distinguished two periods of Nabataean occupation at *Dhiban*, the first beginning with the founding of the temple, the second ending with the abandonment of the site. There may have been a brief period of occupation at the site preceding the building of the temple, documented by the earlier sherds from in front of Wall III (e.g. fig. 4.20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34), and also from the fill of the square tower (although these have not been included in this report), but no traces of earlier buildings have been found. The pottery from the foundation trenches and podium of the temple itself suggests a date after the beginning of the Christian era. A very approximate date of about A.D. 10, in the reign of Aretas IV (9 B.C.–A.D. 40) is suggested for the founding of the temple, as a compromise

between the two pottery lots.⁵⁸ With such a date, as we have seen, the architectural considerations (particularly the parallels with the Qasr Bint Far'un at Petra) would accord.

The end of phase I is marked by the partial collapse of Wall N and the disruption of the staircase with the accumulation over the western part of it, and in front of Wall 12, of the debris denoted here Assemblages C and D (Tables VIII and IX). These are closely related by the occurrence in both of Nabataean bowls of the same painted pattern and small juglets with polished red surface, with or without rouletting. Assemblage D also contains terra sigillata (*Dhiban* I, pl. 70.14, 19) but the significance of this is unclear, for its exact provenance in the fill is not known. The first piece (i.e. *ibid.* pl. 70.14) is a base resembling the bases of bowls of the type of our figs. 3.31 and 4.60 (cf. SS III, fig. 81.24) but the description says only "fine, dark-red 'sigillata' ware" with no clear indication of whether this describes merely the surface or the fabric. The second piece (*Dhiban* I, pl. 70.19) appears to be Eastern sigillata A, on the basis of the fabric, but the form is unlike any other found at Dhiban. Its date is uncertain but it may be as late or later than the bowls found in the casemate (fig. 3.31) or basements east of the temple (fig. 4.60).

On the basis of this dating of the terra sigillata in Assemblage D, we cannot posit much lapse of time between the destruction of period I and the final destruction represented by the fill in the casemate cellar and the basements east of the temple. If the second of the two pieces from Assemblage D is taken as definitive for the end of period I, it is probable that we must push the final end of the Nabataean period at Dhiban down to A.D. 106 and date the end of period I and the rebuilding in the latter part of the first century—certainly no earlier than the third quarter.

A. Negev, in a recent article, claims that there was a serious break in occupation of the Nabataean cities of the Negev about the middle of the first century A.D. and, at the same time, the important trade artery of the Petra-Gaza route was abandoned.⁵⁹ He attributes this break in trade and the

interruption of settlement to the incursions of nomadic Arab tribes (Thamudian and Safaitic) and thinks that it was Rabbel II, in the eighties of the century, who defeated these tribes and brought a new prosperity to his kingdom.⁶⁰

Such a break would accord well with the disruption of stage 1 at Dhiban. We have, of course, suggested that the cause may have been an earthquake. The crack in Wall N, the collapse of the terrace bounding the early staircase, sufficiently serious damage to the staircase itself to require complete rebuilding, the destruction of the buildings assumed to have stood above the basements or cellars east of the temple—all suggest an earth tremor. There is, on the other hand, no evidence of violence or destruction by fire which might imply a raid by nomad bands or other human agency. But should we expect such evidences? It must be remembered that Nabataean Dhiban (at least the area we have excavated) was not a fortified city but a place of pilgrimage; it possessed a temple with its precinct and, presumably, residences and amenities for a small permanent staff of acolytes and, possibly, some form of hostel arrangement for pilgrims (perhaps merely a camp area). It was wide open, literally (because of the grand staircase), and indefensible. There would be no need of siege, and possibly no major destruction by nomadic tribes such as is assumed by Negev. But, the disruption of the Nabataean economy by these tribes would rapidly bring a shrine like Dhiban to dire straits. Without a steady stream of worshippers, without royal support, with travel along the adjacent highway reduced to a trickle, it would wither away for it had no life of its own. Lack of maintenance, even of a few seasons, could lead to the collapse and dilapidation of which we have seen evidence at the end of stage 1. No earthquake is recorded for this time but even if there were only a slight earth tremor it would but hasten the deterioration of the neglected shrine.

Whether or not the end of stage 1 is to be associated with the general weakness of the Nabataean kingdom following nomadic incursions, Dhiban enjoyed a renaissance at about the time when—if Negev is correct—the kingdom as a whole witnessed a revival. As we have seen, Negev attributes this to Rabbel II (A.D. 70–106), and it was a coin of this

⁵⁸ A. Negev, "The Chronology of the Middle Nabataean Period," *PEQ*, Jan–June 1969, p. 7: "one must bear in mind that the earliest Nabataean buildings cannot be dated earlier than the end of the first century B.C." and, on p. 13: "most of the Nabataean temples which were discovered in the kingdom were built during the reigns of Obodas III and of Aretas IV."

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 10: "All the pottery which we have collected in the

forts and caravanserais along that road is not later than the middle of the first century A.D."

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

monarch which was found in the 1951–52 season on the second landing of the later staircase. It is probable, then, that the stage 2 rebuilding of the shrine at Dhiban was due to Rabbel. Wall N was rebuilt as Wall NN. The staircase was reconstructed; it was now narrowed to about 7 m., bounded on the west by a new wall (the triple wall) and on the east by a rebuilt Wall Q (Wall QA) carried northward on the line of Wall S to an upper step close to or on the line of Wall T; instead of a straight ascent, a system of steps and landings was introduced. The aqueduct had fallen out of use and other structures were built up against it. The basements or cellars east and southwest of the temple were cleared out and rebuilt with superstructures of some kind and, perhaps, a new shop for the sale of goods of all kinds to pilgrims was established at the head of the staircase on the right. For all of this construction, we have only one small locus—the pottery from beneath Wall QA illustrated in fig. 4.76–80—to provide a date. There is nothing in it to deny a date somewhere in the last two decades of the first century.

The final chapter of Nabataean Dhiban is written in the fill of Area A (Assemblage A of Table VI) and the contents of the basements (figs. 3.31–36; 4.40–60). The former should represent the debris which accumulated after the abandonment of the city outside its retaining wall to the south. There is here no evidence of violent destruction, but the pottery would best fit a date at the very end of the first century A.D. or the beginning of the second. The evidence of the pottery from the basements is similar. Finally, the tip lines of midden debris outside Wall III contain pottery which, admittedly, on the whole is earlier than the middle of the first century A.D. but with several pieces—especially fig. 4.11 (and as we shall see, the rouletted pieces fig. 4.8–10)—which agree with the date favoured by the other fills just referred to.

We cannot be far wrong if we assume that Nabataean Dhiban was abandoned in, or soon after, A.D. 106.

The Nabataean Pottery of Dhiban

We have set forth a structural history of the Nabataean period at Dhiban and have dated the stages by parallels between the pottery found in the loci associated with them and pottery types found outside of East Jordan. If our analysis of the structural history is correct and our association of

loci with each stage is demonstrable, it should be possible to work out a typology of Nabataean pottery.

There are, however, two problems. First of all, it must be admitted that the temporal priority of one locus over another is not established by stratigraphy. This is unfortunate, for if such a stratigraphic relationship were available, it would remove all doubt as to the ordering of the loci. In its absence we are forced to use a second-best approach—the association with structural changes which have themselves been ordered on the basis of logic. The second problem is the lack of sufficient material. How critical this is can be recognized when we note, for instance, that all diagnostic sherds, with the exception of a few tiny Nabataean rim fragments, from the Nabataean strata in front of Wall III are illustrated here (fig. 4.1–39), and that almost everything from the foundation trenches and podium fill of the Nabataean temple is illustrated (figs. 2.59–61; 3.1–30—except 11, 21, 25). For the assemblages A–D (Tables VI–IX) we are dependent on the published material and can only assume that it is representative.

Even with these shortcomings in the quality of the evidence, it seems worth while to attempt to establish a typology. If it should prove wrong, the association of individual sherds with established loci may, in the future, contribute to a more acceptable solution.

No attempt will be made to deal with all “Nabataean” pottery; rather, we shall confine ourselves generally to the so-called “egg-shell” wares and to the red, polished, sometimes rouletted wares. These are mainly bowls and juglets. However, our typology will be based not on forms—i.e. the diagnostic elements of rim, base, etc.—but on decoration. The reason for this is not far to seek: in most cases the material is fragmentary and there is no way of associating shaped pieces (i.e. rims and bases) to give a complete form, whereas even the smallest sherds, when decorated, can often be classified by the motifs represented.

Typology

(A) Eggshell wares. This name has come to be applied to very thin, very fine, highly fired Nabataean pottery, usually occurring in the form of shallow bowls with or without ring bases. The plain (i.e. unpainted) wares are either buff or dark gray; the painted wares usually have a buff body.

(1) The term "buff" as here applied covers two shades which may more properly be described as pink and light brown. Where close inspection of the wares has been possible—i.e. on the material available from the 1952-53 season—there appears to be a clear distinction between these two. The former is buff to pink, with very few tiny white grits; it rarely has a gray core and fires to buff, tan or pink. It is usually well smoothed inside and out, but is not burnished. This plain pink ware occurs in the usual forms of fig. 3.7, 40, 45; it also occurs in the unusual form of fig. 3.3, 4, 6, i.e. of hemispherical bowls which appear, also in contrast with other pieces, to be slipped (although this is not completely certain). The light brown ware, on the other hand, usually has a gray core; in fact, unless the ware is very thin, only the surface is fired to a light reddish brown and the core remains gray. It is usually not as well smoothed as the pink ware and may even have a rather gritty surface. It occurs in the normal forms of fig. 3.8, 13, 14. Both wares, however (pink and light brown), have—as their simplest form of decoration—a band of white slip on the outside of the rim. Both also—as far as can be ascertained—carry the same types of painted decoration. The differences noted in the wares may, therefore, be the result only of two different potters working within the same tradition. In this typology, we make no distinction on this basis.

(2) Painted eggshell wares. The painted decoration occurs normally only in the interior of the bowls and is executed in a mat dark reddish-brown or purplish-brown paint. For the purpose of this study, the following patterns are distinguished:

- (a) Radial: i.e. a simple cross formed of two double lines of paint intersecting in the centre of the bowl and ending at the rim, where there may be a horizontal line of paint. These lines may sometimes be undulating (figs. 3.12, 34; 4.14, 15).
- (b) A triangle formed of lines and a double row of dots; within the triangle and between it and the rim, a variety of motifs such as dots in loops, dots in patterns, etc. (fig. 2.59). The closest parallel to triangle motif is G. Lankester Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," *QDAP*, XII, pp. 58 ff., fig. 4, bowl no. 21, to which, perhaps, our fig. 4.57 may be a parallel.
- (c) Feathers running parallel to rim. Dots interspersed and, frequently, a stroke of paint along the rim (fig. 4.56).

- (d) Feathers running parallel to rim and enclosing patterns of dots and "petals" (Horsfield's term, cf. *Petra*, nos. 352, 369, etc.) arranged in various ways (cf. figs. 2.60; 3.10).
- (e) As preceding but having also panels marked off by double lines of dots or dots in intersecting double lines forming loops (fig. 2.61).
- (f) A combination of double rows of dots radiating from centre and dividing the field into panels in which there are twigs with heart-shaped leaves (*Dhiban* I, pl. 62B.9; cf. also Harding, *op. cit.*, bowl no. 20).
- (g) A combination of double cones and fronds (*Dhiban* I, pl. 68.6-9).
- (h) A type resembling, in decoration but *not* in ware, *Petra*, pls. XX.153 and XI.351. There is only one example from Dhiban (fig. 3.11) from the Byzantine fill of the southeast adytum crypt. It is unique in every respect. The ware is slightly thicker (i.e. 2 mm.) than the usual eggshell ware and is far better finished. It is fired to a light pinkish tan inside and out; a band of slightly darker slip about 1.5 cm. deep outside of the rim has been carefully wheel-burnished. The motif inside is also unique at Dhiban, apparently a series of "petals" radiating from the centre, and it is painted in bright mat red (not the usual purplish-red). As the fill in which it was found apparently represents the first Byzantine period at Dhiban and there is no evidence of occupation in this part of the mound in Roman times, it is possible that this type dates from the very end of the first century A.D. or early second. As it is unique, this type is disregarded in our study.
- (3) Gray eggshell wares. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from the unpainted pink or light brown eggshell wares, for it is not always clear whether a gray ware has fired to brown on the surfaces or that a brown ware has been fired with a solid gray core. The bowl of fig. 3.5, however, the jar of 3.16, and the handle (3.26) belong to this ware. Frequently the bowls bear a white slip band on the exterior of the rim like type A (1) but rarely is there any kind of painted decoration on the gray wares.

(B) Buff wares (not eggshell). Buff to tan ware, small to medium black and white grits. Thicker and coarser than the eggshell wares but normally used, like them, for bowls. There may be a poor slip which is only hand-smoothed (e.g. fig. 3.1, 2).

TABLE X
Nabataean Pottery by Locus

Locus	A (1) Fig. 3.3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14 <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 68.1	A (2) a Fig. 3.12	A (2) b Fig. 2.59	A (2) c 1 (unillus- trated)	A (2) d Figs. 2.60; 3, 9, 10	A (2) e	A (2) f	A (2) g <i>Dhiban</i> I, pls. 62B.2, 3, 10?, 13, 15; 68.7, 9 <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 62B.9	A (3) Fig. 3.5, 13, 15, 16, 20, 26	B Fig. 3.1, 2	C <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 69.11 <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 69.10
Assemblage D	<i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 70.15	Fig. 3.34	*						Fig. 3.35, 36		
Casemate					*				*		Fig. 4.43, 44, 45
T 1, Sounding A	Fig. 4.40, 46, 47			Fig. 4.48							
T 1, Sounding B	Fig. 4.58 <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 70.8	Fig. 4.55	Fig. 4.57	Fig. 4.56						Fig. 4.59	
R 31 Assemblage A								<i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 62B.5, 14, 16	<i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 68.3		<i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 71.12
In front of Wall III	Fig. 4.4, 5, 7	Fig. 4.12, 14, 15, 26		Fig. 4.19, 13?, 18?					Fig. 4.6, 16		Fig. 4.8, 9, 10

* Indicates the presence of one or more sherds but no indication, if more than one, of the number of separate vessels represented.

N.B. Nabataean wares from locus V 5.12 (i.e. between aqueduct and Nabataean wall) are excluded from consideration in this table. The point of the sounding was to ascertain a date for Wall QA; no stratigraphy was possible in the narrow confines and any painted Nabataean sherds found could date from any time during the Nabataean period of *Dhiban*.

(C) Reddish ware, hard and ringing, with a smooth surface. Used normally for small juglets with ring bases, with or without rouletting. The two best examples from Dhiban are *Dhiban* I, pl. 69.10, 11.

Following this typology it is possible to draw up a table (see Table X) which shows the number of examples of each type occurring in each locus. The order of the loci is roughly chronological, if our reconstruction of the architectural history of the site be accepted, viz.:

Nabataean Temple. Foundation Trenches and Podium Fill date the founding of Nabataean Dhiban, c. A.D. 10.

Assemblages C and D date destruction of Stage 1, c. third quarter of first century A.D.

Casemate, T 1 Soundings A and B, Area R 31 and Assemblage A date final destruction of Nabataean Dhiban, probably in or about A.D. 106.

In front of Wall III: the deposits presumably represent an accumulation from beginning to end of Nabataean period.

Conclusions

On the basis of the small amount of material represented and the lack of certainty as to the amount of Nabataean pottery in Assemblages A, C and D unpublished, any conclusions drawn must be considered highly tentative. We may, however, note the following points:

- (1) The plain undecorated eggshell wares, pink/light brown, type A (1), and gray, type A (3), appear to have been used throughout the whole period of Nabataean occupation at Dhiban. The plain, non-eggshell ware, type B, appears also to have continued in use.
- (2) All of the types of painted eggshell ware with the exception of type A (2) *f* (for which there is very little information) and A (2) *g* (see below), appear also to have continued throughout the period.
- (3) The painted eggshell ware of type A (2) *g* and the red juglet wares of type C appear for the first time in Assemblages C and D and continue on to the end of the Nabataean period at Dhiban for they all occur in Assemblage A. While three of the type C sherds were found in the upper levels of the fill in front of Wall III (see fig. 4.8–10) and would support this dating, it is strange that no sherd of type A (2) *g* is recorded from this fill. This may, of course, be pure chance.

The first two conclusions might appear unwarranted (i.e. the apparent continuity might be a result of sherds from the earlier periods being included in later fills) if they were not supported from other sites. The Nabataean tomb at Amman, excavated by Harding,⁶¹ contained two painted bowls: no. 20 is our type A (2) *f*; no. 21 is our type A (2) *b*. There is no record of painted bowls of our type A (2) *g* nor of juglets of our type C. Presumably, the tomb must date before the introduction of these wares but, because of the presence in the tomb of the two Eastern Sigillata A bowls, the date cannot be lowered below the middle of the first century A.D. With such a date the two unguentaria in the Amman tomb (nos. 6a and 6b) would agree. We may, with some justification, date the introduction of types A (2) *g* and C at about the middle of the first century A.D. or slightly later.

Miss Kirkbride's publication⁶² of the contents of rooms adjacent to the *cardo* at Petra which were apparently put out of use at the time of its construction is also significant in this connection. A bowl⁶³ with two groups of three connected cones together with palmettes is obviously related to our type A (2) *g*. If the *cardo* was built after A.D. 106, as Miss Kirkbride thinks, we have evidence that this type of painted pottery was still in use at that time. It is associated with four other painted bowls. Although the photograph is very poor, the upper right and lower left appear to be related to our type A (2) *d* or *e*. The other two also appear to have the horizontal feathers of our types A (2) *c*, *d*, *e*. We can only say that the Petra excavations support the view that painted wares of these types continued on to A.D. 106. Finally, another plate⁶⁴ depicts a small bowl which appears to belong to our type A (3)—i.e. gray eggshell ware—and to be of the hemispherical form found several times at Dhiban.

We may, then, have some confidence that the typology worked out for Dhiban on the basis of decoration does not conflict with the evidence from other sites. This is, unfortunately, no great contribution to the study of Nabataean pottery. We must still await the results of excavation at a site

⁶¹ Lankester Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," *QDAP*, XII, pp. 58 ff.

⁶² Diana Kirkbride, "A Short Account of the Excavations at Petra in 1955–56," *ADAJ*, IV/V, pp. 117 ff.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pl. VII.2.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. VIII.1.

where there is a sufficient depth of deposit, a clearly distinguished and superimposed stratigraphy, and large enough quantities of both native Nabataean wares and imported pieces, before all the problems of the Nabataean ceramic chronology will be solved.

CHAPTER III

THE ROMAN PERIOD AT DHIBAN

Two inscriptions provide the most vivid and most closely dated evidence for a Roman occupation at Dhiban. The first of these is a dedication to the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, Caracalla and Geta. It was found by Dr. Reed "in Area B at the Southeast corner in the debris of the surface level"¹ and dated by him to the year A.D. 210–211.² It is possible to reconstruct much of the text of this inscription and to suggest a slightly earlier date.³

"For the safety and eternal victory

"Of our lords [the Emperors L. Septimius

"Severus and A [Antoninus the Augusti and
P. Sept. Geta

"Caesar his sons[

The references to "Caesar" in the singular in the last line and to the plural "sons" indicates a date between the elevation of Caracalla (i.e. A. Antoninus) to Augustus and Geta to Caesar in A.D. 201 and the year A.D. 209 when Geta was also created Augustus. An even closer dating may be provided by the fact that Severus was in Palestine, with his wife Julia Domna and sons Caracalla and Geta in A.D. 201⁴—a visit which would provide a suitable occasion for the setting up of such a dedicatory inscription. It may even mark the establishment at Dhiban of a military colony to help secure the frontier and the main north–south highway east of the Jordan and Dead Sea against incursions of nomadic groups from the east.⁵ Unfortunately there is no clue as to the location of the building graced by this inscription.

The other important inscription to be dated to the Roman period (pl. XL.1) indicates that a

Roman garrison was still present in Dhiban in A.D. 245/46. The inscription reads:⁶

"By order of

"Cl(audius) Capitolinus

"leg(atus) Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore)

"The t[ow]er was constructed. 557"

The date, reckoned by the Seleucid era, is A.D. 245/46. The restoration of the word "tower" in the last line still appears to be the only possible one but no structure has been found at Dhiban which fits this description and date.⁷ As the block bearing the inscription was found re-used in the pavement in front of the central portal of the North Church, and as there appears to be no trace of a public building of the Roman period south of this point, it is quite possible that the Roman occupation was further to the north.

The coins from Dhiban also reflect a Roman occupation of the site from the beginning of the third century, substantiating the view that, after a century of desertion, the site of Dhiban was again inhabited in the latter part of the reign of Severus.

- (1) 1950–51 season (*Dhiban* I, pp. 28 ff.). Of the 26 coins published, the earliest Roman coin after A.D. 106 is no. 4—a coin of Aurelian (A.D. 270–75).
- (2) 1951–52 season (*Ibid.* p. 79). Of the 15 coins published, the earliest Roman coins after A.D. 106 are:
no. 5—coin of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211)
no. 3—coin of Elagabalus (A.D. 218–22).
- (3) 1952–53 season (see Chapter VII). Of 162 coins catalogued, the earliest Roman coins after A.D. 106 are nos. 3–7. Only no. 3

¹ *Dhiban* I, p. 63 a and pl. 83.2.

² *Ibid.*, p. 64 a; see inscription 131 of *Gerasa*, p. 421, for a reference to the three Augusti—Severus, Caracalla and Geta—and dated to A.D. 209–10.

³ For an inscription dedicated to Caracalla and Geta as Augusti and to Julia Domna, their mother, cf. H. Seyrig, "Héliopolitana," *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth*, I (1937), p. 79. For the terminology, see also the inscription published by Ewing in *PEQ*, 1895, p. 354, no. 185.

⁴ Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, "L'inscription sinaïtique des trois Augustes," *Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale*, IV (1901), pp. 184 ff., and, particularly, Kadman, *IEJ*, 9 (1959), p. 139.

⁵ Cf. Reed in *Dhiban* I, p. 64 a.

⁶ *BASOR*, 138 (April, 1955), pp. 29 ff.

⁷ The discovery (see ASOR Newsletter no. 4, dated December 1969) by Dr. Roger S. Borass that the round stone tower on the west side of the city of Amman, known as Rujm el-Malfouf, is not of the Iron Age but of the Roman period (and was definitely in use in the third century A.D.) makes one wonder whether the "tower" referred to in our inscription may not, in fact, be a similar construction with a rather small garrison. Such a simple defensive work with, perhaps, a few amenities such as the bath we have proposed, would leave little evidence beyond its immediate vicinity (with the exception of tombs) for the archaeologist to find.

suggests that a Roman garrison may have encamped at the site for a few years after the incorporation of the Nabataean kingdom into the Roman empire in A.D. 106. The coin of Hadrian (our no. 5) was found in the latest debris of a robber trench and may have been imported from outside. Another coin of Hadrian was found in 1952 (see *Dhiban* I, p. 61a, no. 3).

However, if the inscriptional and numismatic evidence argue for the existence of a Roman military force at Dhiban after about A.D. 200, we must confess that no structure or even pottery has appeared in that part of the mound excavated in 1950–53 which can flesh out this rather meagre framework. One would expect, at the least, a small fort or tower, a defensive wall, a temple, but nothing has been found. To this sweeping statement there are possibly two exceptions. One is the tomb in Area H which is described in Chapter VI; the other is the bath complex partially excavated by Dr. Winnett in the Northeast area.⁸

The Hall, excavated in 1950–51, appears to have had three periods of use. The latest—Arab mediaeval—is represented by the secondary wall (or bench?) against the north and west faces of the Hall (and also the south and east?—see plan 6) and by the blocking of the doorways to the north.⁹ The “burnt layer, 20 cm. thick, and beginning 19 cm. above the pavement,” may represent, as Dr. Winnett suggests, the destruction of this phase or perhaps only the ash and general household debris which is found in the very dark layers associated with the mediaeval occupation elsewhere on the site. The 19 cm. level intervening between this and the floor of the Hall is not described but it may be the hard, whitish-yellow deposit which is found elsewhere—e.g. in the North Church over the Byzantine pavement and stumps of the Byzantine walls; it seals the Byzantine levels where it is preserved. Unfortunately, no pottery assignable to this 19 cm. deposit in the Hall has been published; there can be little doubt, however, that the pavement itself was laid in the Byzantine period and the Hall belongs to that period.¹⁰

The north wall of the Hall incorporates the south wall (and extends it to the east and west) of an earlier building, a *calidarium*.¹¹ Such a structure

implies the existence of a complex of rooms making up a bath establishment but these have not been excavated. Unfortunately, also, there is no direct evidence for date of construction. The *calidarium* was later re-used as a room, apparently in the mediaeval period, and the modifications introduced at that time (and perhaps even earlier) and even more recent disturbances have confused the situation. We can assume that the bath was earlier than the Hall. Whether it was constructed earlier in the Byzantine period or is to be assigned to the Roman period is at present unclear. A bath would be a natural amenity in a Roman garrison town of the third century; we can only say that the bath establishment constitutes the one structure which with any probability can be assigned to the Roman period at Dhiban.

Stone structures of this kind, together with other public buildings which could be graced by inscriptions such as we have noted above, imply an enclosure or defensive line, a rampart or wall, to protect them. If so, some trace of it should exist in the Northeast area, in the neighbourhood of the baths.

Our section F-F shows how the north wall of the Hall extended to the east in the Byzantine period. A later defensive (or boundary) wall (Wall V B) abuts this extension and so must be contemporary with it or later. But running beneath the extension, and so preceding it, is another wall on approximately the same line—Wall V A. It is only about 90 cm. thick but it is cut down into Wall II (i.e. the *hūwar* fill against which the Iron Age wall III was constructed) and rests against the outer face of Wall IV. While the evidence is not absolutely clear, the fact that this wall precedes the extension of the north wall of the Byzantine Hall to the east suggests that it may be of Roman date.

Dr. Winnett's description of Wall V agrees with this reconstruction.¹² He notes that “Wall 5 . . . is the wall which was visible at many points along the east crest of the mound before excavation began . . . In *h* 18–21 [i.e. in the area east of the Hall and running south], it is preserved to a height of six to seven courses. In square II in *h* 20 and beginning 25 cm. below the surface, a foundation trench, 1.18 m. deep and 1.35 m. wide, which cuts through existing strata was exposed. It seems to have been intended for the reconstruction of the top four courses. . . . Wall 5 crosses the square tower in

⁸ *Dhiban* I, pp. 17 f.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 18 b; pl. 6.2.

¹⁰ The evidence for such a dating is given in Chapter IV.

¹¹ *Dhiban* I, pl. 23 and pl. 5.1,2.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 15 a.

h 19–18. . . . On the south side of the tower, the three preserved courses of Wall 5 rest on earth.” The section through the city wall complex¹³ shows that Wall V cut down into the fill—i.e. the ḥūwar fill of Wall II—in front of Wall IV just as our section F-F depicts it. While Dr. Winnett does not speak of two periods of Wall V, his reference to a foundation trench related to a “reconstruction of the top four courses” no doubt reveals the same situation in his area as we see in our section F-F. The pottery from this foundation trench (i.e. for the construction of Wall V B) is described as “a mixture of Early Arabic, Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic and Iron II. . . .” Such a mixture would be expected and we can confidently say that Wall V B can be no earlier than “Early Arabic,” i.e. Umayyad times.

The short stretch of Wall V traced south of the square tower by Dr. Winnett rested on earth (see above). Although there is no direct evidence to

support such a view, it is assumed that this continuation represents the upper, and later, Wall V B, for, if there are no Roman structures or pottery loci in the southeastern part of the mound, it would be illogical to assume that this area was enclosed within Roman walls.

The Roman wall (i.e. Wall V A) may well have turned to the west in the neighbourhood of the square tower but, if so, no trace of it has been found. It is in this area, of course, that the later North Church—and particularly its diaconicon (discovered by Dr. Winnett in 1950–51)—impinges on the city wall system and overlaps part of the square tower. An earlier Roman wall may have been incorporated into the church foundations but, if so, no evidence of it has been preserved.

It is disappointing that the evidence is not at hand for reconstructing the Roman period at Dhiban. That it existed is amply attested by the inscriptions and coins but the layout of the town and its chief buildings must await further investigation of the site.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pl. 24.1.

CHAPTER IV

THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

Dhiban's resurgence, probably as a Roman outpost for the defence of the *limes*, does not appear to have lasted very long. By the middle of the fourth century, as we learn from Eusebius, it had already sunk back to the status of "an 'unwalled town' . . . , though 'a very large' one."¹ The coins found seem to support this assessment. From the 1950–1952 season we have coins of Diocletian and Constantine.² The third season produced coins of Constantine (A.D. 306–337), Constantius II (323–361), Valens or Valentinian I (364–378) Honorius (395–423) and, probably, Theodosius II (400–450).³ Few, if any, buildings, however, can be assigned to the fourth century.

The coin evidence, alone, would suggest that the renaissance in Dhiban's fortunes came in the fifth century. Certainly the most common coins found at Dhiban are the *minimi*, tiny coins 1 cm. or less in diameter which are often illegible but can generally be assigned roughly to the late fourth–early fifth century (Coin Catalogue nos. 21–69). Even if we admit that such small coins would be more easily lost—and the number found, therefore, proportionately greater—it is difficult not to conclude from the actual quantity registered (more than 100 in the 1952–53 season alone) that prosperity was returning to the city. It is not necessary to assume any sudden rise in Dhiban's fortunes; rather, the town probably shared in the economic recovery which gradually came to all of Transjordan and provided the base for the great effort of church and monastery building which characterized the fifth and sixth centuries.

At Dhiban, as in so many other cities and towns, the significant remains of the Byzantine period are churches. The ruins of two of these have been found in the 1950–53 excavations.⁴ Before turning to these, however, it will be well to look at other structures which, in part, appear to pre-date them.

Construction along the East Wall of the Nabataean Temple

Excavations were carried out northeast of the temple to trace the lines of the North Church. It was discovered that Wall B (N), which was used—after the removal of the staircase—as the south wall of the church, had been carried eastward (as Wall V) over the cut-down east podium wall. This wall was poorly preserved but its width is 1.2 m. as compared with the 1.1 m. of Wall B (N). Its southern face contained a square opening formed of slabs and due west of this was a projection from the wall consisting of two slabs placed one above the other to form a sort of step (pl. XI.2). The square orifice did not penetrate through the wall; if it was originally a drain, its northern end was subsequently blocked by the preserved north face of Wall V which is of regular cut blocks of various sizes (pl. XII.2). To the south of Wall V was a paved floor (at a level of about 100.65–70 m.) which continued over the cut-down podium to abut a low bench built against Wall B (E) (pls. XI.2, XII). The bench had a height of *c.* 100.94 m. and a width of about 50 cm.; as excavated, it did not reach Wall V on the north but the line of flagstones which abutted it shows that it may originally have done so. Directly south of Wall V, the flagstones had collapsed downward, obviously the result of water percolating through the square "drain" already referred to. The combination of drain and collapse led to the use of the term "cistern" to describe what in fact was probably originally a bath.

The pavement at 100.65–70 m. appears to have continued under Wall V (see pl. XI.2) and flagstones at this level—although in a somewhat different alignment—were found to continue right across the south aisle of the North Church and part of the presbytery. They also passed under "wall" 7 which was preserved only to 100.85 m.—lower than the presumed level of the pavement of the south aisle. No east face was found for this wall and it is possible that it is a step of some kind related to the earlier pavement at 100.65–70 m. This wall and the related paving stones of the "piazza" can be

¹ Winnett, *Dhiban* I, pp. 11 a, 14 b.

² *Ibid.*, pl. 82.4,6; 20.6 a, and ? 6 b.

³ See Chapter VII and Coin Catalogue nos. 8–20.

⁴ For an earlier discovery, see S. J. Saller, "Un'antica chiesa cristiana a Diban in Transgiordania," *Rivista di archeologia Cristiana*, 15 (1938), pp. 160 ff.

seen in plan 5, where they are dotted in under the east end of the south aisle.

The flagged pavement continued southward to Wall U which was very similar in construction to Wall V and also abuts Wall B (E) (pl. XII.2); it, too, rests on flagstones overlying the podium wall and east of it. The locus between Wall V and Wall U was called Room A; its eastern extent was not traced, in part because of heavy collapse here near the edge of the tell and also through lack of time. It is also clear that another, similar room (B) extended southward from Wall U although here all flagged pavement ceased. It was not possible to identify with certainty the south wall of Room B but it was probably a rebuilt Wall W, at a distance of about 5.35 m. There are indications that this wall—in its rebuilt form—also passed over the podium wall and presumably abutted Wall B. (see plan 5).

Excavations below the flagstones in Room A and, less clearly, also in Room B, revealed a fill which extended down to rough stone floors at about 100.05 m. and 99.95 m. (see sections J-J, K-K, and pl. XII.1). In the southern room, this cutting down to a lower level had required the removal of the upper courses of Wall J and H, although they were allowed to remain to a higher level under Wall U to help support it. Room A had two preserved piers against its north wall, between which was a bench or step (height *c.* 100.37 m.). Corresponding to these piers were two others against the north side of Wall U. Room B was also provided with piers, for one was preserved against the southern side of Wall U—which assumes corresponding piers on the north side of Wall W. Where found, piers and walls were all carefully plastered. The stone floor in Room A was probably also plastered for the plaster on the face of the podium wall curves around above the cobbles (see section J-J).

On the basis of the structural evidence we have posited three periods for Rooms A and B.

Stage I—The "Piazza." The podium wall was cut down, plastered and paved at a level of about 100.65–70 m. with a bench along Wall B (E). No sure trace of this bench was found in Room B but it may have existed there also. The pavement was extended to the east for an unknown distance but also to the north under the later floor of the south aisle and the presbytery of the North Church. On it rested another bench or step (stylobate?) which has here been called "wall" 7. No trace of this pavement was found north of Wall V on the line of

the podium; it is not clear, therefore, whether the laying of this pavement involved not only the cutting down of the east podium but also the staircase. This seems, however, unlikely for there was no continuation of Wall B to the north. More probable is a reconstruction which would make the pavement abut the eastern face of the staircase north of Wall V, the staircase itself possibly built up into a wall similar to—but not on the same line as—Wall B (E). The purpose of this paved piazza is not known.

Stage II—The Baths. Walls V and U (and probably a rebuilding of Wall W) were built over the paving stones and abutted against Wall B. The "rooms" A and B, thus created, were then excavated down to a new floor level at about 99.95 m.–100.05 m., leaving the paved space over the podium at its original height. This operation provided two shallow baths—about 60 cm. deep—with a broad border or "deck" to the west (over the podium) and a bench running along the west wall. The piers were constructed to carry vaults; their distance apart—about 1.30 m.—suggests that they were covered with long flat stone slabs. We must, however, assume the existence of other sets of piers now destroyed. The remains of one of these may be identified in the "step"-like protrusions from Wall V just west of the drain (pl. XII.1). The irregularity in the line of the north face of Wall U suggests the position of a matching pier. As the east face of Wall B (E) provided no bracket or support for the western ends of roofing slabs running east-west over the north-south vaults, it is probable also that there were piers immediately adjacent to it. Their positions may be marked by the gaps between the bench, as preserved, and Walls V and U. If the square opening in the south side of Wall V was, in fact, a drain originally, it probably was intended to bring water from the north to fill Rooms A and B, although no trace of a corresponding connecting drain between the two rooms was found. As we have seen, Wall V was very badly preserved, but it is possible that there was a doorway in it east of the drain by which access to the northern bath could be obtained, using the "bench" between the two northern preserved piers as a step. We have considered these rooms to be baths, rather than cisterns, because of their shallowness, the care with which they have been constructed and the existence of the platform and bench to the west.

Because of the fact that the drain was blocked on the north side when the church was constructed, it

appears likely that the baths precede the church but they seem to have continued in use during the period of the church.

Stage III—Rooms. In this stage, the sunken chambers were filled in and once more paved at the original height—established by the level of the flagstones over the podium wall, which had continued in use since Stage I. Although none of the piers was preserved above this level, it is probable that the room was still vaulted and roofed, for the paving stones run up to, but do not cover, what is preserved of those piers (see pl. XI.2 for the pier just east of the drain opening). The absence of voussoirs in the debris above the floor can be explained by the re-use of this pavement in the mediaeval period when a crude wall (7A) running east–west up to the bench (and probably to Wall B) was constructed (see plan 6). Probably belonging to Stage III is a wall (Wall 5), running north from Wall V (see plan 6 and pl. XIII.1) and resting on the church pavement. Strangely, on its west side, next to Wall V, there appears to be a sort of cupboard almost at floor level which is comparable with the square opening in Room A, at this stage also apparently used as a cupboard for it had ceased to be a drain.

Dating

Stage III is clearly dated. The fill of the bath includes a large quantity of glass fragments from lamps and other vessels as well as metal—no doubt debris from the destruction of the North Church (fig. 13.1–29; 48–57). There is also a good selection of pottery of the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods and coins of the late Byzantine period.⁵ There seems little doubt that this stage corresponds with the period of Umayyad building in the Gateway area (see chapter V).

Stage II, as we have seen, may have preceded the construction of the North Church but continued in use while it survived. One coin (Coin Catalogue no. 18), perhaps of Anastasius I, found in Wall V, provides at least a *terminus post quem*. As we shall see, there is good evidence for dating the church no earlier than the time of Justinian; if so, Stage II was probably constructed shortly before.

Stage I must be dated more indirectly. Clear evidence might have been obtained by removing Walls V and U and lifting the flagstones which underlay them, or by excavating beneath the flag-

stones which covered the podium wall. Because neither of these operations was undertaken, we can only note that the construction of the pavement of Stage I preceded the construction of the church (for the pavement at this level—i.e. 100.65–70 m.—ran under the pavement of the south aisle of the church). There is no need to push this construction back before the beginning of the sixth century.

The Nabataean Temple Platform

The cutting down of the east podium wall of the temple to construct the paved piazza we have just described (Stage I of the bath area) implies that Wall B (E) of the temple proper was still in existence. Before turning to the structural history north and west of the Nabataean temple, therefore, we should first attempt to assess the evidence for Byzantine building activity on the temple podium itself.

Wall B on all sides appears to have been re-used but the internal walls (Walls C, D) were obliterated and the eastern and western adytum cellars filled in, leaving only the central crypt, with its vaulted roof, intact. A new wall (G) was built.⁶ It rests on a heavy, broad foundation (called Wall G2), whose top is at c. 102.00 m. and which penetrates about 1.5 m. down into the earlier fill of the Nabataean temple. It appears to have been trenchcut over much of its length, or to have had very narrow foundation trenches, but at its western end the trenches are wider.⁷ The foundation does not extend to Wall B on the east side but it abuts Wall B on the west. Wall G, which runs over this broad foundation, was preserved only one course high (at 102.44–46 m.), except for a single block of the second course which rose to c. 102.63 m. As found, Wall G did not extend to Wall B at either end, but we are justified in restoring its line right across the earlier building on the basis of the extent of its foundation wall (G2). Only the north face of Wall G is preserved. If it was a free-standing wall, it could hardly have overlapped its foundations to the south and so would not have been more than 1 m. thick (see Section A-A). But it is probable, as we shall see, that it is a retaining—or facing—wall for a platform to the south.

Abutting Wall G on the north side, at levels 102.26–31 m., are the remains of a pavement (pl.

⁶ See sections A–A, B–B.

⁷ See pl. XIII.2; the excavation and construction of the later Byzantine tombs, however, which in most cases were inserted beside one of the earlier walls have, in all cases, destroyed or contaminated the evidence from these foundation trenches.

⁵ See sections J–J, K–K; fig. 6.24–38 for pottery; and Coin Catalogue nos. 71, 72, 77.

XIII.2 and section B-B) with most of its preserved flags aligned in two rows running north (see plan 5) for about 3 m.—far enough to overlap the earlier Nabataean cross-wall C. There is little doubt, from the traces of the hard yellow bedding extending further to the north as well as to the east and west, that this pavement once covered the whole of the temple area north of Wall G. The situation south of the wall can only be inferred. We have already noted that the Southwest cell of the Nabataean triple adytum foundation was filled, almost solidly, with stones. When uncovered, the level of these stones reached a height of 102.31 m. and overlapped Walls D and F of the underlying Nabataean building. As Walls D and F in the original Nabataean building must have continued upward to serve as partition walls between the central adytum and the two side rooms, this overlap is considered to be evidence of a changed plan of this area in the Byzantine building—i.e. that the adytum was abolished.

We do not appear to have the same overlap of the fill from the Southeast adytum basement over Walls D and E, but excavation of part of the fill established its Byzantine date (see fig. 3.21, 22, 25). The central cell of the adytum, however, was not filled in; this appears to be the only conclusion one can draw from the fact that Christian tombs were later inserted here, under a partially preserved vault.⁸

The evidence from the three adytum basements allows us to reconstruct the arrangements south of Wall G. This wall was probably the facing wall of a raised platform extending right across the rear of the old temple. If the preserved top of the second course of Wall G is a safe indication the height of the platform was about 102.60–.65 m.

No evidence was preserved to indicate how—or whether—this structure was roofed. If Walls C and D of the earlier edifice were no longer in use, and Wall G was but a facing wall for the platform, there seem to be no supports or foundations suitable to carry columns. One might conjecture that brackets were built into the upper parts of Wall B to carry beams, but this seems most unlikely. Just as improbable is the idea of a vaulted roof; no voussoirs

from such a roof were found in the debris and Wall B would have required buttresses—for which no evidence has been found—to counteract the thrust. It is a problem which must be left unsolved.

A further problem is posed by the approach to this structure. If it preceded the construction of the North Church, it could have been reached via the old Nabataean staircase on the north of the temple. But once the North Church was built, this staircase ceased to exist. It was thought that the strange structure abutting the west podium wall at its northern end and interpreted as a platform or “tower” might have been built as an alternative approach to the building on the Nabataean podium after the North Church removed the earlier staircase (see plan 6). But, this strange construction appears to assume the destruction of the church; other evidence—admittedly slight—suggests that it is Umayyad, not Byzantine. The question of approach to the Byzantine building on the Nabataean podium, together with its use, must remain a mystery.

Whatever its purpose, there is some slight evidence for a second period. Over the pavement north of Wall G was found another wall (G 1), also running east–west. Its north face was about 60 cm. in front of Wall G, and its preserved height was c. 102.85 m.⁹ There is no evidence of a new pavement to the north of it. All that we can conjecture is that at some stage, the platform at the rear of the old temple was raised and given a new facing in front of the original facing (i.e. Wall G).

Dating Evidence

A *terminus ante quem* is easily established: the two stages of the structure must precede the insertion of the Byzantine tombs. A more exact date is, however, complicated by the very existence of these tombs. The yellow bedding of the flagstone floor north of Wall G (T3.2 and R1.2a) would normally have provided an excellent source of pottery for dating purposes. The robbing out of the pavement, however, has left only one locus—called T3.2c—untouched beneath the few flagstones not removed, and this contained only two shaped sherds (fig. 4.93, 98). Both of these are Byzantine and have parallels in the fill south and east of the city walls in areas S 3 and 4. The pottery from T3.2 and R1.2a (fig. 4.81–99 except nos. 93 and 98), however, has also its closest parallels in the S 3 and

⁸ Tomb R 17 was built, in part, over Wall F 1, one of the supporting walls of the vault, which indicates that at least by the time of the tombs, part of the vault had collapsed. But this collapse must have occurred after the decay of the Byzantine building above for otherwise it would have been necessary to fill the space to support the platform above and this was apparently not done (see pl. IX.1).

⁹ See section B–B and plan 5.

S 4 deposits. Moreover, two coins of Justinian from level T3.2, the later of A.D. 563/4 (Coin Catalogue nos. 73, 75) substantiate the dating. We can feel some confidence, in fact, that the pavement with Wall G belongs to the third quarter of the sixth century.

It appears, therefore, that at about the time the great quantities of Byzantine pottery were accumulating outside the Southeast wall line—in about the third quarter of the sixth century—the Byzantine builders converted the old Nabataean temple to some purpose of their own. The pottery evidence suggests that two other building operations were undertaken at about the same time or slightly earlier (our Byzantine phase A). One is the construction of the flagged piazza flanking Wall B east of the old temple building. The other is the founding of the Gateway Church.

Before turning to a discussion of this last, however, we shall describe the North Church of which the remains are more extensive and the dating more secure. That it is assigned by us to Byzantine phase B is due to its apparent association with the baths (A and B) which succeeded the piazza east of Wall B.

The North Church

In our description of the Nabataean temple, we noted that the approach was from the north by a staircase which was bounded on its three exposed sides by the lower of the two superstructure courses of the podium wall at a level varying from 100.75–100.82 m. The Byzantine builders removed the staircase completely down to this level in order to use Wall B (N) as the south wall of the new church. As an extension of this wall to the east, they utilized the old north wall of the bath—Room A (Wall V), but kept an opening in this wall for access to the baths, which remained in use. There was, also, probably an extension to the west past the line of the facade of the church (see below).

Wall B (W) of the temple was carried north as the west wall of the church and three doorways—marked by three threshold blocks—gave access to the nave and side aisles. The south stylobate of the church has been traced throughout its length. Its foundation trench was cut down with its northern edge parallel to, but 50 cm. north of, the bottom step of the old temple staircase, but its upper course was allowed to overlap this step by about 25 cm.—giving a total width of 75 cm. (see section A-A).

This width is best preserved at the eastern end (see plan 5 and pl. XIV.1). The height of the stylobate was apparently about 101.02 m., still preserved in the area just referred to and at the western extremity. The threshold of the south aisle also has this level. The one block preserved at the east end of the stylobate, however (between steps 6 C and 6 D of the chancel), has a height of *c.* 101.30 m.—reflecting, no doubt, a rising level of the stylobate to match the rise in the floor of the presbytery. As nothing was preserved above the stylobate level, there is no evidence for the type of roof support which once rested on it—whether columns or piers. The scarcity of voussoirs in the debris suggests that there was an architrave above the columns or piers rather than rows of arches resting on the stylobates. The south aisle was 3.75 m. wide.

Time permitted the digging of trenches to locate the line of the north stylobate only on the lines of the facade and the entrance to the chancel. Where seen, it consisted of a line of slabs rising 25–30 cm. above the pavement of the nave and measuring about 75 cm. wide. The preserved height, opposite the chancel screen, was *c.* 101.04 m., which agrees with the height of the south stylobate. The preserved level of the stylobate adjacent to the west wall is only about 100.70 m. suggesting that the upper course has been robbed. The establishment of the two stylobate lines gives the width of the nave as 8.20 m. The width of the north aisle was probably the same as that of the south but the north wall was not excavated. Further consideration will be given to this point when the presumed diaconicon is discussed (below).

The nave was paved with large flagstones, laid perpendicular to the stylobates, the level of which rose gradually from 100.72 m. just inside the west door, to 100.88 m. in front of the chancel screen. Here there was a low step up to 101.05 m. (step 6 A), while the threshold of the screen itself (step 6 B) was at 101.27 m. (pl. XIV.2). This threshold block also provides the width of the door through the screen (55 cm.) between two chancel posts, and the thickness of the screen panels. Another block in position to the north continues the line of the screen in this direction while the absence of flagstones abutting step 6 A to the south allows us to continue the chancel screen 2.10 m. in this direction. There is no direct evidence for a continuation of the chancel screen to meet the stylobate on the north and south (a possible reconstruction is suggested below). Four and a half metres beyond step 6 A

there is another step up (6 C) to c. 101.23 m., and—at the chord of the apse (a further 2.90 m. to the east)—a final step up (6 D) to about 101.29 m. Beyond this point, the flagstones extend another 2.25 m., falling gradually to 101.22 m. but we are justified in restoring the inner line of the apse as in plan 5 on the basis of the known width of the nave and the known position of the chord. Excavation was hindered over the whole north side of the presbytery by the presence of graves and a “weli,” while to the east and south erosion, collapse, and the damage caused by the passage of Wall V B had destroyed most of the evidence (pl. XV.1). In the presbytery, the flagstones generally run parallel to the stylobates except along the edges of the step-ups.

The south aisle preserved little of its original flooring. There was none over the area previously occupied by the temple staircase but it seems hardly likely that the heavy stone fill of the staircase, preserved to about 100.75–80 m., would have been left in this extremely rough state. East of the staircase area, there are some flagstones at c. 101.04 m. laid, again, at right angles to the stylobate wall and at approximately its level (pls. XIII.1; XIV.1). As the threshold block of the south aisle has a height of c. 101.02 m., we are probably justified in restoring a pavement over the whole south aisle at approximately this level.¹⁰

The eastern end of the south aisle was not completely excavated and what was discovered was in large part fragmentary. The proposed reconstruction of the east end of the nave and the south aisle must be considered highly tentative.

It can hardly be accidental that the pavement of the apse proper stops well short—to east and south—of the projected inner curve of the apse. We are led to suspect the existence of a bench, or synthronus, on which the presbyters could sit. The outer edge of the southernmost flag of step 6 D probably marks its line on this side (pl. XV.2) and the continuance of this line around inside the apse line is also drawn on plan 5. As projected, the bench would have been about 65 cm. broad.

We have already noted that the chancel screen ran along the line 6 B, but direct evidence bearing on its course at the line of the stylobates was lack-

ing. It could have continued to the stylobates directly, but the existence of two blocks (not flagstones) at the south end of steps 6 C and 6 E, even though they are not worked in any way, suggests that the chancel screen may have turned to the east and run parallel to, and just inside, the stylobate lines as far as the chord of the apse. Here, the southern line may have turned south once again to run across the east end of the south aisle on Wall 2 which is about 60 cm. wide. As this wall is too thin to have been an outside wall, we are forced to assume that the south aisle continued beyond this point. At the southern end of step 6 D, plan 5 shows three blocks preserved at a lower level (Wall 1). Plate XV.2 shows a bedding for these blocks extending to the east and (?) the south, but the line of the bedding is most uncertain. These blocks must have underlain the bench and the wall of the apse and may establish its thickness. This line, too, is shown on our plan. The outer line of the apse, therefore, overlapped the line of the stylobate and the room at the eastern end of the south aisle may have been slightly narrower, as a result, than it is farther west. As suggested in the plan, the east end of the south aisle is continued out to the line of the apse; for the south aisle the evidence of such continuation is slight, but the slabs at the east end of the north aisle (see Diaconicon, below) support this reconstruction.

Cuttings in the flagstones of the presbytery allow us to visualize the church furnishings. A shallow round depression, 35 cm. in diameter, is hardly deep enough to have held a reliquary and was probably the socket for a central support (a column drum?) of a rectangular altar slab, which was further steadied, at its four corners, by square posts (see plan and pl. XVI.1). To the east of the altar there are two cuttings, 45 cm. square, and to the southwest another, which allow us to supply a ciborium or baldacchino over the altar. There is no evidence for the location—or even for the existence—of an ambo or pulpit.

Although the pavement of the church was not lifted, there is some evidence for two periods of construction in the presbytery. Flagstones could be seen west of step 6 C running at a lower level than the floor we have described. Their level is about 101.05 m.—i.e. about the level of the pavement in the south aisle—while the top of the stylobate at this point is about 101.30 m. The evidence is slight but it does suggest that at an earlier stage, the presbytery had the same level as the south aisle

¹⁰ A few tesserae were found in the Byzantine destruction levels (a total of 15 white limestone cubes, measuring roughly 2 × 1.5 × 1.5 cm., and two or three brown limestone tesserae measuring about 1 cm. each way) but too few to suggest a whole floor covering. There is no evidence of plaster and it is difficult to see how it would be feasible over such a rough bedding.

from the line of the first step up (6 A), which is at about 101.05 m., eastward. The floor of the presbytery, as we have described it, with its three steps, would then be a later reconstruction. We shall notice evidence for two periods of construction also in the atrium.

The Diaconicon

Dr. Winnett's excavations in 1950–51 uncovered part of a church in area *jk* 18–20.¹¹ It is now possible to interpret this structure as the diaconicon of the North Church. The flagstones just south of its apse are in good alignment with the pavement and walls of the North Church. As can be seen, this structure must form, as it were, a second, outer north aisle, although there is no evidence to indicate whether it continued the full length of the church. The presence of a font in the small apsidal projection from the north wall of the diaconicon removes one of the difficulties felt in the interpretation of the North Church—the absence of a baptistery. When we discuss the dating of the North Church we shall draw attention to the similarity between the plan of this diaconicon and that at Khirbat al-Karak near the Sea of Galilee.

The Atrium

As we have seen, the construction of the south aisle necessitated the dismantling of the old temple staircase. The projection—by some 80 cm.—of the west podium beyond the line of Wall B (N)—the new south wall of the church—required also the cutting back of the podium if the full southern part of the façade of the church was to appear unobstructed and symmetrical. While there is some slight evidence of rebuilding the ragged end of the podium (pl. XVI.2), this can probably be assigned to the mediaeval period. It is probable that, in the Byzantine period, the broken end of the podium was masked by continuing the south wall of the church westward to the outer edge of the old podium wall,¹² although subsequent robbing has destroyed all direct evidence of it.

The staircase had been cut down to about 100.76 m. which was the level of its first step at the North-west corner. This level, therefore, and the width of the old podium wall established the approximate

level and width of a broad flagged platform which extended right across the façade of the church. In front of the south door, it is 2.15 m. wide and slopes up gradually from *c.* 100.76 m. to about 100.80 m. in front of the threshold. When excavated, there was another step, built of slabs, leading down to the level of the atrium (at *c.* 100.42 m.) but as this rests on the atrium flagging it is considered to be secondary. The platform in front of the façade steps down 5 cm. to the north and narrows to 2.10 m. at the point where the earlier staircase came to an end, and there was a further step down 1.5 m. north of the central threshold. The Claudius Capitolinus inscription (see Chapter III) was found—recut and used as a paving stone—in front of the central threshold. The flagstones on this broad platform were all laid parallel to the façade wall.

The atrium pavement spread to the west and north beyond the limits of the excavations, its level falling gradually to the south and west.¹³ Only on the south were the limits of the atrium reached, where it was bounded by Wall 13 (pl. XVII.1). The pavement abutted the north face and the east end of this wall, which was 80 cm. wide, and presumably the same was true of its south side although this is not certain because this wall marked the southern limit of excavation. The flagstones to the east of Wall 13, although broken and robbed out in places (pl. XVI.2), apparently ran over to the old podium line, as they do further south. The arrangement, therefore, allowed for an entrance, 1.75 m. wide, to the atrium at its Southeast corner.¹⁴

At some later date, it was decided to provide the church with a porch or narthex. A row of flat slabs, about 25 cm. thick, was laid parallel to the façade of the church and distant 3.40 m. from it (pl. X.1). This stylobate, about 75 cm. wide, and resting on the pavement of the atrium, was not continuous; there was a gap in front of the central doorway 2.5 m. wide and the stylobate extended no further south than a line opposite the north side of the doorway leading into the south aisle. At each end of the separate sections of the stylobate

¹³ There was a fall from *c.* 100.52 m. (in front of the central portal) to *c.* 100.42 m. (just north of Wall 13). There was also a shallow gutter (see plan) which carried water from in front of the façade to the southwest.

¹⁴ It should be noted (pl. XVI.1) that Wall 13 is not in alignment with Wall B (N)—the south wall of the church; this fact may speak against the proposed reconstruction, in which Wall B (N) was continued west to the outer edge of the podium to mask the broken end of the podium wall.

¹¹ *Dhiban* I, p. 17 *a*, pls. 15.3,4 and 23; see also our plan 5.

¹² Such an extension seems also to be required by our interpretation of the later Umayyad platform located northwest of and adjacent to the old temple platform.

apparently rested square pedestals to carry free-standing piers. One of these bases (fig. 38.1), measuring roughly 80 cm. square, was still in place at the south end of the north section. Another (fig. 38.6), about 75 cm. square, had been merely toppled over on its side and had been re-used in the later, mediaeval Wall 19. From the same wall came two capitals for square piers.¹⁵ The length of the fully-preserved section of the stylobate is 4.5 m. If the piers carried a stone architrave, we must probably assume at least one more pier or column in the middle. What may be the capital of such a column is the re-used Nabataean capital of fig. 30.2 (with the horns broken off and badly damaged) found in the mediaeval wall 18. In area R 11, to the north, in the tumble from the mediaeval wall 23 was found what appears to be the lower or upper end of a column drum or shaft (fig. 31.2). This may have served a similar purpose in the middle of the section of porch supports lying north of the central portal.

There is no evidence that the stylobate continued beyond the south door of the church. Structural considerations would, in fact, forbid it for such a continuation would have blocked the entrance to the atrium at its Southeast corner.

We have, therefore, reconstructed a narthex or porch running across in front of the church but stopping short of the south portal and probably, also, of the north portal (although, of course, excavation did not extend far enough north to be sure of this). The roof was probably flat like the porch of the Church of Numerianos at Umm al-Jamal.¹⁶ Whether there was an arch across the space in front of the central portal and/or a covered entry cannot be ascertained. Only one voussoir (DS 351; not drawn) was found in the debris and its span, by calculation, was only about 1.5 m. As the distance between the ends of the stylobate in front of the central portal is about 2.5 m. it appears unlikely that the voussoir originally belonged to an arch across this space.

The North Church, as we have reconstructed it, consisted in its final stage of a nave, two aisles and a diaconicon, the nave and the diaconicon culminating in apses. From the line of the chancel screen

there was a series of step-ups leading to an altar which lay just in front of the chord of the apse and was covered with a ciborium. Near the east end of the south aisle there was a doorway leading to the baths A and B. To the west of the church lay a paved atrium with an entrance at the Southeast corner, while a roofed narthex or porch extended across the façade stopping short of the portals leading into the south and north aisles. In the original stage, however, there was probably no porch and there was but one step-up in the presbytery, i.e. from the nave floor to the chancel screen.

We have already suggested that several architectural pieces found in the atrium belonged originally to the porch construction. It should be possible to assign to the church, more generally, some of the pieces found elsewhere. For the body of the church proper, we have very little information. One column drum with a diameter of 55 cm. (DS 370, not drawn) is hardly sufficient evidence on which to base any reconstruction of the superstructure of the nave and side aisles.

From area R 4, northeast of the temple, above the paved floor of Room A, came several architectural fragments, the most important of which are a piece of dark gray marble cornice (fig. 35.1) apparently from the same member as *Dhiban* I, pl. 11.1, and a chancel screen post or panel fragment (fig. 37.2). From the eastern part of the church, mainly over the apse, come other fragments which must definitely be part of the church furnishings. The chancel screen base (fig. 36.1; pl. XIV.2) and another panel fragment (fig. 37.1) can easily be so assigned.¹⁷ The threshold (fig. 36.2) from its provenance (in area R 40) may represent a doorway leading, perhaps, from the north aisle into the diaconicon. The location of the arch to which the voussoir with cross (fig. 36.3) belonged is also unknown, for its span (calculated as approximately 5 m.) is too great for the side aisles; although the inside width of the diaconicon can only be roughly estimated at about 4.5 m. it is possible that the voussoir belonged there. The slab (fig. 29.4) may be part of a door or window frame. The lintel (pl. XL.7), now re-used in the modern village, presumably also comes from this church or the Gateway Church. Its preserved length is c. 1.38 m. but it was probably originally slightly longer; its height is about 40 cm. Another lintel stone with a similarly worked cross is illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 12.1.

¹⁵ These two pieces (fig. 38.4,5) carried mouldings on three sides. It is possible that they have been trimmed on the fourth side and could originally have been capitals for free-standing piers; it is also possible that the inner side was never moulded.

¹⁶ H. C. Butler, *Early Churches in Syria* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1929), pp. 115 f.

¹⁷ *Nebo* II, pl. 132.

In the 1951–52 season of excavations, a Corinthian pilaster capital was found built into a pier in an Arab house in the Gateway area;¹⁸ fortunately, it survived and was drawn in the 1952–53 season (fig. 31.1). There seems to be little doubt that this is a Byzantine capital and it presumably originally belonged to one of the churches. Its find spot suggests the Gateway church; if so, we have no clear idea of what order of capitals was used in the North Church.

Date of the North Church

No inscriptions have come to light by which a definite date can be assigned to the church. We must rely entirely on pottery and coins. Excavation penetrated in only a few places below the latest level of the church floor. Where the flagstones had been removed, it was unsafe to consider pottery from the level immediately below as uncontaminated. In area R 30, however, the stylobate was removed together with its foundation and the paving stones down to the earlier step at c. 100.85 m. The pottery from this deposit is illustrated in fig. 5.33–40. The closest parallels are with the pottery from the deposit in S 3 and 4; a similar date is suggested by a coin of Justinian (Coin Catalogue no. 74) and given indirect support by a total of about 35 minimi (e.g. nos. 57–59, 62–66). Another minimus (no. 18), perhaps of Anastasius I, from Wall V, the south wall of the church, provides a *terminus post quem* for that wall; unfortunately, it is uncertain whether this dates the wall in its original use as the north wall of the bath (Room A) or in its subsequent use as the south wall of the church. The pottery and coins agree, therefore, in a date for the church certainly no earlier than the second quarter of the sixth century and, probably, the third quarter.

Structural parallels of approximately the same date are numerous. We have already referred to parallels at Umm al-Jamal, ascribed to the sixth century. Even more significant is a comparison with the church at Khirbat al-Karak.¹⁹ The diaconicon of the Dhiban church is almost identical with that at Karak in form and position, and both, apparently, contain the baptismal font. The diaconicon at Karak is dated to A.D. 528–9 and may,

therefore, precede the Dhiban structure. Both churches, also, have an atrium and an open narthex although, at Karak, the narthex was enclosed in the latest stage. Both churches appear to have suffered a like fate at about the same time.

In our phasing, (see our Table and Introduction) we have assigned the North Church to phase B—later than the Gateway Church and the structure on top of the Nabataean temple podium—even though the pottery associated with all three appears to be identical. Our reason for such a relative dating is based on purely structural considerations. As we have seen, the North Church appears to be contemporary with the bath rooms A and B. As these represent a second stage of building development in this area and the earlier—the piazza—has been treated as contemporary with the structure on top of the Nabataean temple podium, it is obvious that the North Church must be later than that structure. But, it must be noted, the phasing indicates only a relative dating; the difference in time may have been very short. As we have also a third stage, phase C, which must be fitted in before the end of the Christian period at Dhiban and the whole period of Byzantine occupation (i.e. counting only the span covered by specifically Christian structures) may not have exceeded seventy-five years, the time scale covered by our three phases is very short.

There is no evidence that the North Church perished in some violent destruction accompanied by fire; it is possible that the church was merely abandoned soon after the Muslim conquest. A *terminus ante quem* is provided by the pottery and coins found in a hard layer of yellow clayey soil overlying not only the pavement but also the surface from which the flags have been removed and the stumps of the walls. Obviously this deposit post-dates the spoliation of the church. The pottery comes well down into the Umayyad period (see fig. 6.1–13), and the parallels drawn show a close relationship between Dhiban and other late Byzantine sites on one hand, and Umayyad materials on the other.

There are, in fact, two types of painted pottery. One is the equivalent of Khirbat al-Karak “dark-on-light” wares²⁰ and Nebo “red-on-light” wares.²¹ In both cases, most clearly in the former examples, these wares come from the very end of

¹⁸ Dhiban I, p. 41 b; pl. 38.1.

¹⁹ Pinhas Delougaz and Richard C. Haines, *A Byzantine Church at Khirbat al-Karak* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960).

²⁰ Karak, pl. 37.

²¹ Nebo III, pp. 25 ff., 160 and pls. 146–48, 151, etc.

the Byzantine period and continue in use down into the Umayyad period.²² This ware has also been found at Alaiyq.²³ The other type of painted pottery found in this destruction level is the equivalent of Mafjar 9 and 10 wares. Strangely, these wares do not appear to have been found at Karak or Nebo but they were associated with Karak/Nebo painted wares of our first type at Alaiyq (in the Umayyad military post on top of Tell 1).²⁴

This pottery, together with the material from the levels overlying the Byzantine tombs in the old temple structure (fig. 6.14–23), is identical with that which dates the construction of the Umayyad buildings on the site (see Chapter V). The identity of the two groups suggests strongly that the North Church was dismantled at the time of the Umayyad building to provide materials for it. Similarly, as we shall see, the large quantity of pottery and glass found beneath the latest (Umayyad) pavement of the bath (Room A, at the Northeast corner of the temple) presumably represents the cleaning up of the area in preparation for the early Arab rebuilding. There is no way of knowing definitely how long the church may have lain abandoned before the Umayyad rebuilding in the eighth century. The fact, however, that no Byzantine coins definitely later than Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582–602)²⁵ have been found in three years of excavation at the site suggests strongly that the churches did not long outlast the sixth century. The church at Nebo²⁶ produced four coins of Maurice Tiberius, three of Phocas (A.D. 602–610) and one of Heraclius (A.D. 610–641), a fact which substantiates the assumed end of at least some of the churches and ecclesiastical establishments in East Jordan at the time of the Muslim conquest.

The Gateway Church

The first clue to the possible existence of a church in the Gateway area was the discovery, in the 1952–1953 season, of a font or baptistery. It is located

north of Wall R, east of the balk left by Dr. Reed between his Areas B and E on the west and Area A on the east, and west of the Wall Q/S which we have considered as the line bordering the Eastern staircase (plan 5 lower right; pl. XVII.2).

The baptistery itself was cruciform in plan. A circular basin, about 65 cms. in diameter, with its bottom at c. 99.27 m., was enclosed by stones roughly cut to shape with a “keystone” between them on the western side. On the eastern side—the entrance—the basin opened out into a rectangular bay. A low curb wall, about 20 cms. high (99.73–76 m.) of squared blocks, surrounded the font on three sides completing, with the entrance, the cruciform plan but leaving enough of the flat surround of the basin free to serve as a seat or bench averaging 25–30 cms. high. The whole installation was carefully plastered on the inside surfaces.

When discovered, a square block had been carefully fitted into the entrance rectangle and the whole baptistery surrounded with a pavement of large rough blocks, which raised the original floor level²⁷ to that of the curb and of the large step in front of the threshold (see section H-H; pl. XVIII.1).

The presence of a baptistery demands a church—or at least a chapel—in this Gateway area. The new evidence of the 1952–53 season and a re-interpretation of the walls discovered in this whole area during the 1950–52 excavations makes possible at least a tentative reconstruction of part of a church.

Section H-H and pl. XVIII.1 show that the fill beneath the original floor (at c. 99.50 m.) of the aisle (level V 4.3) rests upon the upper landing and stairs of the eastern staircase but is retained on the south by Wall R (Reed's Wall 11—see *Dhiban* I, pl. 44.1). This wall, then, must be the south wall of the church. Roughly parallel to Wall R on the north is the heavy threshold of Wall T (Reed's Wall 10—see *ibid.* pl. 87, in area o-7 and pl. 45.2 top). This threshold with upper surface at 99.90 m., originally provided for a door opening to the south and had a broad stone step leading up to it. When it was excavated, however, a large rectangular slab (at level 100.02 m.) was found lying on top of the threshold block, so cut and laid as to fill the cut-away portion of that threshold and, in fact, to reverse the direction of the door's swing. This change probably coincided with the raising of the

²² Note that the dark-on-light wares of Karak are identical with those from Dhiban, and both come from the destruction level of the Byzantine buildings. This level at Karak, as at Dhiban, is dated to the Umayyad period, as late as the first quarter of the eighth century (cf. coins, *Karak*, pp. 51 f., nos. 20, 21, 23, 27–29).

²³ *Alaiyq* I, p. 39, type 39 (b), and pl. 30: A 10–12.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4 and p. 39, type 40, and pl. 30: A 24 and A 121.

²⁵ Coin Catalogue no. 79; *Dhiban* I, pl. 12.12. But see *ibid.* p. 61 a, no. 7, which is attributed, with some doubt, to Constans II (A.D. 641–68).

²⁶ *Nebo* I, pp. 283 ff.

²⁷ This floor, at c. 99.50 m., is illustrated in *Dhiban* I, pl. 45.2, but there it is called the Nabataean pavement.

floor level to the south of the threshold to the level of the curb of the font.

The original floor of the south aisle abuts against the west face of Wall S which was, as can be seen, a rebuilding of the east curb wall of the Nabataean Stage II staircase. This wall contained a doorway (its approximate lines dotted on the plan), for the later rough block fill continued through it. Without a doorway in Wall S, in fact, access to the font—only about 50 cm. from the line of Wall S, would have been very awkward. A room to the east of Wall S in turn demands a continuation of Wall R (the south wall of the aisle) eastward over Wall N/NN.

The east end of the south aisle is probably marked by the west face of the strange structure at the south-west corner of the Nabataean temple which we have interpreted as a drain. This is a logical limit, for the nave and north aisles of the church could not have extended past this line—which is the line of the podium of the earlier temple. There may well have been a doorway leading out of this room to the east between the south end of the drain building and the assumed extension of Wall R over Wall N/NN. If so, it appears to have led out onto a sort of terrace; up against the south wall of the Nabataean podium, about four metres east of the corner, were traces of a stone pavement at *c.* 100.26 m. and a plaster floor at *c.* 100.37 m. This area, however, was excavated in 1950–51 and there is no information upon which a dating of these two surfaces can be based. It would seem logical, however, to consider the lower of these a Byzantine pavement, the higher Arab—probably Umayyad.

This logic is supported by the inferred level of the floor in the room east of Wall S which we have been discussing. During 1950–51 an Arab dwelling was excavated which backed against the west podium wall.²⁸ Its other three walls we have designated W1, W2, W3 (see plan 6), the last running roughly east–west from the Southwest corner of the early temple building. Beneath this wall, and preserved by it, were flagstones at a level of *c.* 100.15 m. which, in turn, rested on the top of Wall O.²⁹ These flagstones are the continuation of the floor of the Arab houses and we can trace their

levels (as recorded in the 1950–51 and 1951–52 excavations) as shown on plan 5. It is not recorded how far south these flagstones extended but it is probable that they covered the whole area east of Wall S south to Wall NN. If so, Wall T—as wall or stylobate—extended only as far as Wall S.

West of the threshold, the north wall of the south aisle changes direction abruptly and follows a more northerly course towards the west as our Wall R 10³⁰ (pl. XVIII.1). The south wall, our Wall R,³¹ runs over the triple wall (the western limit of the Nabataean Stage II staircase), diverging slightly as it does so from Wall R 10. But, over the Nabataean Stage I staircase, it turns abruptly³² to align itself with the staircase and so begins to converge with Wall R 10. Its further course, presumably over Wall 12, can only be conjectured.

Our Arab plan (plan 6) shows a short wall (R 9) running north from Wall R in square o 6–7.³³ On the east side of its north end is what appears to be a pier, intended to support an east–west vault. As the photograph shows,³⁴ both wall and pier rest on the original church pavement. Wall R 9 is roughly parallel to Wall S. Plan 6 shows a pier abutting the latter's west side and this pier, too, rests on the original church floor. Finally, to complete our analysis of this area, we should note that the drain which is shown in the 1951–52 plan³⁵ running north–south south of the threshold also has as its base the original Byzantine floor of the south aisle, and its curb stones rise to the height of the stone fill of the second period.³⁶

It is obvious that two periods are represented in the south aisle, viz.:

- I. (a) The original floor level—a pavement at *c.* 99.50 m.
- (b) A threshold with a door opening to the south, and a step leading up to it from the floor level at 99.50 m.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 87.

³¹ Reed's Wall 11.

³² As Reed's Wall 13?

³³ *Ibid.*, pl. 87; in this plan, the wall is cross-hatched like Reed's Wall 11 (our R).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. 49.1; see also our pl. XVIII.1, extreme right.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 87, area o-7.

³⁶ Note plan (preceding note) and *ibid.*, section C–C (pl. 91); the section runs *through* the drain. Although the drain shown in *ibid.*, pl. 88 (in area B, east side, north of the threshold) appears to follow the same course, the two cannot be contemporary for the northern drain is under the Byzantine flagstones of the nave (compare plans, *ibid.*, pls. 87, 88). Its alignment suggests that it may belong to the Iron Age.

²⁸ *Dhiban* I, pl. 8.3 and plan, pl. 23.

²⁹ These slabs can be seen in pl. XVIII.1 at the upper left corner; see also *Dhiban* I, pl. 8.2, upper right corner, and the section, *ibid.*, pl. 25.2. This pavement and Wall O were cut through or removed in several places during the earlier excavations.

- (c) A font, with curb walls rising some 25 cm. above pavement level.
- (d) Wall S east of the baptistery, with a door leading on into another room at the east end of the south aisle.
- II. (a) The construction of a drain over the original pavement.
- (b) The construction of a short wall (R 9) with a pier on its east side, both resting on the original pavement.
- (c) The building of a pier against the west face of Wall S, resting on the original pavement.
- (d) The laying down of a heavy stone fill over the original pavement to raise the overall level to a height roughly corresponding to the top of the step leading up to the original threshold, the top of the curb walls of the drain, and of the font.
- (e) The re-working of the threshold in the stylobate to make it accommodate a door opening to the north.

An intermediate stage may well be the careful insertion of the block into the entrance rectangle of the baptistery.

Of the two main stages, the first is Byzantine, the second Umayyad. The evidence for the ascription and dating will be given below after we have considered the other evidence for the plan of the church.

We have already noted that Wall R 10 is the north wall of the south aisle. This was abutted, on the north, by a stone pavement of which traces were found in the 1951-52 season. In that season's plans,³⁷ the flagstones can be seen running up to the wall over its offset on the north, and they extend northwards to the limit of excavation, passing under the later, Arab, wall R 1. The level of the pavement was at 100.03 m. north of Wall R 1 and about the same south of it.³⁸ A study of Dr. Reed's section D-D³⁹ suggests strongly that it had the

same level also at the west side of his area B. Finally, in 1950-51, Byzantine (?) flagstones were found to abut the west podium wall⁴⁰ of the temple at c. 100.15 m. This difference in level—i.e. between c. 100.00 and 100.15 m.—may be accounted for by a rise of level from the nave to the presbytery (such as we have seen in the North Church), or evidence for a “dishing” of the whole Gateway area towards its centre.

The northern line of the nave, i.e. the north stylobate, cannot be established with certainty. While it is tempting to consider Wall X, which abuts the west podium wall of the temple,⁴¹ as in some way related to the plan of the Gateway Church, the conclusions reached about this wall and the Umayyad platform of which it may have formed a part (see Chapter V) make any reconstruction uncertain. Further, even if we assume that Wall X marks the north side of the nave, it seems certain that a north aisle could not have extended as far as Wall 13—the wall which delimited on the south the atrium of the north church.

Little can be said about the east end of the nave. The fact that the Byzantine pavement, intact or patched, abutted the podium wall for a distance of nearly ten metres⁴² and extended at least seven metres⁴³ to the west without a break suggests

cross wall in elevation (see *ibid.*, plan, pl. 85). To the left of this, in the section, after a break, the corresponding Arab cross wall abutting, to the south the Arab wall R 3. Below wall R 3 is another wall, with an offset on the north side, which is R 10. To the north of it, and lower, is the Iron Age wall 20. Over the stump of this wall there is a “slot” which must represent the Byzantine floor running up to the north side of wall R 10 and supporting the Arab partition wall above. We have already drawn attention to the discrepancies in this section between the heights of walls as drawn and as given in metres. But it appears most probable that the surface of the Byzantine floor here (i.e. the top of the “slot”) is at about 100.00 m. and the Arab (probably Ayyubid) floor above at c. 100.45 m. The Byzantine floor is therefore at about the same level over the whole of Reed's Area B.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 25.2.

⁴¹ The line and construction of Wall X, as shown in our plans 5 and 6 must replace those shown in *Dhiban* I, pl. 23.

⁴² *Dhiban* I, section G-H, pl. 25.2.

⁴³ I.e. the width of pavement exposed under the two Arab rooms; see *ibid.*, p. 20 b: “The walls of Room 1 and 2 rest on an earlier and extensive flagstone pavement. The fact that gutters had been cut in this pavement sloping toward the west suggests that the pavement once stood in an open court. The presence of Byzantine sherds in the mortar in which the flagstones were set shows that the pavement is not earlier than the Byzantine period.” For the extent of pavement exposed, see *ibid.* pl. 23. Dr. Winnett continues, in his description of this pavement, with the statement that Arabic sherds were discovered beneath the

³⁷ *Dhiban* I, pls. 88, 89.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, section C-C, pl. 91 and our section H-H. The surface with scattered flagstones shown on this section south of Wall R 1 probably represents the Byzantine floor as re-used in early Arab times. We have already noted that it continues the Byzantine floor north of Wall R 1 at about the same level. Further, the threshold levels of 99.90 m., and 100.02 m. (assumed to be Byzantine and Umayyad respectively) require both Byzantine and Umayyad floors to the north to coincide or be at about the same level.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pl. 92. In this section, the complex of walls in the middle of Area B can be analyzed as follows: at the extreme right, the Arab wall R 1 and, abutting it from the south an Arab

strongly that there was no apse,⁴⁴ not even an inscribed one. Further, the excellent preservation of the west podium wall of the Nabataean temple in this area⁴⁵ argues that the church used the podium wall as the east end of its nave.⁴⁶

It must be admitted that the traces of the Gateway Church recovered or recoverable do not provide a very clear picture; what does appear certain is that the church was very irregular in its form, no doubt due to the exigencies of the location and the desire of its builders to take advantage of the architectural features already in existence and available to them. In much the same way—though to better effect—the builders of the North Church used the north wall of the Nabataean temple as the south wall of their church.

Date of the Gateway Church

As most of the area covered by the Gateway Church was excavated in the first two seasons, the only pottery available for dating is that found in 1952–53 season under the balk and to the east of it in the area of the baptistery. The balk south of the threshold was drawn and appears as section H-H. For our purpose, the relevant pottery is that which derived from V 4 level 3—the fill lying beneath the original church pavement in the south aisle (at c. 99.50 m.)—and so dating our structural Stage I. That pottery is illustrated in fig. 4.64–75. Its closest parallels come from the fill outside the walls at the southeast corner of the mound (see figs. 9–12) which are to be dated to approximately the third quarter of the sixth century. Further dating evidence comes from a small “hoard” of coins found in the same level 3. This hoard (Coin Catalogue no. 56) consists of about 13 minimi, most of which have disintegrated or are illegible. Two of them, however, can be dated—one to the late fourth/early fifth century (SALUS REIPUBLICAE type), the

other to the fifth century (with cross in wreath and no legend). They were probably originally contained in a cloth or skin bag which had entirely disappeared. If these coins had occurred singly in the fill, they could provide only a very rough *terminus post quem* for the floor above. The proportion of minimi to larger coins found at Dhiban was always very high; for the Byzantine period in the 1952–53 season, 19 regular-sized coins were found as compared with 116 minimi. Further, minimi were found—even in considerable numbers—in levels beyond the fifth century.⁴⁷ As a hoard, however, inserted through the floor, they provide somewhat stronger evidence that the floor was later than the fifth century but no later than a time when such coins remained in common use. For lack of firmer dating evidence we are probably not justified in dating the Gateway Church much earlier than the North Church, i.e. in the third quarter of the sixth century. In our phasing, however (see Table), we have assigned the Gateway Church to Phase A and the North Church to Phase B—purely on structural considerations.

The level above this earliest floor of the church—the level containing the heavy blocks—is level 2 of area V 4. This is structural Stage II in the south aisle as discussed above. Unfortunately, this stratum produced only two sherds (fig. 4.62, 63), both of them Byzantine. The yellow soil from the fill of the baptistery itself—thickly mixed with plaster broken from its walls and benches—produced only one sherd (non-diagnostic) and a minimus (Coin Catalogue no. 60) which was completely disintegrated. The black surface soil (Area V4, levels 1, 1a), lying above the stone block level, contained only a few Byzantine sherds (fig. 4.61) and one minimus (Coin Catalogue no. 61) which can only be dated, with some uncertainty, to the late fourth–early fifth century. Though the evidence is scarce, there is nothing to contradict the view that both structural periods represented in the south aisle are of the Byzantine period. We, however, consider only the first stage Byzantine—perhaps with a slight modification represented by the insertion of the block into the entrance rectangle of the baptistery.

In our discussion of the North Church we

pavement; however, as contamination of the levels below the floor, particularly from a “reservoir” (cf. p. 21 a) containing Arab sherds, was recognized, this statement need not be interpreted to mean that the pavement was Arab.

⁴⁴ It was tempting, in the absence of a drawn section, to interpret the “apsidal wall” as the foundations of a Byzantine apse. The fact, however, that the Byzantine pavement described in the previous note apparently sealed this wall made such a hypothesis untenable.

⁴⁵ *Dhiban* I, pl. 8.1.

⁴⁶ The podium wall, of course, rose only to 102.00 m.; we must assume that above this level, the rear wall of the church coincided with Wall B (W), the west wall of the Nabataean temple.

⁴⁷ For instance, 25 minimi were found in area R 30, level 5 (Coin Catalogue nos. 57, 58), which is a constructional level of the North Church, but a single coin of Justinian I (Coin Catalogue no. 74) proves that the church cannot precede his reign.

suggested that some of the architectural pieces recovered during the excavations may have belonged to it. Of these, one was the Corinthian capital (fig. 31.1) which, in fact, was found in the Gateway area and may have belonged to its church. Dr. Winnett draws attention to three bases for free-standing rectangular piers⁴⁸ which he says were of Nabataean workmanship. It is quite possible that they were originally used in the temple but their find-spot in the area of the Gateway Church suggests that the Christian architects put them to a new use. This hypothesis is strengthened by the discovery of a fourth pedestal in the 1951–52 season.⁴⁹ A lintel block⁵⁰ may once have graced a doorway in the same church. It must be confessed, however, that the architectural evidence for reconstructing the Gateway Church is very meagre.

Before leaving this Gateway area it should be noted that there is no evidence of city walls. Of course, the south wall of the church would block direct access to the city from this direction but the great heaps of rubbish which had accumulated outside Walls N and NN at the southeast corner would have provided an easy approach. The very fact that these heaps are in large part of Byzantine date indicates as clearly as anything could that there was no concern for defence. Obviously the description which Eusebius gave of Dhiban in the fourth century, viz. that it was a large but unwall town,⁵¹ still applied in the sixth century even though a combination of piety and prosperity had witnessed the erection of at least two churches and other public buildings.

The Northeast Area

In our tentative ascription of the bath complex to the Roman period (Chapter III), one of the main arguments was the Byzantine date assigned to the paved Hall to the south of it. It is now necessary to consider the evidence for this.

The south wall of the bath complex (the *calidarium* and another room to the east of it), with an extension to the west, became the north wall of the Hall. The east wall of the Hall was built to coincide with the old Southeast corner of the

Roman building. The north and south walls of the Hall were continued eastward but without piers to support a roof (as in the Hall proper), suggesting a courtyard east of the Hall. The west wall of the Hall was so positioned as to allow for a doorway at the Northwest corner.⁵² Obviously the Hall was only part of a larger establishment; how far it originally extended to the east is unknown for this end had collapsed down the slope. What the level of the floor in this area (i.e. the courtyard) was has not been recorded, but it could not have been lower than the preserved top of the Roman wall V A.

As the floor within the Hall was quite well preserved and levels are known, it is quite possible to substantiate Dr. Winnett's statement that the pavement is of Byzantine date. The pavement at the west end of the Hall was at about 100.10 m. but descended gradually towards the east to 99.80 m. At the east end of the room, in *j* 20–21, though the paving stones had been robbed out, their mortar bedding was preserved at c. 99.65 m.—thus leaving the levels below undisturbed.⁵³

Taking as an upper datum the level of the preserved pavement or its bedding and restricting ourselves to the area of the Hall itself, we have abstracted from the 1950–51 Pottery Register those pieces which should have a direct bearing on the date of the pavement. Of a total of 22 sherds listed,⁵⁴ only one was considered by Morton to be Arabic. This (Reg. No. D 1327) is a "small fragment of rim [apparently, from the sketch, of a small hemispherical bowl], sharp edge. Fine brown ware with tiny lime grits and cream slip." The diameter is given as 10 cm. The form, size and ware (?) are reminiscent of the small bowls or cups found in the Byzantine fill deposit of areas S 3 and 4 (see fig. 10.57 ff.). Even if this parallel is not correct and the rim fragment is Arabic, it may be intrusive.

Although the evidence is not absolutely conclusive, it seems reasonable to conclude that the flagstone pavement of the Hall—and the Hall itself with the presumed courtyard to the east—are Byzantine.

⁵² *Ibid.*, pls. 23; 25.1; see our plan 5 and section F–F (also fn. 54).

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 18 b; pl. 25.1.

⁵⁴ We have excluded from consideration all sherds attributed to the Iron Age or earlier; the 22 sherds in question, therefore, are those which are said to be Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine, or Arab.

⁴⁸ *Dhiban I*, p. 20 a; pl. 10.3,4,6.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 41 b; pl. 37.2 at right of photograph.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 12.1.

⁵¹ See Dr. Winnett's remarks in *ibid.*, p. 14 b.

Wall III A

We have just seen that the courtyard of the Byzantine Hall extended eastward beyond the line of all city walls hitherto discussed. The east end of the North Church also originally extended past Wall H south of the square tower. In both cases we must assume some sort of retaining or terrace wall further to the east. Such a role may have been played by Wall III A, which runs along the preserved top of the projecting portion, or tower, of Wall III (the heavy, battered Iron Age wall). Its course was not surveyed north of this locus for it had been cut through in 1950–51 in order to trace the line of Wall III. However, it is clear that it maintains its roughly north–south direction even after Wall III turns west, and strikes the north face of the great 1950–51 cut in *approximately* the position shown on our section F–F.⁵⁵ Obviously, at the time it was built, a talus of debris had accumulated outside Wall III to its maximum preserved height and even filled, to a similar height, the bay in the defences created by Wall III's return to the west. Unfortunately, direct dating evidence for Wall III A is lacking. In our section E–E, level V 1.1 obviously constitutes the destruction level of the wall. Little pottery from this level is available for study (see fig. 4.1–3) but one jar rim (no. 3) indicates that the wall is no earlier than Byzantine times. One can only suggest that, on the basis of probability, Wall III A is a terrace wall of the Byzantine period.

Small Objects

Apart from the tomb furniture discussed in Chapter VI, there are many small objects recovered in the excavations which can throw light on life at Dhiban in the Byzantine period. As might be expected—as we have found no trace of private dwellings in the excavated area—many of the objects discovered were probably used in churches.

⁵⁵ Our section F–F is really an elevation of the north face of the great cut made in 1950–51 below the Hall to which have been added the unpublished sections of the sounding below its floor. The eastern end of the elevation, however, diverges towards the south on a line which marks the limit of digging in that season (see *Dhiban I*, pl. 23). A small cut-back (denominated area V 3) was made in this area east of Wall V A/B but it did not extend as far as Wall III A. Our area V 2 ran up to Wall III A but work was abandoned in this area before significant results were achieved. The position of Wall III A, as shown on our section F–F, therefore, is a result of projecting the line of the wall from the plan; it can only be considered approximate and its relationship to the stratification is unknown.

Glass cups, plates, juglets, lamps, etc. (of the types illustrated in fig. 13.1–29) came from the fill of the baths south of the east end of the North Church. The type of glass lamp with the long hollow or solid stem (nos. 20, 21, 27) or with the “wine-glass” base (no. 28), and the wick holders (nos. 48–50) were probably intended for the metal chandeliers of the church (pl. XXIII.5?). But the rings, tiny bells, pins, arrow heads, cross pendants, eye kohl applicators and even a tiny fragment of gold foil (no. 75), as well as the alabaster bowl fragment of fig. 38.14, give a tantalizingly incomplete picture of a small community living a rather unsophisticated, but probably relatively prosperous, existence on the very borders of the Byzantine empire, no doubt well aware that the nomadic and semi-nomadic population so close at hand posed at least a threat to their urban way of life.

Concluding Note

In our treatment of the Byzantine buildings we have attempted to place them in chronological order on a purely structural basis and to assign them to three phases (see Table of Phases). To our third phase (phase C) we assign the modifications in the North Church (the raising of the presbytery and the construction of the porch). To this period, also, we assign the “R” tombs—the Byzantine tombs inserted into the fill of the old Nabataean temple podium. Obviously we must assume the prior destruction of the Byzantine building on the podium—the building associated with Walls G and G 1 and the accompanying pavement. As we shall see when we discuss these tombs (Chapter VI), there is very little evidence by which we can date them absolutely. Only one of them, Tomb R 17, contained pottery (which may or may not be intrusive) and this comes from the very end of the Byzantine period, if not the early Umayyad period. This is, of course, what we would expect although we have no right to assume that Christianity came to an end with the Muslim conquest or even that it was completely submerged by the new faith within a century or so.

We can only repeat what has already been said: that our phasing was an attempt to produce a structural history of the period on which could be based a pottery typology. This, in fact, has not been possible—except within very narrow limits. The reasons are probably two: the shortness of the period in question (perhaps only seventy-five years) and the uncertainty as to the details of the structural

history. However, even if our phasing system has produced no results for the dating of Byzantine pottery, it has been possible to work out a rough ceramic typology on other grounds.

Byzantine Pottery

One aim of the 1952-53 season at Dhiban was to relate the defences in the Northeast area, excavated by Dr. Winnett, to those in the Gateway area excavated by Dr. Reed. To do this, excavation was carried out at the Southeast corner of the mound above and outside the complex of walls. On top of the walls, two areas were finally cleared—S 1 and S 2. Here, generally, the debris was not of any great depth and was confused stratigraphically by the recurrent collapses and stone-looting. The pottery was no later than Ayyubid and usually no later than Umayyad—a natural outcome of the history of occupation in this part of the tell. Only in area S 2, in that part overlying the Nabataean stone floor and adjacent to area T 1 Sounding B, were there deeper levels which appeared to support the dating derived from that sounding. When the excavation moved outside the wall line, however, the situation changed.

A sounding outside the wall on the south descended some 1.80 m. and was designated S 1, level 3. When a new area letter—S 3—was assigned to this area outside the wall, that 1.80 m. was subdivided into several strata descending to roughly level 16 but no pottery was assigned to them as such. The pottery, however, from the earlier S 1.3 appears to have been pure Byzantine; we may therefore assume that the levels in S 3 above level 16 were pure Byzantine, as they were below that level. Our section R-R shows the characteristics of the stratification in this area. The strata are very thin and patchy; they tend to run together and are obviously midden debris.

As the S 3 sounding was extended to the east along the face of the wall, however, certain difficulties began to appear; the thin levels characteristic of the western end of the area tended to run together and to contain more stones and wall collapse, giving fewer but thicker strata. As a result, a more or less arbitrary line was established about 4.5 m. east of the west face of the sounding, and from this point eastward to the corner of the wall and around that corner for about four metres, a new series of strata was established called S 3 (east). This numbering proved confusing, naturally, and it was later

changed to S 4. The upper two levels contained a mixture of wares extending down to Ayyubid times; even level 3 had at least some admixture of Umayyad material, although the bulk of the material was earlier.

Unfortunately, a further source of confusion was introduced when in the following campaign a continuation of the sounding against the east wall north of the corner was given the code letter S 4 once more. The stratification of this area at the end of the season is indicated in Section S-S, while the pottery is distinguished from the earlier material by the date of its excavation. A glance at the section will show that the type of debris differs from that in S 3 (Section R-R); rather than midden debris, it is largely collapse. The stratification resembles more that found in S 3 (east).

It was obviously necessary to attempt an integrated stratification for these three areas. The main problem lay in the fact that late (i.e. in this connection Umayyad) pottery was found at a much greater absolute depth in area S 3 (east)—i.e. at the corner of the city wall—than to the west in S 3 or to the north in S 4. The explanation is probably a simple one. We have already, in our treatment of the Nabataean walls, noticed the evidence for collapse of Wall N at this corner and have suggested that one reason was natural weakness. Here the wall descends lowest as the bedrock falls away to south and east; here, therefore, the wall is most unstable and subject to the greatest pressures from inside. A glance at the two sections will illustrate this. In section R-R, four courses of Wall NN are preserved above Wall N. In section S-S, one less course of Wall N is preserved and above it only three courses of Wall NN. But, at the corner itself, the whole of Wall NN and two courses of Wall N below the level preserved in section R-R have disappeared. There is no doubt that the point of weakness was the Southeast corner of the walls and collapse would first take place here. For the same reason, strata representing the same period would be much lower at the corner than north or west of the corner.

In attempting to utilize the pottery from these strata, in spite of the confessed confusion in nomenclature, reliance has been placed primarily on the S 3 stratified material from level 16 down. We have arbitrarily excluded S 4 levels 1-3A from consideration, assuming that they represent a period equivalent to that represented by level 15 and above in S 3. For S 3 (east) we have used caution in our

use of material from stratum 3 down, recognizing that the heavy rubble and large blocks of stone in the strata can obscure the connections with adjacent levels. That our assumptions are not entirely unwarranted is proved by the discovery of joins between sherds of the same vessel from two or more of the areas in question. Further, if our phasing proves unacceptable, a critic may confine himself to the pottery from the S 3 levels 16–36 only, with, we believe, the same results we have obtained from using the larger body of material.

The pottery from areas S 3 and 4 is illustrated in figures 9–12 and is grouped under cooking pots and pans, lids, jugs, bowls (large and small), late terra sigillata, lamps, small jars, storage jars, water jars, and large zirs. Where possible, parallels have been cited although no attempt has been made to be exhaustive.

Most of the parallels, as might be expected, are with Mt. Nebo,⁵⁶ but there are interesting differences. In the levels under consideration there are no examples of the unribbed, light surfaced ware with red-painted ornament so characteristic of Nebo (and Karak).⁵⁷ Missing also is the dark surfaced (usually dark gray), ribbed ware with white painted ornament found at Nebo and many other sites.⁵⁸ As the former ware is very common at Dhiban and the latter, though uncommon, is present we must assume that the absence of these wares from the S 3–4 deposits has a chronological significance. Father Schneider, in discussing the wares of Nebo,⁵⁹ concludes from the evidence there that the red, ribbed ware (also missing from our deposit) and the light-surfaced, unribbed, red painted ware, were introduced at Nebo after the dark-surfaced ribbed ware—some of which had white paint, although the painting was not as common a feature as later.⁶⁰ Our deposits (i.e. the S 3–4 levels under discussion) at Dhiban do contain sherds of the ribbed dark-surfaced ware, sometimes in dark gray, sometimes in a dark grayish red, but there is no trace of the white-painted decoration. On the basis of coins, it

appears that the Nebo red, ribbed ware and the light-surfaced, unribbed, red-painted ware were not in use before the end of the sixth century;⁶¹ by the same token, the dark-surfaced, ribbed wares with white painted ornament, were already present and were to continue in use at least to the eighth century.⁶² It seems likely, then, that our deposits cannot be dated much later than the middle of the sixth century, although they could be earlier.⁶³

A more precise date (at least *post quem*) is provided by the late sigillata wares (fig. 11.1–29). As might be expected in a midden deposit and particularly where fine imported wares may have been kept for many years as heirlooms, there are pieces (such as fig. 11.6, 16, 26) which are survivals from an earlier period, but the *terminus* appears to be established by the plates of both late B and C types which were in common use in the first half and down to the middle of the sixth century. Of particular chronological significance are the C types (fig. 11.1–9) and B types (fig. 11.11, 12, 15, 28, 29). Waage⁶⁴ points out that some of these types are among those found in a “pottery dump near and partly under a collapsed arch” which contained coins down to the time of Justin I or early Justinian I; the occasion of the collapse is thought to have been the earthquake of A.D. 526. The sherds of fig. 11.11, 15 and 28, however, force us to lower the date even further—into the second half of the century.

The coins in our S 3–4 deposit do not provide much help. From the surface of S 3 came a minimus, probably of Leo I (A.D. 457–74);⁶⁵ while from level 29 came another, probably of Theodosius II (A.D. 408–50);⁶⁶ S 4.4 produced a coin of Constantius II (A.D. 323–61)⁶⁷ and S 4.5 one which is probably to be ascribed to Anastasius I (A.D. 491–518).⁶⁸ These, at best, provide a *terminus post quem*.

The closest pottery parallels to our S 3–4 deposits found in sealed loci on the tell are those under the floor of the Gateway church (fig. 4.64–75) and

⁶¹ Nebo III, p. 43.

⁶² Amman Citadel, fig. 4.41,66; Maffar, fig. 3.1–3.

⁶³ Unless we assume that the “fragment of a jar in dark gray ribbed ware with a horizontal ridge round the shoulder at the level of the bottom of the handle,” referred to by Hamilton in *North Wall*, p. 10 and associated with late Roman or early Byzantine wares, is intrusive there.

⁶⁴ Antioch, pp. 56 f.

⁶⁵ Coin Catalogue no. 16.

⁶⁶ Coin Catalogue no. 15.

⁶⁷ Coin Catalogue no. 11.

⁶⁸ Coin Catalogue no. 20.

⁵⁶ Nebo III. *The Pottery*, by Father Hilary Schneider.

⁵⁷ Nebo III, pp. 22 f. and particularly pp. 25 ff.; pls. 146–48, 151, 156, etc.; Karak, p. 35 (“Dark-on-Light wares”) and pl. 37.

⁵⁸ Nebo III, pl. 149.9 ff.; Karak, pl. 35.1–4; Bethany, p. 199, fig. 39.7042; etc.

⁵⁹ Nebo III, p. 43.

⁶⁰ So, also, Hamilton, in *North Wall*, p. 45: “The dark greyish ware . . . is transitional to the later type of water jar with decoration of painted loops.”

under the pavement associated with Wall G/G2 on top of the old Nabataean temple (fig. 4.81-99). Once more, most of the coins found in these loci are generally of little use, being more or less illegible *minimi*. But from the second locus, i.e. from under the pavement on top of the temple (in level T 3.2) come two coins⁶⁹ of Justinian I (A.D. 527-65), the second of which may be ascribed to his thirty-seventh year, A.D. 563/64. We are probably on good grounds, therefore, in dating the deposit of pottery illustrated in figures 9-12 to slightly later than the middle of the sixth century A.D.

We have already noted the absence from this deposit of the Nebo light-surfaced, unribbed, red-painted ware which is, otherwise, common at Dhiban. The Dhiban evidence lends strong support to Schneider's conclusion, based on the work at Nebo, that this ware was not introduced until late in the sixth century or early in the seventh.⁷⁰ Its use, according to him, continued into the eighth century but it was probably no longer fashioned.⁷¹ It is difficult to understand this argument. To be

sure, this ware was found in areas in which Umayyad coins were found, but the absence at Nebo of the typical Umayyad pottery (the Mafjar wares) and of any evidence of rebuilding is puzzling. Perhaps there was no occupation of the Nebo ruins in Umayyad times but only active stone-robbing for use elsewhere in the neighbourhood. As far as Dhiban is concerned, we can only say that this Nebo/Karak red-painted ware is found everywhere over the floor and in the rubbish cleared from the church in the Umayyad period. It appears always to be mixed with Umayyad wares. We cannot assume that this fact proves that the red-painted ware was still manufactured in the eighth century. Rather, the converse seems just as likely: that the red-painted ware, being the latest Byzantine ware in use on the site (although, of course, not the only ware) was present all over the site when the Umayyad settlers arrived and it naturally became mixed with their characteristic wares. Nowhere at Dhiban have deposits been found which contain only Umayyad wares, without the red-painted Byzantine wares. We have assumed that this fact points to a comparatively brief Umayyad occupation rather than to the conclusion that the light-surfaced, unribbed, red-painted wares continued to be used in the eighth century.

⁶⁹ Coin Catalogue nos. 73, 75.

⁷⁰ *Nebo III*, p. 47.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

CHAPTER V

THE ARAB PERIOD AT DHIBAN

A. The Umayyad Occupation

We have already noted that the pottery deriving from the strata immediately overlying the floor of the North Church and covering not only intact flagstones but also the areas where flagstones and walls have been robbed out¹ is a mixture of late Byzantine and early Arab. The former is characterized by painted wares which have been found at Khirbat al-Karak² and Mt. Nebo.³ The latter includes painted wares best illustrated from the excavations at Khirbat al-Mafjar.⁴

We have also seen that, on the basis of coins, it is best to assume that the Byzantine period at Dhiban—as at Nebo and Karak—came to an end at about the time of the Muslim conquest. The presence of the Mafjar wares (which are absent at Nebo and Karak) makes it possible to be rather specific as to the time when the reoccupation of Dhiban took place.

The distinctive Umayyad painted wares had already become plentiful at Khirbat al-Mafjar before that building was destroyed by earthquake in A.D. 746. On the other hand, they are very rare on the Amman Citadel⁵ which, on the basis of the coins, is to be dated in the early Umayyad period. No Mafjar painted wares were found, apparently, at Karak which, according to the coins⁶ had some inhabitants down to the first quarter of the eighth century. Of a total of nineteen Umayyad coins registered at Nebo,⁷ not one is dated; the absence of Mafjar wares at Nebo, therefore, can be of little chronological help to us.

If the evidence from Karak can be accepted, it seems possible that the Mafjar wares were introduced only in the second quarter of the eighth century. Their presence in quantity at Dhiban forces us to set the re-occupation of this site perhaps as late as about A.D. 735.⁸ Apparently, then, there

is a gap of about a century between the Byzantine and Umayyad occupations at Dhiban.

The 1952–53 season produced few buildings which can be attributed to the Umayyad period. Certainly the best documented are the structures along the east side of the old Nabataean temple. It will be remembered that, early in the Byzantine period, the east podium wall of the temple had been cut down and a flagged pavement laid (the “piazza”) to run up to the east face of Wall B (E). Later, walls V, U, and perhaps W, were constructed perpendicular to Wall B to form separate rooms and the pavement removed in each to excavate baths which had their plastered floors some 65 cm. lower. These were roofed with vaults supported on piers along the east–west walls. This system of bath rooms appears to have continued in use throughout the Byzantine period. The Umayyad settlers, however, converted them to dwelling rooms by laying a new floor at approximately the level of the paved surround over the old podium Wall A (E). For this interpretation we are primarily dependent on the situation in room A (between Walls U and V) for here the new pavement was preserved and the fill beneath it (R 4. levels 5, 6, 7 and R 31. levels 4, 5, 5a) satisfactorily sealed (pl. XI.2, XII.1; section J-J). South of Wall U, however, no trace of a flagstone pavement contemporary with that north of the wall was encountered; whether, as seems likely, this means that room B was not re-used, or that collapse in this area has destroyed the evidence cannot be demonstrated. For room A, at least, the vaulted roof was apparently restored, if that were necessary, using the old piers (plan 6). The new floor was supported in part on stones but, in most places, by the fill already referred to. From this deposit came quantities of late Byzantine pottery (fig. 6.24–34) together with glass, coins and other objects (fig. 13.1–29, 48–57) which can throw some light on the earlier structure; the occurrence, also, of typical Mafjar-type sherds (fig. 6.36, 37) dates the laying of the new floor.

To this period, also, we must probably ascribe (plan 6) the construction of Wall 5 which runs over

this time; cf. *Dhiban I*, pp. 29 *b*, 79 *b*; none of the three coins found in the 1952–53 season (see Coin Catalogue nos. 80–82) is dated closer than the “early eighth century.”

¹ See figs. 5.57–59; 6.1–13.

² *Karak*, pl. 37.

³ *Nebo III*, pls. 147, 148, 151, 156, etc.

⁴ *Mafjar*, figs. 6,9 (Baramki's ware 9 in particular).

⁵ *Amman Citadel*, p. 16, fig. 5; pl. 5, lower right (if these are Mafjar wares!).

⁶ *Karak*, pp. 51 f.

⁷ *Nebo I*, pp. 284 ff.

⁸ No coin from Dhiban forces us to date the settlement before

the pavement of the south aisle and abuts the north side of Wall V. It contains what appears to be a small cupboard at floor level (pl. XIII.1). It probably joined, on the north, Wall 8, which was built over the south stylobate; excavation revealed, also, what appears to have been the beginning of a north–south wall (Wall 8A) north of Wall 8. The number of architectural fragments (figs. 29.5; 36.1, 36.2; 38.8) from the makeup and vicinity of Walls 10 and 11 and the orientation of these walls presumably support their attribution also to the Umayyad period but the ceramic evidence is scanty (this whole area was badly disturbed by the later cemetery). One must admit, however, that, apart from the reconstruction of the bath rooms the evidence for Umayyad building over the eastern part of the North Church is largely of an architectural, not a stratigraphic, order. For the body of the church, there is no evidence of such rebuilding at all.

Only to the south of the atrium do we find further evidence for Umayyad construction. The reasons for some uncertainty in the attribution are not far to seek. In this area, i.e. adjacent to the northwest corner of the Nabataean temple, earlier trenching along the face of the podium wall to trace its extent, heavy stone robbing and other modern disturbances have destroyed much of the evidence. Further, the excavations of 1952–53 extended only a few metres south of Wall 13, the south boundary of the atrium, and much of our reconstruction must therefore depend on surface indications. The plan and extent of what we interpret as an Umayyad platform or tower in this area must remain provisional.

In our discussion of the atrium of the North Church, we noted that there was a wall (15) running south almost on the line of the stylobate of the porch (its west face is about 10 cm. west of the west face of the stylobate) but apparently unrelated to it (pl. X.1). The northern end of Wall 15, as excavated, was built of medium but irregular-sized blocks which bonded into Wall 14 but left the ends of the two stones of the first course of Wall 15 projecting in a ragged fashion beyond the corner (plan 6). Wall 14 (pl. XVIII.2) ran eastward to abut the façade of the church just south of the south threshold. It contained its own threshold block and, to the west of it, one course of the jamb of the door—which opened to the south. Wall 14 rested on earth throughout, the earlier flagstones of the atrium having apparently been removed to make

room for it; those flagstones which were left in position ran up to Wall 14's north face but did not abut cleanly. Wall 15 rested in part on the flagstones, broken off in some cases.

Wall 15 changed its character completely about 1.25 m. south of the corner—i.e. on a line with the north face of Wall B (N), the south wall of the church. From here south it was a massive wall (pls. X.1, XVII.1) consisting of great blocks averaging 1.00–1.20 m. long by 0.60 m. by 0.50 m. laid as headers; in many cases, one face of these blocks was smoothed and they appeared to be re-used paving or, possibly, roofing slabs. Only one course was preserved in the area actually excavated, but further south, at least three courses were still standing. Wall 15 ran southward over the pavement (which apparently steps down from c. 100.40 m. near Wall 13 to about 100.25 m. south of the wall: the exact line was not noted) parallel to, and at about 2.15 m. west of the podium wall for about 11 m. to bond into Wall X. In its passage it ran over the end of Wall 13 (which had been the south wall of the atrium in the Byzantine period), thus blocking the entrance to the atrium from the southeast (pl. XVII.1). Wall 13, itself, was reconstructed with large irregular blocks (as Wall 13A) and bonded into Wall 15 at the two surviving courses, but no southern face of Wall 13A was found. It was at least 1.70 m. wide.

The highest preserved point of the Wall 15/Wall X complex is about 101.10 m., on top of Wall X. Wall X itself, it will be noted (plan 6), has no north face and meets the west podium wall at a slight angle.⁹ This wall, though not excavated, appears from surface indications to have run westward some 7.30 m. where, again, it appears to have joined a north–south wall. This wall presumably ran north to join the western extension of Wall 13A, i.e. the rebuilt Wall 13.

Between Wall 15 and the podium wall there seems to have been fill, although most of this was removed in a trenching operation of an earlier season. This fill was apparently retained, on the north, by a wall of which only part of the south face is preserved as our “wall” 16, which consists of two contiguous blocks in one course, (and a few smaller stones

⁹ Wall X appears to be the wall shown in *Dhiban I*, pl. 23, abutting the podium wall north of the Arab room, but there it is shown as perpendicular to the podium wall and as having two good faces. The angle at which it abuts the podium is probably related, as we have said, to the orientation of the Gateway Church but the exact connection is not known.

above) with a total width of about 1.20 m. running from the broken and repaired end of the podium wall westward to Wall 15 (see plan 6, section Q-Q, and pls. X.1; XVI.2). The north face, we assume, from the fact that the northernmost extent of the heavy header construction of Wall 15 coincided with the line of Wall B (N), was the extension of Wall B (N) to the west made by the builders of the North Church to mask the cut-back end of the west podium wall A (W).¹⁰

It is probable that the height of the platform bounded by this wall, by Wall 15 and Wall X was originally 102.00 m., i.e. the height of the podium, which was still probably preserved to its original height all along this side of the temple.¹¹ The platform, as drawn in our plan 6, would then extend 11 m. from north to south, about 4.25 m. from east to west and would have a height of about 1.75 m. above the pavement. Behind it, that is to the east, would probably rise the old west wall of the temple. In front of it, there appears to have been an enclosure bounded by Wall X on the south and Wall 13A on the north and measuring roughly 10.5 m. from north to south by about 7.5 m. from east to west. The fact that Wall X has only a south face and Wall 13A only a north face suggests that the enclosure also contained a fill and these were merely retaining walls. Against such an assumption is the fact that the fill would rest against the finished, western face of Wall 15. Excavation, however, did not proceed far enough to ascertain whether there was such an artificial fill within the enclosure and, if so, to what date it belonged. It is possible that the enclosure is a later modification (in Umayyad, or even Ayyubid times) to the original Umayyad platform.

If we disregard the enclosure and merely consider the platform, it is obvious that its construction implies the destruction of both the earlier churches. The broken paving stones beneath Wall 15 at its northern end, the blocking of the passage into the atrium, and the rebuilding of Wall 13 all assume the disuse of the North Church. If the Gateway Church had a full nave (even if it had no north aisle),

the platform would impinge on the area occupied by it. The use of what appear to be large paving or roofing slabs in Wall 15 probably implies the plundering of the earlier structures. Yet it must be admitted that, while the platform quite definitely post-dates the Byzantine period and is probably Umayyad, its purpose remains enigmatic. It does not appear to have any defensive purpose unless its height was originally considerably more than there is evidence for, or there was some sort of parapet—for which, also, there is no evidence. If the enclosure to the west is contemporary, the platform might be a lookout over a pen for goats or sheep but it appears rather heavily constructed for such a purpose and—perhaps—too close to the major building of the Gateway area (see below).

The dating of the platform must be based, in large part, on structural considerations for the reasons given. We have already pointed out the evidence for the date of the plundering of the North Church, particularly of the atrium. In the southwest corner of area R 8, apparently adjacent to the balk which had been left between the earlier areas R 2 and 3 (later dug as R 6 Balk—see section Q-Q), was found a deposit recorded as levels 5–7 of which level 6 was an ashy layer. From it came sherds which joined up with a sherd from area R 3, from a “black patch at the level of the preserved top of Wall B”; these sherds produced the two-handled jar of fig. 6.1—a late Byzantine piece of a type (Nebo red-painted) which is often found associated with Umayyad pottery of the Mafjar types at Dhiban.

In area R 2, west of the line of the podium wall, was found a “floor” (called R 2.1) with patches of burning on which lay the pottery illustrated in fig. 5.52–56, the bronze objects of fig. 13.58, 61, 74 and iron fragments. As this “floor” is, at least in part, the bedding of paving stones probably broken when Wall 15 and the assumed north wall of the platform were constructed, these pieces may provide a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the platform. But the massive disturbances in this area, particularly those caused by the trenching along the west face of the podium wall, make it impossible to have the confidence in the relevance of this material one would like. Finally, also, the throwout from this trenching operation (which removed much of the fill between Wall 15 and the podium wall), identified in the 1952–53 season as R 5.+, together with what little remained, apparently untouched, of the fill (recorded as R 5.2) might have provided a date for the platform.

¹⁰ This wall was, of course, removed in the Ayyubid period when the space was converted into a room entered from the north through the doorway in Wall 14.

¹¹ See *Dhiban* I, pl. 8.1 for the southern end. If, as we have assumed, the Gateway Church used the old podium and west wall of the Nabataean temple as its east wall, they could still have been standing when the Umayyad builders began their work.

Unfortunately, too little was registered from this locus to provide any assurance, although nothing later than Umayyad was noted.

It is probable, however, that the dating can be fixed ceramically in a more roundabout way. We have already noted that the destruction (not the abandonment) of the North Church is to be dated about A.D. 735.¹² A similar date, quite understandably, is to be given to the Umayyad constructions, particularly the laying of the floor in the converted bath (Room A) east of the Nabataean temple.¹³ While we cannot provide a like satisfactory dating for the Umayyad platform, we should note that the occupation and destruction debris in the atrium area and above the floors of Room A¹⁴ contains a mixture of late Byzantine and Umayyad ceramic types in every way similar to those found in the deposits assigned to the North Church destruction and the Umayyad conversion of the bath room A. The strata which constitute the debris of the Umayyad occupation elsewhere on the tell provide a similar picture. Note, for instance, that in area V 5 (see section H-H), virtually the whole of the fill outside Wall R down almost to the top of the old Iron Age wall P contains the same mixture of late Byzantine and Umayyad wares (fig. 5.1–23). Likewise, the pottery from area T 2.3 overlying Byzantine tomb R 14 (see section A-A), although its exact position within the Umayyad phases is not clear, has the same admixture (fig. 6.15–23). A similar situation holds for the strata overlying the walls at the southeast corner and the upper levels of the fill outside them. From area S 1, we have only thin deposits containing material down to Turkish times; from S 2 and S 3 the upper levels seem to be the same. The upper part of the fill outside the city walls, however (at least in S 3), appears to contain the same mixture of late Byzantine and Umayyad wares already found in area V 5 and in the deposits over the floor of the atrium. Strangely, pure Byzantine material fills the upper strata of S 4, suggesting that on the east side of the corner, the walls were already almost completely hidden by rubbish before the Umayyad period started.

The picture is therefore consistent: there is the same mixture of late Byzantine and Umayyad wares in all of the three Umayyad “phases” we

have distinguished. This can only mean that the early Arab occupation was a very brief one. The coin evidence supports this. In the three seasons of excavation, two Abbasid coins have been found—one of A.D. 781/2,¹⁵ the other of A.D. 814/5.¹⁶ If, as we have suggested, the Arab occupation of Dhiban began about A.D. 735, we need not posit a duration for that occupation of more than about eighty years.

Before leaving the Umayyad period at Dhiban, it will be useful to combine the evidence from all three seasons’ work at the site for the important structure in the Gateway area. In our plan 6, the walls traced in 1950–51 and 1951–52 form the large nucleus. Reed’s Arab “Building A” in his areas B and C is reproduced on his plan.¹⁷ Between the main east–west walls, R 1 and R 3,¹⁸ there are cross-walls, bins, ovens, etc. The Arab structures in these areas extended to the south of his Building A, i.e. south of Wall R 3, as he recognized. In Winnett’s excavations we have the walls of one complete Arab room which utilized the Nabataean temple podium as its eastern wall, (but, strangely, the room appears to have no doorway), and another, partially excavated, to the west of it. As can be seen in the new plan, their north and south walls (W 1 and W 3—our Wall T) can easily be projected to the west to join Walls R 1 and R 3. Winnett also found traces of Arab structures south of his Wall W 3 and south of the Nabataean temple but little of these remains.¹⁹

A southern limit for the house is set by our Wall R, the presumed south wall of the Gateway Church, but the line of this wall over the old western part of the staircase seems to have been different from that assumed for the church. There is a wall, here

¹⁵ *Dhiban I*, p. 29 b, no. 17.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 79 b, no. 12; note that this coin comes from an area near the platform.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. 86.

¹⁸ The earlier plans do not carry wall numbers, nor is it always easy to relate the numbers given in *Dhiban I*, pp. 68–69 to the plans. New numbers have therefore been assigned to the walls, those of Dr. Reed prefixed by “R,” those of Dr. Winnett by “W.” The new numbers can easily be identified on our new plan, and reference to the earlier plans in *ibid.*, pl. 23 (lower left) and pls. 86, 87 will show which walls are meant.

¹⁹ A photograph, *ibid.*, pl. 9.2, shows some of the walls, including the remains of the structure at the southwest corner of the old temple building which we have interpreted as a drain for the Nabataean temple. A plaster line at c. 100.37 m. against the south podium wall suggests the floor level, while some flagstones at c. 100.26 possibly represent the earlier Byzantine pavement.

¹² Our Umayyad Phase A; for pottery see figs. 5.57–59; 6.1–13.

¹³ Our Umayyad Phase B; for the pottery see fig. 6.24–38.

¹⁴ Our basic Umayyad Phase C; for the pottery see figs. 6.39–52; 7.1–20.

called Wall R 8 for which the southern face—and so the orientation generally—is clear. If we disregard Wall R 7 (i.e. Wall 7 of the Iron Age), we can project a north face for Wall R 8 which runs from Wall R to abut the end of the old Iron Age wall 12. Wall R 8 is therefore roughly parallel to Wall R 3 and actually meets Wall R 5 nicely at the south end of its threshold stone. It is carried on by Wall R 6 which, as shown on Reed's plan, obviously overlapped the northern edge of Wall 12. Further, his section²⁰ shows a high projecting wall on the northern edge of Wall 12 which presumably represents Wall R 6 running to the west section. Walls R, R 8 and R 6, therefore, form the south wall of the Umayyad building. Wall R 9, which has already been referred to in our discussion of the Gateway Church, has a pier to the east of its north end. Both, as we have seen, appear to rest on the earlier church floor. The stones shown in *Dhiban* I, pl. 86, south of Wall R 3 and west of the threshold, possibly belong to an extension of Wall R 9 to join Wall R 3, with a doorway in the middle. This section of wall would probably have had a pier from which a vault ran over to the pier on the west side of Wall S. It may be assumed that another pier existed against the west side of Wall S further south which carried an arch across to the pier on the east side of Wall R 9. To the east of Wall R 9, the drain which runs south from the threshold and is based on the Byzantine floor, also belongs to this Arab period.

North of Wall R 3, in square *p* 8, another partition wall can be proposed (R 4) on the basis of the pavement shown in *Dhiban* I, pl. 87, on which it rested and which it preserved. By the same reasoning, we may propose two piers on the east side of this wall, corresponding with the pier on the east side of Wall R 2, to meet the vaults carrying across from the three piers (one conjectural) against the west face of Wall W 2. The Arab complex continues north of Wall R 1/W 1, as the plan shows, but few details are available.

To the Umayyad period, also, we assign the threshold in Wall R 3 (our Wall T) as reconstructed to admit of a door opening to the north. Section H-H shows stones resting on its northern edge which are continued further by one large block—all placed roughly on the centre line of the threshold. The purpose of this short "wall" (see plan 6) is not clear, but it is here interpreted as a narrowing of the

doorway carried out in later Umayyad or even Ayyubid times.

The rooms interconnect, generally, on an east-west line but, with the exception of the threshold to which we have just referred, there appears to be no intercommunication on a north-south line. We must assume a doorway in Wall R 1/W 1—in that part which has not been excavated. Such a doorway is required and its location here is strongly suggested by the fact that it is in alignment with the threshold in Wall R 3/T/W 3 to the south and also by the presence (as found and as assumed) of piers to carry vaults located against the north-south walls on either side of this line. In other words, the vaulting ran east-west over the rooms which constitute the north-south axis of the building, and north-south over the rooms opening off this axis. A door in Wall R 1/W 1 as indicated would lead out, almost directly, to the platform or tower and the animal pen (?) to the west of it. It is a strange arrangement but this must have been the main door of the building; an approach from any other direction is difficult or impossible.

Even where the walls of this large establishment are preserved to a height at which one could expect some evidence for windows, none has been found. Presumably, what light was needed was admitted through holes in the vaulted roof.

It is obvious from our reconstructed plan that there is a major building in the Gateway area; there is no doubt that it is a single establishment, not a row or group of separate houses. We have here, it seems, either a caravanserai (?) or the manor-house of a local shaikh or chief. Under the circumstances, it is probably wise to review the evidence for the dating of it.

Dr. Winnett appears to consider that there was only one period of Arab occupation²¹ while Dr. Reed²² suggests that there were two—an Umayyad and an Ayyubid—basing his conclusion on the existence of two floors²³ and the fact that Umayyad

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 20 f.; see p. 20 b: "The walls of Room 1 and 2 rest on an earlier and extensive flagstone pavement." This pavement has a level of about 100.17 m. where it was preserved under Wall W 1. There are some indications, however, that there may have been a poor secondary floor about 15 cm. higher which would accord better with the plaster floor level south of the temple building (see above, footnote 19).

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 41 f.

²³ The lower, Floor 1, consisted of good flagstones re-used from an earlier Byzantine period; the upper, Floor 2, was separated from the lower by a "level of clay and debris about 25 cm. thick." (see *ibid.*, p. 41 b)

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 93.

pottery and coins were found beneath the upper floor, while Ayyubid material was found above it.

There is little doubt that the upper floor is Ayyubid. One mediaeval sherd is published²⁴ as coming from beneath it, while others came from a pit associated with it.²⁵ The question is whether there is an earlier phase following the same plan but using the lower—Byzantine—floor, and dated to the Umayyad period. The evidence is not entirely satisfactory. In the areas excavated by Dr. Reed, some structural evidence appears to be against it. While some of the walls of the later period or phase apparently reach down to the lower floor,²⁶ others appear to rest on the upper floor.²⁷ Moreover, all door sills, bins and ovens seem to belong to the upper floor, and no evidence is published to indicate that the walls assumed to belong with the lower floor had any of these features.

The balk excavated in 1952–53 (section H-H; pl. XVIII.1) shows, over the Byzantine floor at 99.50 m., a heavy layer of stones (not flagstones) which raised the general level of the floor to the height of the rim of the earlier font (i.e. about 99.67 m.). We have also seen that Wall R 9 and its pier rest on the Byzantine floor, as does the pier adjoining Wall S, and the drain east of Wall R 9. This raising of the floor level and addition of new structural elements above the Byzantine south aisle we have ascribed to the Umayyad period. In our discussion of this locus (above, in our treatment of the Gateway church) we have seen that the pottery available for dating this occupation is very scanty and is no later than Byzantine. There was no mediaeval pottery recorded from these levels and there were only a few scraps from the upper two levels of area V 5 south of Wall R (from level 3 to 7—see fig. 5.1–26—the levels are Umayyad). The ceramic evidence is admittedly slight and negative but it does suggest that the immediately post-Byzantine occupation in the south aisle is at least not mediaeval.

The numismatic evidence is likewise ambiguous. Dr. Reed published three coins as deriving, speci-

fically, from “between floors 1 and 2.” Of these, two are Byzantine and one is Umayyad.²⁸ Dr. Winnett published two coins, of which one is Byzantine and one Umayyad, which were found immediately above the floor.²⁹ No coins were found in level V4.2 of the 1952–53 season.

The evidence, then, though by no means overwhelming or consistent, seems to favour the conclusion that there was a major construction period following the destruction of the Gateway church and that it took place in the Umayyad period. The dating proposed above in our discussion of the tower or platform is suitable for all the Umayyad structures at Dhiban, i.e. roughly A.D. 735–815.

Finally, it is necessary to enquire whether there is evidence for Umayyad occupation of the Hall in the Northeast area, which we have already attributed to the Byzantine period. Dr. Winnett points out, and his photograph shows,³⁰ evidence of a later rebuilding. This includes the blocking of the two doorways to the north and the construction of a second wall (or bench?) along the north and west walls (also the south and east walls?) which enclosed at least the piers of the arches. He does not mention, specifically, a floor level of this period but does refer to a “burnt layer . . . , 20 cm. thick, and beginning 19 cm. above the pavement.”³¹ This layer may be a destruction level or merely the very dark occupation level which is found elsewhere, particularly over the atrium, belonging to the Ayyubid period. While there is no published pottery which can be attributed definitely to this upper level, it is possibly safe to consider it Ayyubid.

The question arises, however, whether the surface on which this “burnt layer” rests—i.e. the top of the 19-cm. thick fill over the Byzantine flagstones—is a secondary floor equivalent to Reed’s upper floor; if so, this fill may be an Umayyad accumulation parallel to the 25 cm. of debris which separated the two floors in the Gateway area.³² We could therefore expect that the Byzantine pavement of the Hall was re-used in Umayyad times. Unfortunately, it is not possible to ascribe any of the published pottery to this layer and we must remain in doubt whether or not there was such an Umayyad re-use of the Hall.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 64.4.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 64.3,8,9.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pls. 34.1; 38.2; see also cross wall north of R 3 in *ibid.*, pl. 92, where the notch in the section below this wall must represent the Byzantine pavement. Note also that Winnett’s main bearing walls all rest on the lower, Byzantine pavement (see above, footnote 21).

²⁷ See particularly *ibid.*, pl. 37.1 which shows the two floor levels; note the Corinthian capital resting on the upper floor but “at the base of a pier” (p. 41 b). The pedestal base of *ibid.*, pl. 37.2 (extreme right) appears also to rest on the upper floor.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pl. 82.9,10,15.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pl. 21.12,15; pp. 20 b–21 a.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 18 b and pl. 6.2.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 18 b.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 41 b.

Defence Wall

Even if the Umayyad occupation represents only the establishment of a local chief or landowner, it may well have had the protection of a defence wall. The only clear evidence for a wall that may, with some probability, be attributed to this period comes from the Northeast area. We have assigned Wall V A to the Roman period, largely on the basis of the fact that it ran under the extension to the east of the north wall of the Hall excavated in 1950–51. If the Hall is Byzantine, the wall which runs over Wall V A and abuts the extension to the east must be late or post Byzantine. This wall, called Wall V B, is not a strong wall—only about 1 m. thick—but the evidence of the 1950–51 season indicates that it followed the same course as Wall V A as far as the square tower; south of this tower its foundations rest on earth.³³ In 1952–53, a further trace of its course was found when it was detected passing over the collapsed east end of the apse of the North Church (pl. XV.1). One can only hazard a guess as to its course beyond this point, based on the assumption that it would enclose buildings occupied at this time—i.e. the rebuilt bath house(s) east of the Nabataean temple and those Arab structures south of the temple podium wall to which Dr. Winnett referred. Presumably, it ran along the line of Wall N and NN at the Southeast corner and on the south side³⁴ to join up, finally, with Wall R—the south wall of the manor house. It must be emphasized, however, that no evidence of any kind was found to indicate its course beyond the apse of the North Church.

The pottery dating evidence for this wall can come only from that part of it which was definitely traced, i.e. in the Northeast. From its foundation trench in areas *h* 20–21, Dr. Winnett reports a “mixture of Early Arabic, Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic and Iron II.”³⁵ The small area cleared in 1952–53 against the north face of the Hall area over Wall V B and to the east (see section F-F) revealed a foundation trench (V3.3); the pottery from it, insignificant in quantity and diagnostic value but no later than Byzantine, at least does not deny the possibility that the wall is Umayyad.

B. The Ayyubid-Mamluke Period

Compared with the Umayyad house in the Gateway area which was apparently re-used in the Ayyubid period, the Arab houses found in the 1952–53 season are rather poor. The best—at least, the most complete—examples are found in the atrium area forming a line bounded roughly on the west by the line of the earlier porch stylobate and on the east by the façade of the church. At the time when the houses were built, however, little was left of the earlier church structure but some of the stones of the stylobate referred to and much of the Byzantine paving, although both were presumably well buried beneath the debris of the Umayyad occupation to the south. Specifically, it is quite clear that the west wall of the church had already vanished for in every case where evidence was preserved, the rooms had east walls running parallel to but west of the line of the façade wall.

Two complete rooms and a third, partially excavated, have been designated Rooms 1, 2 and 3, beginning at the south end (see plan 6 and pl. XVIII.2).

Room 1 appears to have been bounded on the south by the broken end of the podium wall and “Wall” 16 which is all that was left of the north wall of the Umayyad platform; on the west, Wall 15 was carried north and bonded to a new east–west wall—14—which contained a threshold and a jamb for a door opening to the south. The east wall has been completely lost in the general looting of this area but probably ran parallel to, and possibly in part over, the old west wall of the church. There is no direct dating evidence for this room, again because of the robbing, but its similarity to the other rooms to be described assigns it to the same period.

Room 2 utilized the remains of the porch stylobate for its west wall, but did not follow it exactly; rather, the new wall overlapped the old to the east. The alignment was carried far enough north (i.e. beyond the limits of the original stylobate section) to close off—except for an entrance—the space in front of the central portal of the church. This little room apparently served as a hall from which both Room 2 and Room 3 could be entered. Room 2's south wall ran from the south end of the stylobate east to the façade of the church; its east wall was parallel to the façade of the church but west of it and continued northward to a line approximately in the middle of the central portal. The north wall had a doorway opening to the south.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 15 a.

³⁴ We have already noted the presence of Umayyad debris outside this wall, although this does not require the existence of a wall of Umayyad date on this line.

³⁵ *Dhiban I*, p. 14 a.

Room 3 used the section of stylobate north of the central portal as its western wall but did not adhere exactly to its line. Its south wall ran from the southern end of it eastward to a wall—in part apparently composed of old flagstones—which ran parallel to and west of the façade of the church. In its south wall was a doorway opening to the north.

As we have seen, the walls in some cases rest on the earlier Byzantine pavement or on the stylobate of the porch but in other places they rest only on a fill which includes not only the original deposit over the Byzantine pavement³⁶ but also the occupation and destruction debris of the Umayyad occupation. The floors of these rooms are in most cases betrayed only by an ashy layer, but in a few cases flagstones have been relaid as a secondary floor; nowhere, unfortunately, does this secondary paving show in the section. Plan 6 and the drawn sections (L-L, M-M, N-N, P-P) will make the picture quite clear and the pottery from the levels assigned to the Ayyubid period illustrated in figs. 7.21-53; 8.1-38, together with the coins,³⁷ will support the dating.

Apart from the atrium area, the remains of the Ayyubid period over the North Church are very disconnected. The site supervisor's notes on the western end of the nave refer to scrappy bits of wall and secondary paving but there was not enough to plan intelligibly. Farther to the east, in the chancel of the church, there are the walls designated as 9 and 9A with a secondary floor at about 100.95 m., a threshold and jamb; over the apse there are two walls, designated as Wall 12, joining at right angles but in an alignment different from that followed by the Umayyad structures in this area. The patchiness of these walls and the lack of plan is in part due to the presence, over the apse, of a cemetery which not only prevented complete excavation but also led to heavy disturbances penetrating to the floor of the church in many places.

One poor wall which we have called Wall 7 A was built over the pavement of the vaulted room A (the old northern bath room). There is no proof that it is Ayyubid and not a partition of later Umayyad times. A recent grave in the area had disturbed the stratigraphy but a large quantity of mediaeval pottery was found associated with it.

Finally, we have already—in our discussion of the Umayyad remains—had occasion to mention

the evidence for an Ayyubid occupation of the Hall in the Northeast area. It should also be noted that the *calidarium*, north of the Hall, was converted to a dwelling in this period.³⁸

As most of the pottery of this period is handmade and, probably, by local potters, it is difficult to derive from it any indication of the duration of this mediaeval Arab occupation. The coins provide a firmer basis. From the first two seasons comes a total of five coins of the twelfth-thirteenth centuries³⁹ and from the 1952-53 campaigns another five (Coin Catalogue nos. 83-87). But from the 1952-53 season, also, come several coins which are clearly Mamluke although none needs to be later than the fourteenth century (Coin Catalogue nos. 88-91). We can assume, then, that at some time in this century, occupation of the old tell at Dhiban ceased. If proof of this were needed, there is the fact that pottery of the Ayyubid-Mamluke type we have been discussing occurs in the surface levels wherever excavation has been undertaken, although in many cases it is a matter of only a few sherds with Umayyad deposits immediately beneath. We have therefore felt justified in illustrating in our plates pottery from even the top, disturbed levels where such sherds can add to the repertoire of mediaeval pottery from East Jordan (figs. 7.21-53; 8.1-38).

C. Turkish Period

By Ottoman times, the town of Dhiban had moved to the southern hill and the old site of the city was in part used as a cemetery. There is, therefore, no real excuse for referring to a Turkish period in the sense of a Turkish occupation level. There are, however, several features—particularly in the atrium area—which suggest some activity on the northern mound even if it does not constitute an occupation. Wall 17, for instance, is a poorly constructed wall which is not in alignment with any of the earlier buildings. Because it entered the section (see sections L-L and P-P) obliquely, and has no constant depth of foundation, its foundation trench was not clearly distinguished. One can, perhaps, speak of a surface with which it is associated but there is no ceramic evidence for distinguishing what lies above this “floor” from the Ayyubid deposits below it. In other words, the wall may have been

³⁶ I.e. the hard yellow deposit overlying the pavement and the robbed out stumps of walls.

³⁷ See Coin Catalogue nos. 83-91.

³⁸ *Dhiban I*, pp. 17 b-18 a.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 29 b, nos. 18,19; p. 79 b, nos. 11,13,14.

part of a pen for animals or something similar and did not have a surface on which distinctive pottery was deposited. To this same time-period we assign what has been interpreted as a lime-kiln, a stone circle centred over the "hall" west of the central portal, and a fire-place roughly over the Northeast corner of the earlier Ayyubid Room 1. These amorphous features do not merit more than a mention; there is no pottery which demands a Turkish date, for even the cooking-pot of fig. 8.4, although it is of a type used down almost to the present day in parts of Palestine, appears to have earlier progenitors and may even be Ayyubid.

By far the most prominent feature of the old tell, before its removal in 1952, was the tomb constructed on top of the old Nabataean temple.⁴⁰ The "tomb," built of stone and plastered, and set within a "precinct" about 4.25 m. square delimited by stones (see section A-A), is really a monument or cenotaph, for the body was not contained within it but rather was inserted into a re-used Byzantine tomb (R 9) below it. Another tomb, to the north of the "weli" (a misnomer because the occupant was not a saint), also belongs to the Turkish period (R 18) but, as we shall see (Chapter VI) several of the earlier Byzantine tombs were re-used after the robbing of the old temple wall B exposed them. The construction of the weli and the disturbances caused by other burials and stone looting have confused the upper levels of older debris overlying the Nabataean temple but the physical disturbance has not introduced—as far as we can see—any speci-

fically Turkish artifacts and the latest pottery is still Ayyubid-Mamluke. The one exception to this statement is a coin (Coin Catalogue, no. 94) dated to the equivalent of A.D. 1839/40 and pierced for wearing in a head-dress. It was found on the surface near the tomb. Two other Ottoman coins (Coin Catalogue, nos. 92, 93) were found in the "upper burial" of Tomb R 6). Tomb R 5 has interesting implications. It is, as can be seen from the Byzantine tomb plan, not aligned with the Nabataean temple (as are the Byzantine tombs within that structure) nor with the North Church. The excavator noted that "cut lines through gray surface debris overlying tomb chamber indicate that the burial had taken place from the top and probably before robbing of robber trench A"—i.e. the robber trench of Wall B (N). This is supported by the fact that there is only approximately 25 cm. of undisturbed soil between the southeastern end of the tomb chamber and the robber trench; if the trench had already been cut, the tomb would surely have broken through this 25 cm. The only object in the tomb—other than the skeleton—was an Ottoman coin (Coin Catalogue no. 95). The implication is that the (final) robbing of Wall B took place no earlier than Ottoman times. This clue is important because the fill-back of the robber trench contains nothing later than Ayyubid-Mamluke wares and one would draw the conclusion from this that the robbing had taken place at that time. The stone was no doubt used for construction in the modern village which is the final home of most of the ruins which had accumulated (although often re-used) on the old tell.

Other burials of the Turkish period were concentrated over the eastern end of the North Church, apparently in close propinquity to another weli, which was very roughly constructed and had no architectural pretensions whatsoever (see pls. XIV.2; XV).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pl. 8.1; 9.2; 30.1; 31.1. Enquiries made of descendants of the man buried in the tomb, at the time when the tomb was removed, elicited the following information: the tomb belonged to Sālim Muṣliḥ Al-Ibṣarawīyye, of the Humaide 'Arāb, who was killed towards the end of the nineteenth century by Muhammad Ishbeikī Aṣ-Salāite of the Benē Sakhr Badu. Sālim's son later killed his father's murderer. Our informant was Sheikh Dhāmin, great-grandson of Sālim.

CHAPTER VI

THE TOMBS OF DHIBAN

Introduction

Each season of excavation at Dhiban has included a search for the Iron Age necropolis of the city. In spite of wide-ranging exploration of the countryside within a mile radius of the tell, such tombs have been found in only one place—a rather restricted area (designated area J) lying on the south slope of the Wadi Dhiban about half way between the tell proper and the modern highway. Here, in 1951, an open tomb (J 1) was explored and cleared but produced nothing.¹ The season of 1951–52 produced a second (J 2), which apparently had collapsed before it could be used, and Tomb J 3—the one Iron Age tomb so far found which had not been disturbed since its final closing soon after 600 B.C.² Tombs J 4–8 and the Burnt Bone Deposit (BBD) were discovered by Miss Diana Kirkbride in the spring of 1953 when she was in charge of all tomb operations except those on the tell itself (i.e. the Byzantine tombs of the “R” series). Her careful work and records are basic to the present publication, even though—in fact—all the tombs discovered by her in this area were badly disturbed and significant stratification was non-existent. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to provide even a relative chronology for the types of pottery represented and one can, at best, adduce parallels from other sites. This is a rather sterile operation for it cannot provide a dependable typology by which strata or loci on the tell can be dated. All that is attempted here is a presentation of the evidence and a noting of pieces which, from their resemblance to more or less closely dated examples in stratified contexts (particularly in sites west of the Jordan) can provide a *terminus post quem* and *ante quem* for the tombs as a whole—and thus for the Moabite occupation of the tell.

The excavation of the Nabataean temple brought to light about fifteen tombs (the “R” tombs, plan 9) which had been inserted into that structure late in the Byzantine period. Obviously they must post-date both the construction of Wall G/G2 and the floor associated with it and the later Wall G 1 which,

we assume, utilized the same floor. As these constructions, on the basis of the pottery and coins associated with them, cannot be dated earlier than the middle of the sixth century, the tombs must be at least late sixth or even early seventh century. Several of the tombs included in this group are not Byzantine; Tombs R 4, 5 and 18 are recent while Tombs R 7 and 9 are Byzantine tombs re-used in modern times.

The “K” group of Byzantine tombs was found accidentally just east of the main highway north of the modern village of Dhiban and about 50 m. south of the bridge over the Wadi Dhiban. These consisted of two types, one of cist burials, the other of simple inhumations without any enclosing wall, but covered with stones.

The Iron Age tombs in area J were, in some cases, re-used as Byzantine tombs. We have thus three groups of Byzantine tombs—the “R” group, the “K” group and the “J” group; some attempt will be made to indicate what scanty criteria exist for suggesting that they may represent three different periods of use.

Finally, a single, more pretentious tomb was found in area “H” between the tell and the highway. It was tempting to consider it a re-used Roman tomb, perhaps of the third century, but the contents are definitely no earlier than the seventh century.

In spite of extensive search, particularly in the area of the modern police post, no trace of Nabataean tombs has been found. If we are correct in our view that the southeast part of the tell was, in Nabataean times, a sacred precinct containing the temple and little else while the main Nabataean town was situated further to the north,³ it is probable that the Nabataean necropolis is situated to the north or west of the tell even though our own investigations failed to produce any evidence of it in those areas.

A. The Iron Age Tombs

General

A total of five Iron Age tombs was discovered in area J in the 1952–53 season (for plans and photo-

¹ *Dhiban* I, p. 22.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 57 ff.

³ *BASOR*, 140 (Dec. 1955), p. 6.

graphs see plan 7 and pls. XIX–XXI). All were robbed or broken up; J 4 and J 8 had been re-used as tombs in Byzantine times, and the others had been partially cleared out. It is possible that the tombs were discovered when the wadi sides were cut for terracing and they were cleared for storage purposes. The absence of bones may also be explained in this way but there may be another reason as well. About 3.5 m. east of the door of tomb J 4 was found a circular hole 1.30 m. in diameter, filled with broken and burnt human bones, belonging to people of all ages from children upwards, mixed with sherds, lamps and bronze fragments of the Iron Age. This Burnt Bone Deposit (BBD) suggests that the tombs were systematically robbed and the bones burned, perhaps for fertilizer. Fortunately, the clearance of the tombs was rarely carried out completely and it has been possible to reconstruct forms, even, at times, by piecing together sherds from inside and outside the tombs.

The rock of the side of the wadi into which the Iron Age tombs were cut was by no means ideal for the purpose. Strata of soft limestone, approaching chalky *hūwar*, alternate with hard, flinty layers which are badly cracked. Rarely was the stratum of soft rock thick enough to allow for the hewing of a chamber with a harder stratum left to serve as a roof, and rarely was a flinty layer solid enough to be self-supporting as a roof. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tombs often lack symmetry and finish, even when they conform with the type of tomb found elsewhere east and west of the Jordan in the Iron Age.⁴ In such tombs, the burial chamber proper is reached by a short flight of steps from a passage or dromos cut into the side of the wadi; the stairway leads one to a central, longitudinal aisle excavated from the rock in such a way as to leave a raised bench on either side and one at the back. Frequently, beyond the back bench is another excavated pit or cavity to receive—apparently—the bones from earlier burials to make way for new interments on the benches. Tomb J 1 at Dhiban was like this,⁵ as was tomb J 3—with the exception that the benches in the latter were built up of stones with mud mortar rather than being quarried from the bedrock.⁶

The tombs of the 1952–53 season (plan 7) did not follow this pattern exactly. The five tombs were cut very close together; in fact, some were intercommunicating. Tombs J 4, 5 and 6 all had cuts through into the next tomb. Between Tombs J 7 and 8 was a larger gap but at about 2.20 m. east of J 8 was a small excavation only 0.50 m. wide and 0.70 m. deep, probably where another tomb was begun and then abandoned. All seem to have had dromoi, if only a passage cut through the soil to the rock and the sides retained with crude revetting walls. All had a stairway leading down to the floor of the tomb chamber. But while all had shelves, or niches, cut in one or more sides, presumably to hold the lamps (or—perhaps in some cases—bodies), and J 6 and 7 had rudimentary pits at the rear (roughly cut depressions only a few centimetres deep but filled with bones), in none of these tombs was there a trace of benches, either built up or cut out of the rock, like those found in tombs J 1 and J 3. These differences, however, can hardly be considered to have any chronological significance for the pottery found in J 3 seems in every way to be parallel with that found in tombs J 4–8.

In what follows, each tomb is described separately, its contents listed and references given to plates and figures for illustration. To save space, however, we have adopted two devices. First, we note here that, unless otherwise stated, the ware of the pottery is pale gray or buff, full of small white and black (and occasional quartz or flint) grits and provided with a self slip which has been smoothed but not burnished. The major exception to this description, at least in the number of specimens, is the “Cypro-Phoenician” juglets which have a generally warmer buff ware and appear always to have been provided with a good buff to reddish-brown slip which, after the application of painted bands and circles, was often polished all over.

The other device is the use of two type series, one for lamps, one for juglets. It was hoped—when the typologies were worked out in the field—that they might help establish criteria for dating. Although this hope has not been fulfilled, the method has at least eased the problem of description.

Lamp Typology

Roman numeral refers to general outlines.

Capital letter refers to base.⁷

⁴ See, for instance, the tomb at Meqabelein published by G. L. Harding in *QDAP*, XIV, pp. 44 ff. which he describes as “very simple in plan, a 3 m. square chamber with benches round three sides and a shallow gangway in the centre.”

⁵ *Dhiban* I, p. 22; plan and section, pl. 95.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 58 and pl. 96.

⁷ Rarely is there a very strong pedestal but a lamp is considered to have a pedestal even when the base is only definitely

Arabic numeral refers to absence or presence of flange at rim.⁸

Lamp Types

- I A (1) Shallow lamp, nostril pinched but not as close to centre as in II. Flat or slightly rounded base. No flange.
- I A (2) As preceding but with flange.
- I B (1) As preceding but with pedestal base or very thick base. No flange.
- I B (2) As preceding but with pedestal base and flange.
- I C A special category in general following the lines of all I lamps but shallower and tending to be low at side opposite nozzle. All have round base.
- II A (1) Shallow lamp, nozzle pinched far back into bowl, approaching half its diameter. Round or flat base. No flange.
- II A (2) As preceding but with flange.
- II B (1) With pedestal base or very thick base. No flange.
- II B (2) As preceding but with flange.
- III A A special type with sides approaching vertical but line between base and sides rounded.
- III B As III A but "carinated," i.e. there is a sharp break between the base and side.

Father Silvester Saller, in his treatment of the Iron Age tombs at Mt. Nebo,⁹ was later faced with the same problem of numbers of lamps and attempted to solve it in much the same way. He took as his primary "*fundamentum divisionis*" the form of the bottom—round, flat, or disc base. Within these categories he noted the presence or absence of a flange and, among the flanges, tried to distinguish wide and narrow examples. Like us, he realized how subjective was the decision on the presence or absence of a flange; it is probably safe to say that even the distinction between round and flat base—unless "round" is interpreted as meaning much more than simply "rounded"—is a very difficult one to maintain. Further, at least for us, the

thickened. This is to distinguish more clearly between those lamps which obviously tend towards the pedestal type and those which clearly maintain the saucer tradition. Most of our lamps fall into the former category. In general, the lamps are smaller than their contemporaries west of the Jordan.

⁸ Rarely is there a very strong flange with a distinct sharp line between it and the sides, but if the outer profile shows a distinct "lip," the lamp is considered to have a flange.

⁹ See *Nebo Tombs I*, pp. 199 ff., 265 ff.

assignment of an individual lamp to a category in the field or laboratory immediately after the excavation (as was in fact the case) was sometimes refuted when the measured drawing was produced by the artist. This was particularly true in the matter of thickness of base—on which assignment to pedestal category depended. Where, then, in the following lists, we draw some parallels for our lamps from other sites, the parallels generally apply to the individual lamps and not necessarily to the category to which they have been assigned. In fact, the dating of the lamps by form—except in the broadest of terms (dependent, essentially, on the form of the base) has proved to be a desideratum not achieved in our study.

Juglet Typology

For the same reason of numbers we established a code for cataloguing juglets.

Roman numerals indicate number of handles (e.g. I—no handle; II—one handle; III—two handles).

Small letter indicates shape of body, viz.:

- (a) Small spherical
- (b) Medium to large spherical
- (c) Bag-shaped
- (d) Bulbous.

The type series does not incorporate decoration because most of the juglets are broken, badly weathered or generally in poor condition. Measurements of diameter are those for the greatest diameter of the body. As so many of the juglets are neckless or have a broken neck, the body diameter together with its shape can best give the general proportions of the piece and allow it to be visualized.

If one may judge by Father Saller's illustrations and descriptions, the juglets found in the Nebo tombs are almost identical in type with those from the Dhiban tombs. Instead of relying, as did we, on a rather mechanical method of sorting, he divided his juglets into two main classes:¹⁰ "Cypro-Phoenician" juglets (with one handle, two handles or no handles); and all others (black, brown and white). But Saller does not use his system to arrive at a typology of forms which can provide dates. Unfortunately, our system has the same limitation

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 225 ff., 277 ff.

as is, of course, unavoidable when all indications of chronological order which would normally be provided by undisturbed stratification within a tomb are as completely confused as in our tombs.

Our types I (a) and (b), II (a) and (b), and III (a) and (b) all fall within the general category of Cypro-Phoenician juglets. They are characterized by a ridge on the neck to which the handle (or handles) rise from the shoulder, by a flaring rim, by a globular body resting on a tiny flat (rarely a rounded) base, and by simple painting in black (rarely with red). For these juglets there appears to be no new evidence to change, or add precision to, that already assembled by Saller¹¹ for both west and east of the Jordan; we may with some confidence assign them to the eighth and most of the seventh century B.C.

Our types III (c) (see fig. 21.13) and III (d) (see figs. 16.11 and 21.15) are derivative from the two-handled amphoriskoi, the former having a body which has become bag-shaped (see parallels quoted) and the latter by having much shorter necks. But, strangely, they also differ in ware and finish from the normal Cypro-Phoenician pieces.

For the other types of juglet, whether or not they are included within our schema, consult the plates and ascriptions. These, in turn, may add a greater

precision to our estimate of the period of time covered by the tombs.

Tomb J 4 (pl. XIX.2)

The opening of the tomb onto the hill-side is very wide, running the whole width of the tomb and excavated down to the floor level of the tomb chamber, a wall having been subsequently built up from the floor to the roof to support it and to provide a closing on the north side. Although there is no longer a wall to the west of the doorway, it probably once existed there also. The chamber is rectangular, with ledge or shelf in the east wall. On the west side a narrow passage, running just inside the front wall, communicates with J 5.

The roof was in a very bad condition and a large portion in the centre had collapsed, leaving a thin layer of soft rock through which earth is visible. Some large blocks of stone, presumably from the roof, were lying about but most of the roof-fall appears to have been thrown into J 5.

There was no stratification, as rain had poured through the broken roof turning the earth and objects on the floor into a mixed-up quagmire. But, just inside the door, and lying high up in the fill were a number of late burials, probably Byzantine or even early Umayyad as the coin and lamps (nos. 1–3 below) were closely associated with them.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 230 f.

Contents of Tomb J 4

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
J 4.1			Umayyad coin of early eighth century. (DT 589; Coin Catalogue no. 80).
J 4.2	14.5		Lamp; slipper type with high pointed handle, raised ridges and dots forming patterns around feed hole.
J 4.3	14.6		Lamp; slipper type with high pointed handle, raised ridges and pellets forming patterns around feed hole. Handle ridged. Fine orange ware; dark red paint on upper surface and handle and vertical streaks on lower body. Base concave.
J 4.4			Iron Age juglet fragments; not drawn.
J 4.5			Sherds—Nabataean, Byzantine, Arab—intrusive; not drawn.
J 4.6			Sherds—Iron Age—not drawn.
J 4.7			Iron Age lamp sherds—not drawn.
J 4.8	14.1	I A (1)	Lamp; SS III, fig. 27.2 (E 207); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 37.10 (St. IV–I).
J 4.9	14.4		Rim, neck and shoulder of jar; hard buff ware, white grits, white slip; red band of paint on outer edge of rim. Rim dia. 6 cm. <i>AŠ</i> IV, pl. LXII.47 (handled jug—St. IIa); <i>AI–Jib</i> , <i>ADAJ</i> III, fig. 21.79 (water decanter with handle).
J 4.10			Rim and body fragment of large jar with bar and knob decoration below rim (cf. J 7.49; fig. 24.25)—not drawn.
J 4.11			Rim and body fragment of platter in buff ware with buff slip. Dia. 27 cm. (cf. J 5.34; fig. 18.7)—not drawn.
J 4.12, 13, 14			Jewellery:
	25.1		1. Bead, banded orange carnelian “short oblate.” SS III, fig. 92.63; <i>L</i> III, pl. 66.14–16 (<i>L</i> 1002, many exs.); <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 11.125.
	25.2		2. Bead, banded orange carnelian, small barrel. SS III, fig. 92.29; <i>Gerar</i> , EN 190 (eighth–early seventh century).

Contents of Tomb J 4 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Type	Description
	25.3		3. Pendant bead—banded orange carnelian. SS III, fig. 92.46; L III, pl. 66.8(?); Gezer III, pl. CII.16 (Tomb 144); Madeba, fig. 11.149 (haematite).
	25.4		4. Bead, banded agate. SS III, fig. 92.26; Madeba, fig. 11.126.
	25.5		5. Bead, blue glass. SS III, fig. 92.35 (and parallels given); L III pl. 66.49 (L.218,224,1002); Gerar XXII 198 (seventh century).
	25.6		6. Bead, gray glass. SS III, fig. 92.28; L III, pl. 66.22 (L. 106,224,1002).
	25.7		7. Bead, blue glass. SS III, fig. 92.27.
	25.8		8. Bead, pale green glass. SS III, fig. 92.52.
	25.9		9. Bead, glass (? decomposed surface, now white); 2 exs. L III, pl. 66.20 (L. 217).
	25.10		10. Bead, pale blue glass with opaque white surface. SS III, fig. 92.38; Gerar XXII 193 (eighth—early seventh century).
	25.11		11. Bead, green glass pomegranate pendant.
	25.12		12. Bead, banded brown and white shell on bronze ring; 3 exs. Cf. QDAP VI, p. 140, fig. 5.5 (Athlit, sixth century B.C.); for brown and white shells used as beads, cf. Gerar, pl. 21.6 (level 194, i.e. c. seventh century B.C.). Sahab, pl. XXXIV, 2.169; PEFA II, pl. XXXVIII.7 (Ain Shems Tomb 3); and <i>ibid.</i> , XLIII.24,25; LIX.11-15; LXI.22.
	25.13		13. Bead, black glass. SS III, fig. 92.30; Madeba, fig. 11.144.
	25.14		14. Bead, tubular glass cut at ends, pale green; 2 exs. Gerar XXII 201-4 (late seventh—early sixth century); CPP Beads A.16,18,25,37,39,etc. ("200" Tombs—tenth—ninth century).
	25.15		15. Bead, black glass. SS III, fig. 92.39.
	25.16		16. Bronze ear (?) ring with inscribed bezel (markings reproduced twice natural size). Cf. Gezer III, pl. CXXXV.26 (II, p. 100—no inscription, found on surface).
	25.17		17. End of bronze chisel or spatula (?). Cf. Gerar, pl. XXIII.3-5 (all level 177, i.e. c. 1150 B.C.); AS (PEFA II, pl. XL.24—seventh century B.C.); Meg. I, pl. 83.8,10 (St. III) or (?) pl. 85.16 (St. I).
	25.18		18. Cluster of seven iron links. Cf. Meg I, pl. 88.26 (bronze, St. III); TN I, p. 271, Cistern 220 (seven bronze rings suspended from an eighth: cistern dated—see TN II, p. 124—"c. 850 or 800-700").
	25.19		19. Badly corroded iron bracelet. For iron bracelet with thickened join or strip of iron twisted around it, see QDAP II, pl. XV (Athlit, Tomb L.7.322—dated fifth—fourth century B.C.).
	25.20		20. Bronze wire ring, ends crossed.
	25.21		21. Bronze bracelet of two twisted strands bound at ends with wire; 2 exs. ¹²
	25.22		22. Iron ring with bezel markings illegible; 2 exs., 1 broken. Cf. QDAP II, pl. XXXVII (Athlit, Southeastern Cemetery).
	25.23		23. Bronze wire pendant (?); lower part has sockets for glass beads. Cf. el-Bassa, QDAP III, pl. XXIV.7 (gold earring; not identical but comparable); Jebel Jofeh, Amman, pl. XXVII.215,219,236.
	25.24		24. Shaped fragments of bronze wire. See Tomb J 8 (fig. 13.49).
	25.25		25. Many small glass beads, 2-3 mm. in diameter; perhaps spacers like QDAP II, pl. XV.329.
J 4.15			Three heavy terra cotta coffin sherds; cf. Dhiban I, pl. 53.1,2. Cf. BASOR 156 (Dec. 1959), p. 25 for terra cotta "bath-tub" coffin at Dothan.
J 4.16	(Number unused)		
J 4.17	14.2		Heavy jar rim; buff ware, medium white grits, pink slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. c. 15 cm. Cf. Dhiban I, pl. 75.14 and Meg. II, pl. 91.8 (St. IV); Gibeah, pl. 20.14; Far'ah IV, p. 569, fig. 8.16.
J 4.18			Crater rim sherd; pink buff ware, self slip inside and out. Rim dia. c. 29 cm. Cf. Dhiban I, pl. 76.10 and our Table IV.

¹² While simple circlets of bronze or iron—with ends meeting, ends not meeting, or ends overlapping—are very difficult to date, those with more distinctive features can be assigned at least general dates (see C. N. Johns in QDAP II, pp. 52 ff., on the Athlit specimens of simple form). Twisted bronze bracelets of type of figs. 25.21 and 28.5 or torque such as fig. 28.16 are of Roman and Byzantine date (QDAP VI, pl. VI.3—fourth century); Jebel Jofeh tomb, Amman—third century?; Tyro-

poeon Valley, PEFA V, pl. XX.24,25—third/fourth century; SS III, fig. 105.10—Roman; L III, pl. 54.16,23,26—Byzantine; El Jish, QDAP VIII, p. 47, Hall of Chamber B—late sixth—early seventh century). Slender bronze bracelets with wire twisted around ends, of type of figs. 26.15; 27.18,36; 28.1, appear also to be dated to the Roman and Byzantine period (see particularly Jebel Jofeh tomb, pl. XXVIII.265,283—third century?; and the evidence from the Byzantine tombs of Dhiban area R itself.

Tomb J 5

Tomb J 5 is west of Tomb J 4 but communicates with it through a narrow passage along the front (north) wall which, when discovered, was full of earth and hūwar blocks. As the ceiling of J 4 had collapsed in the centre, it seems likely that the blocks in the passage had been thrown there from Tomb J 4. A small hole in the west wall cuts through into Tomb J 6.

Although Tomb J 5 is connected with the tombs on either side of it, it has its own rough doorway (pl. XX.1) which when discovered was blocked by stones and was flanked to the west by what may have originally been a rough wall to separate it from Tomb J 6. A narrow passageway—that is,

narrower than the doorway—had been excavated in the floor to accommodate a set of flat stone treads which lead down to the floor level of the tomb chamber.

The chamber proper has a niche on the east side and two ledges—one above the other (see plan 7)—on the west side. The roof is in good condition. When opened, however, the chamber was filled with earth which had infiltrated through the door, and in which were mixed the fragments of a broken pottery coffin, apparently of a type similar to that found almost complete in Tomb J 3.

There was no trace of later burials in this tomb. It would appear that when this tomb was discovered, its contents were merely wantonly destroyed and no further use was made of it.

Contents of Tomb J 5

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
1	15.12	XXIV.12	I B (2)	Lamp. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 7.73.
2			I A (2)	Lamp.
3	15.8	XXIV.14	I A (2)	Lamp.
4	15.9	XXIV.15	I B (2)	Lamp. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 70.4.
5	15.10	XXIV.2	I B (2)	Lamp. See no. 28.
6	15.2	XXIV.6	I A (1)	Lamp.
7	15.3	XXIV.4	I A (1)	Lamp. Base pared with knife.
8			I A (1)	Lamp.
9			I A (1)	Lamp.
10			I A (1)	Lamp.
11	16.12	XXV.9	III b	Two-handled juglet. Decoration of groups of fine black lines running horizontally around the body on shoulder, above base, and on neck above collar. Vertical circles of black lines with centre red-painted. Dia. 9 cm.
12		XXV.12	III b	Two-handled juglet. Cruder, no signs of paint. Dia. 8.5 cm.
13			III c (?)	Juglet sherds. Gray ware, red slip polished. Black bands. Dia. 8.5 cm.
14	16.4	XXV.2	II c	Juglet. Light gray ware with white slip. Red and black bands. Dia. 7 cm. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, figs. 23.12,13; 34.19 (but tiny flat base); figs. 33.9; 34.17,18 (rounded base).
15	18.11	XXVI.5		Pedestal bowl. Pedestal splayed and hollow. Rim of bowl plain and vertical. Buff ware, firing to pink and cream. Wet-smoothed. SS III, fig. 10.5,6; fig. 14.7,10; <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 24.32; <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 55.2.
16		XXV.10	III b	Juglet. Dia. 8 cm.
17	15.4	XXIV.7	I A (1)	Lamp. Cf. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 7.76; see below fig. 15.5.
18	15.14	XXIV.9	II B (1)	Lamp. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 8.77–83,85,86.
19			I A (2)	Lamp.
20	15.6	XXIV.8	I B (1)	Lamp.
21			I A (2)	Lamp.
22			I A (2)	Lamp.
23			I B (2)	Lamp.
24	15.1	XXIV.3	I A (1)	Lamp.
25	15.13	XXIV.11	I B (2)	Lamp. Extreme version of type but resembling in ware (brick red) the late seventh century lamps from west of the Jordan. Perhaps an import. SS III, fig. 27.4 and parallels quoted.
26			I A (2)	Lamp.
27			I B (2)	Lamp.
28	15.11	XXIV.5	I B (2)	Lamp. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 70.2,6; <i>Adoni Nur</i> , fig. 21.82–86.

Contents of Tomb J 5 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
29			I A (2)	Lamp.
30	16.14	XXV.14		Lower half of one-handled cup with tripod base and strainer (?). No indication of holes, but cf. fig. 23.11.
31			I A (2)	Lamp.
32			I A (2)	Lamp.
33	15.7	XXIV.1	I A (2)	Lamp.
34	18.7			Saucer bowl. Gray ware. SS III, fig. 13.1,3; see also our fig. 2.24 ff.
35	18.10			Saucer bowl. Gray ware. See our fig. 2.25,28,29.
36	19.3			Storage jar. Heavy buff ware, light gray in section with medium white grits. Base, neck and one handle missing. Cf. nos. 37,111,112. All of these jars lack necks and the preserved opening at the top averages 30 cms. Possibly, therefore, these were used as burial jars for infants. For a child buried in a jar in Assyrian period, cf. BASOR 135 (Oct. 1954), p. 18.
37	19.1			Storage jar. See preceding. Two loop handles preserved: one has a finger impression, the other an indecipherable seal (?) impression. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 10; <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 17, type 86.
38	18.15	XXVI.8		Cooking pot. Two handles. Buff ware, hand-smoothed, fire-blackened. Type of mid-ninth century B.C.
39	17.4	XXVI.2		Medium size bowl with disk base. Simple thickened rim with shallow groove below, outside. Buff ware with medium and large white and black grits. Signs of wheel-burnishing outside. Rim dia. 17 cm. <i>Madeba</i> fig. 13.46.
40			III c	Fragments of cherry red juglet with black lines. Cf. fig. 21.13 for form.
41	17.6	XXVI.4		Large shallow bowl. Buff ware, cream slip, hand-smoothed. Rim dia. 25 cm. <i>Meqabelein</i> , no. 74 (pl. XVII.14).
42	16.2	XXV.6	I b	Juglet. Traces of horizontal bands of red and black paint. Dia. 7 cm.
43	16.5		II a	Juglet. No trace of paint. Dia. 6 cm. <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 5.134 (St. V).
44	16.13	XXV.11	III b	Juglet. Dia. 8.5 cm.
45	16.11	XXV.5	III d	Juglet. Gray ware, red polished slip with bands of black on body, neck and on top of rim. Dia. 8 cm.
46	17.5			Base of bowl or cooking pot (but not burned). Coarse buff ware, hand-smoothed.
47	16.16	XXV.15		Strainer cup with pedestal base. Soft gray ware with red paint decoration.
48	16.18			Strainer cup. Soft gray ware with orange-red paint.
49	18.1			Hemispherical bowl with plain rim and rounded base. Light gray ware, medium fired. White slip hand-smoothed. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 18.2,5.
50	17.3	XXVI.3		One-handled jug. Bag-shaped with round bottom. Short neck tapering slightly. Pinched lip. Buff ware, hand-smoothed. <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 17.8 (St. A); <i>AS</i> IV, pl. LXII.5 (St. II a). See also, for hollowed neck, but more globular body, <i>Meg.</i> I, figs. 119,170.
51	17.1	XXVI.1		One-handled jug. Like preceding.
52	18.5			Bowl. Small disc base. Rounded body with everted rim. Cyma recta profile. Buff ware hand-smoothed. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 13.29-31; <i>Meqabelein</i> , pl. XVII.11; <i>AS</i> IV, pl. LXIII.11 (St. II b).
53	18.6			Bowl. Rounded body with short flaring rim. Buff ware with medium white grits. Hand-smoothed surface. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 13.42; <i>AS</i> III, p. 77, fig. 5, no. 4.63 (level II b-c).
54	17.7			Rim and some body sherds of large crater. Buff ware, traces of red and black bands and a lozenge pattern.
55	17.8			Rim and wall of crater. Gray ware, medium grits, white slip (?) <i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.4.
56	17.15			Rim and wall of deep bowl or crater. Ridge about 3 cm. below rim outside. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIV.1. <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 76.9 and our Table IV.
57	18.16	XXVI.6		Bowl. Rounded body, low disc base. Upper half of body pinched to form a rounded quatrefoil. Pink buff ware, fine and medium white grits. White slip inside and out. Bands of red and black paint on rounded part of body.
58	18.18	XXVI.7		Body of water decanter. Light brown ware, medium white grits. Light brown slip, wheel-burnished. Well-made. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 59.4

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
				(St. A). <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 16.6,8; <i>L</i> III, type 274,276 (Tomb 109); <i>Amman A</i> , p. 71.29.
59				Body sherds of jar or jug. Light brown ware, hand-smoothed. Possibly like no. 61.
60	16.15	XXV.13		Strainer cup. Soft gray ware. White slip (?). <i>SS</i> III, fig. 26.5 (E 207) and see our fig. 23.7.
61	17.2			Two-handled jar. Buff ware, medium white grits. Dirty white slip. Cf. cooking-pot <i>SS</i> III, fig. 30.9 and one-handled jug (?) <i>AS</i> IV, pl. LXI.27,28.
62	18.2			Hemispherical bowl with plain upright rim. Medium hard buff ware, hand-smoothed. Band of red paint on top and down inside and outside of rim with two bands of black below, outside. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 18.2,15.
63	17.16			Crater with four handles (three preserved). Buff ware. Very badly preserved. <i>H</i> II, LXVIII.5,6,9 (but not as graceful).
64	15.5	XXIV.10	I A (1)	Lamp. Cf. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 7.76; cf. also fig. 15.5.
65			I A (2)	Lamp.
66			I A (2)	Lamp.
67			I A (2)	Lamp.
68			I A (2)	Lamp.
69	15.16	XXIV.16	III B	Lamp.
70			I A (1)	Lamp.
71			I A (?)	Lamp.
72			I B (2)	Lamp.
73			I A (2)	Lamp.
74			I A (2)	Lamp.
75			I A (2)	Lamp.
76			I A (2)	Lamp.
77			I A (2)	Lamp.
78			I A (2)	Lamp.
79			I A (1)	Lamp.
80			I A (2)	Lamp.
81			I A (2)	Lamp.
82			I A (2)	Lamp.
83			I A (2)	Lamp.
84			I A (2)	Lamp.
85			I A (2)	Lamp.
86				Lamp sherds.
87	18.12			Small plate or saucer on high ring base. Buff ware, buff slip, hand-smoothed. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 14.3 (E 207).
88	16.3	XXV.7	I b	Juglet. Small flat base, askew. Buff ware, perhaps originally burnished. Traces of black paint bands. Dia. 7.5 cm.
89	16.6	XXV.3	III a	Juglet. Light cream ware with cream slip. Painted decoration of horizontal black lines and vertical circles with red centres. Dia. 7 cm.
90a	25.34,36,43	XXXIII.5-7		Seven rings, bronze. Nos. 34 and 43: <i>L</i> III, pl. 54.74 (L. 116); 55.5 (L.120); 57.21,22 (L.1002); 58.3 (L.7005); <i>AS</i> Tomb 5 (<i>PEFA</i> II, pl. XLIII.27); Athlit (<i>QDAP</i> II, p. 534). No. 36: <i>Gerar</i> XX.61-62 (levels 199,202, i.e. seventh-sixth century); 49 (level 174, i.e. LB?); <i>Meg. Tombs</i> , pl. 173.9,10—tenth-ninth century. <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 88.3.
90b	25.41,47,48	XXXIII.8-10		Four earrings, bronze. <i>L</i> III, pl. 54.7,8 (L.106); pl. 57.11 (silver, L.1002); <i>Adoni Nur</i> , p. 69. Type begins at <i>AS</i> in Tomb 5 (<i>PEFA</i> II, pl. XLIII.26—but loops closed) and Tomb 8 (<i>ibid.</i> , pl. LIX.A 7-9); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 86.37.
91	25.33,35,37	XXXIII.1,2,4		Three complete bronze bracelets or anklets. Nos. 33,35: (ends overlapping) <i>L</i> III, pl. 55.38 (L.218); <i>Sahab</i> 164 a, b; Athlit (<i>QDAP</i> , II, p. 52, pl. XXVII.414; <i>Megabelein</i> , pl. XIV.7, 10. No. 37: <i>L</i> III, pl. 55.2 (note section; L.116); pl. 55.35 (note section; L.218); see <i>AS</i> II, pl. XLIX.52; Athlit (<i>QDAP</i> II, pl. XXVI: bracelets have overlapping ends; anklets have ends meeting).
92a	25.39,40,42, 44-46	XXXIII.3,12-18		Iron bracelets. Three (39,42,45) appear to be of same type, i.e. an arc of iron with rings at the ends which may have been joined with cord, or coloured wool. On 40,44 cf. <i>QDAP</i> VI, pl. VI.4-5 (presumably iron, fourth century).

Contents of Tomb J 5 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
92b	25.38	XXXIII.11		End of iron pin (?).
93a	25.25			Shell pendant.
93b	25.26			Small cowrie shell. L III, pl. 67.116 (L.1002, etc.) AŠ Tomb 8 (PEFA II, pl. LX.8); <i>Madeba</i> , pl. V, no. 187.
93c	25.27			Pendant, probably glass.
93d	25.28			Bead, gray paste or clay.
93e	25.29			Bead, carnelian. QDAP II, pl. XVII, all from Tomb L 16 at Athlit (dated to fifth-fourth century B.C. on basis of coin but the lekythos in this undisturbed tomb is sixth century. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> pl. XVIII, and p. 47.
93f	25.30			Bead, glass or faience. SS III, fig. 92.47-48; L III, pl. 66.2 (L.106,1002, etc.).
93g	25.31			Shell.
93h	25.32			Bead, agate. SS III, fig. 92.66; L III, pl. 66.24,25,26 (L. 1002, etc.); <i>Gerar</i> , pl. XXII (EM 191—eighth-early seventh century).
94	18.8			Rim sherds of shallow bowl. Buff ware, white slip outside. Red paint inside and on top of rim. SS III, fig. 6.7 (Period IV); H II, pl. LXIII.30 (St. VII); <i>Meg.</i> II, pl. 89.10.
95	16.10			Neck, handle and shoulder of small black burnished juglet. Surface badly pitted. <i>Al-Jib</i> (ADAJ II, pl. IX.26 (with same flaring neck); <i>Far'ah</i> III, fig. 10.3 (but neck straighter—Niveau 3); <i>TBM</i> I, sect. 113.
96	18.13			Rattle (?) fragment. Light buff ware, thick white slip outside, irregularly hand-burnished.
97	18.4			Bowl with flat base, vertical side and slightly everted rim. Originally burnished. H II, pl. LXVI.9; <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 13.29-34.
98				Sherds, juglet necks and bodies.
99				Coffin sherds of terra cotta. Trace of handles on lid but no face.
100				Late sherds (intrusive).
101			I A (2)	Lamp.
102			I B (2)	Lamp.
103	16.7	XXV.4	III a	Juglet. Pink buff ware, polished. Black horizontal lines on shoulder and above collar on neck. Dia. 6.5 cm.
104			III a	Juglet. No sign of paint. Dia. 5 cm.
105	16.1	XXV.1	I a	Juglet. Hard buff ware. Indications of pink slip inside (!). Orange slip outside. Two broad bands of red paint, outlined by black lines on body; polished. Black lines on neck above collar and on top of rim. Dia. 5.5 cm.
106	16.8	XXV.8	III c	Juglet. Gray ware, smoothed. Ornamented on body with bands of red and dark gray. Top of neck missing. Dia. 7 cm.
107			II (or III) a	Juglet (one or two handles). Fine buff ware. Two bands of red separated by black lines. Whole of exterior polished. Neck missing. Dia. 5.5 cm.
108	16.9		III a	Juglet. Light cream ware. Bands of black and red on shoulder and black lines on neck above collar. Polished. Dia. 6.5 cm.
109				Juglets, sherds.
110				General sherds.
111	19.2			Storage jar with ridge on shoulder. <i>Meg</i> I, pl. 17.86 (St. IV-III).
112	19.4			Storage jar fragments.
113	18.3			Small hemispherical bowl. Thin upright walls, no formed rim. Buff ware, self slip, smoothed. See above, no. 49.
114	15.15	XXIV.13	II B (2)	Lamp. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 8.84.
115			I A (1)	Lamp.
116			I A (1)	Lamp. Buff ware. Traces of red paint on inside of rim.
117				Flat base and walls of large bowl (?). Light brown ware, medium white grits; hand-smoothed inside, outside very uneven (possibly pared with knife in places, elsewhere smoothed). Rim missing.
118	16.17			Handle and rim fragment of strainer cup. Buff ware, self slip outside. Vestiges of one row of holes 2 cm. below rim at break.
119	18.14			Neck and handle fragment of large jar with ridge at handle join; in form like water decanter. AŠ IV, pl. LXV.42 (water decanter); SS III, fig. 5.1 (period IH).

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
120	18.17			Solid pedestal base (like Early Bronze "stump base"). Base of "fruit-stand," chalice or goblet? Cf. <i>AS</i> II, pl. XXXV.25.
121	17.13			Crater rim and handle. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.1; see <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 76.1 and Table IV.
122	17.14			Crater rim and handle. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.9.
123	17.12			Crater rim and handle. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.13; see <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 76.1 and Table IV.
124	17.9			Crater rim. See above, no. 122.
125	17.10			Crater or deep bowl rim. See above, no. 56.
126				Large bowl rim similar to fig. 24.24.
127	18.9			Small bowl rim. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 12.12; <i>Meqabelein</i> , pl. XVII.15; <i>SS</i> III, fig. 6.3 (period IV).
128				Small globular bowl rim. Hard pink ware fired to light gray, white slip, fine groove below rim. Possibly like fig. 2.6-10.
129	17.11			Bowl rim. Thin, hard buff ware, self slip, no burnish. <i>Far'ah</i> V, fig. 16.9 (Niveau III); <i>H</i> I, pl. LXVI.16; <i>H</i> II, LXVI.30.
130				Foot of tripod cup (?)

Tomb J 6

Tomb 6 is west of Tomb 5 and communicates with it through a hole. The doorway was blocked with rough stones when found (pl. XX.3). Seven steps, cut in the *ḥūwar*, lead down to the floor of the chamber which is well cut on the lower walls where the rock is good, but very roughly in the upper part, where the rock is poor. The floor is rough and slopes slightly towards the back where a shallow pit, a metre wide but only about 0.09 m. deep, held the thickest deposit of bones. The chamber itself is roughly rectangular but is at an angle to the staircase—the orientation apparently dictated by the angle of the rock face and the proximity of other tombs. On the east wall there is a small shelf; it begins at the point where the hole breaks through into Tomb J 5, at which point it is about 0.70 m. high and 0.18 m. wide, but runs out about a metre from the back wall. Against the west wall there is another shelf formed by the flint layer beginning about a metre from the door (where it is 0.67 m.

high and 0.50 m. wide) and gradually disappearing towards the back of the tomb.

Three strata were distinguished but they appear to have no significance insofar as dating of the contents of the tomb is concerned. They were:

Level 1 Loose earth and stones on steps and around the inside of the door. Contained lamps, sherds, human and animal bones in great confusion and a broken pottery coffin with one end resting on the third step from the top and the other on earth.

Level 2 A thick layer of hard compact mud lying at the back of the chamber only, and formed by water infiltrating and settling in the shallow pit at the rear of the chamber.

Level 3 *Ḥūwar* chips and lumps, small stones and brown earth running over the whole tomb under 1 and 2.

The contents of Tomb J 6 are now in the Amman Museum.

Contents of Tomb J 6

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1			I B (2)	Lamp.
2			I A (1)	Lamp.
3			II B (2)	Lamp.
4	20.1		I A (1)	Lamp.
5			II B (1)	Lamp.

Contents of Tomb J 6 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
6	20.9	XXVIII.14	II B (1)	Lamp, see no. 54.
7			II B (2)	Lamp.
8			I A (1)	Lamp.
9	20.14	XXIX.1	III A	Lamp.
10			I B (2)	Lamp.
11			I A (2)	Lamp.
12			II B (2)	Lamp.
13			I A (2)	Lamp.
14		XXVIII.4	I A (2)	Lamp.
15			I B (2)	Lamp.
16			II A (2)	Lamp.
17			I A (2)	Lamp.
18			I B (2)	Lamp.
19			II B (2)	Lamp.
20			II B (2)	Lamp.
21			I A (1)	Lamp.
22			II B (2)	Lamp.
23			I A (1)	Lamp.
24			I A (2)	Lamp.
25			II A (2)	Lamp.
26		XXVIII.15	II B (2)	Lamp.
27			II B (1)	Lamp.
28			I A (2)	Lamp.
29		XXVIII.12	II A (1)	Lamp.
30			II B (2)	Lamp.
31		XXVIII.9	III B	Lamp.
32			I B (2)	Lamp.
33			I B (2)	Lamp.
34			II B (2)	Lamp.
35			I A (1)	Lamp.
36	20.4	XXVIII.1	I A (2)	Lamp.
37	23.13	XXX.15		Saucer bowl. Buff ware with medium and large white grits. Self slip. Rim dia. 15 cm. SS III, fig. 3.3 (period II); fig. 6.1,2 (period IV).
38	21.11	XXX.5		Dipper juglet. Brick coloured ware with traces of white slip. SS III, fig. 1.8 (period I); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 68.41; 69.27 (St. A); <i>Far'ah</i> IV, fig. 8.2 (Niveau 2).
39	21.3	XXIX.6	I b	Juglet. Orange buff ware; traces of horizontal black painted bands at base of neck and on body. Dia. 8 cm.
40	21.1		I a	Juglet. Buff ware, self slip; three horizontal black bands on shoulder. Traces of burnishing or polishing. Dia. 5.5 cm.
41			III a	Juglet. Buff ware with traces of reddish-brown slip. Dia. 6.5 cm.
42	22.13	XXVII.1		Crater. Light gray, soft, ware. Two bands of light brown about 1.5 cm. wide encircle body, one at carination, one above. Rim dia. 16 cm. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 36.1.
43	22.7	XXXI.8		Handle and rim fragment of large crater (?). Ware very coarse, light gray with large gray grits. Very softly baked. Rim dia. 17 cm. For horizontal loop handle on shoulder of crater see <i>Nebo Tombs</i> II, fig. 3.1.
44	22.8	XXXI.7		Rim and shoulder of crater. Two horizontal grooves on shoulder. Pink buff ware, light gray slip inside and out. Fine and medium grits. Medium baked. Rim dia. 39 cm. See above, fig. 1.41.
45	22.10	XXXI.5		Heavy strap handle from storage jar; crudely fashioned. Light gray ware, poorly smoothed and baked. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 15.75.
46	22.6	XXXI.6		Handle and body fragment of storage jar; gray ware with light gray slip outside. <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 15.74.
47				Fragments of terra cotta coffin; crudely made and baked. Four handles on lid but no trace of face. Traces of white slip or plaster covering.
48				Fragments of bronze ring and bracelet.
49				Bronze bracelet, intact.
50				Four glass (?) beads.
51			I A (2)	Lamp.
52			I A (2)	Lamp.

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
53			I B (2)	Lamp.
54	20.11		II B (2)	Lamp. See below no. 123.
55		XXVIII.16	II A (2)	Lamp.
56			II B (2)	Lamp.
57			I A (1)	Lamp.
58			I A (1)	Lamp.
59			I A (2)	Lamp.
60			I A (2)	Lamp.
61			I A (2)	Lamp.
62			I A (2)	Lamp.
63	23.12	XXX.13		Saucer bowl. Buff ware with medium white grits. Self slip hand-smoothed. See above, no. 37.
64	21.12	XXIX.13	III a	Juglet. Buff ware with self slip. Black paint bands on top of rim, around neck above collar and upper part of body. Originally, whole exterior polished. Dia. 6.5 cm.
65			III a	Juglet. Dia. 6 cm.
66				Bronze bracelet, broken.
67			I B (2)	Lamp.
68			I B (2)	Lamp.
69			I A (2)	Lamp.
70			I A (2)	Lamp.
71			I A (2)	Lamp. Flat bottom, pared.
72	20.13	XXIX.4	III B	Lamp.
73	20.3	XXVIII.11	I B (2)	Lamp.
74			I A (2)	Lamp.
75			I A (2)	Lamp.
76			I A (2)	Lamp.
77			I A (1)	Lamp.
78			I A (2)	Lamp.
79	20.5	XXVIII.7	I B (2)	Lamp.
80			I A (2)	Lamp.
81			I A (1)	Lamp.
82			I A (2)	Lamp.
83			I A (2)	Lamp.
84			I A (1)	Lamp. Flat bottom, pared.
85	20.12	XXVIII.2	III A	Lamp. Flat bottom, pared.
86			I A (2)	Lamp.
87			I B (2)	Lamp.
88	20.7	XXVIII.8	I C (2)	Lamp.
89			I A (2)	Lamp.
90			I A (2)	Lamp.
91			I A (2)	Lamp.
92			I A (2)	Lamp.
93	20.2	XXVIII.3	I A (2)	Lamp.
94			I A (2)	Lamp. Pared bottom.
95			I A (2)	Lamp.
96		XXIX.3	III B	Lamp.
97			I A (2)	Lamp.
98			III a	Juglet. Buff ware, no trace of paint. Dia. 5.5 cm.
99	21.16	XXX.9		Spouted juglet. Ovoid body, short, straight neck; thickened everted rim. Spout (now broken off) projected from shoulder. One strap handle, now broken. Buff ware, light gray slip. <i>Al-Jib</i> (ADAJ II, pl. IX.20; ADAJ III, fig. 21.74); cf. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 5.47; <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. I.18 (St. III-II); <i>Amman Tomb C</i> , fig. 1.23.
100				Bronze ring, broken.
101			I A (2)	Lamp.
102			I A (2)	Lamp.
103			I A (2)	Lamp.
104	20.6	XXVIII.10	I B (2)	Lamp. Red paint over and outside of rim. <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 37.15 (St. IV-III).
105			I A (1)	Lamp.
106			I B (2)	Lamp.
107			I A (2)	Lamp.

Contents of Tomb J 6 (*continued*)

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
108			I A (1)	Lamp.
109			I A (2)	Lamp.
110			I A (2)	Lamp.
111			II B (2)	Lamp.
112			I A (?)	Lamp. Fragmentary.
113			I A (2)	Lamp.
114			I A (2)	Lamp.
115			I A (1)	Lamp.
116			I A (2)	Lamp.
117			I A (1)	Lamp. Pared.
118			III a	Juglet. Traces of thin black lines on shoulder. Top and handles broken off. Dia. 5 cm.
119			III a	Juglet. Dia. 5.7 cm.
120			III a	Juglet, neck missing. Dia. 6.5 cm.
121		XXIX.5	I a	Juglet. White polished slip. Bands of brown paint between narrow lines of black (?). Dia. 5 cm.
122			I A (1)	Lamp.
123	20.8	XXVIII.13	II A (2)	Lamp. <i>TN</i> II, pl. LXXI.1632; <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 8.77-83,85,86.
124			I A (2)	Lamp.
125			I A (2)	Lamp.
126			I A (1)	Lamp.
127			I A (2)	Lamp.
128			I A (2)	Lamp. Fragmentary.
129			I B (2)	Lamp.
130			I A (2)	Lamp.
131		XXIX.2	III A	Lamp.
132			I A (2)	Lamp.
133			I A (2)	Lamp.
134			I A (2)	Lamp.
135			I A (2)	Lamp.
136			I C (2)	Lamp.
137				Lamp. Base only.
138			I A (1)	Lamp. Incomplete. Blackened.
139			I B (2)	Lamp. Base only.
140			I B (2)	Lamp. Base only.
141	23.6	XXX.14		Shallow platter on high base. Coarse buff ware with medium grits. Buff surface with some trace of wheel-burnishing. Incomplete. Cf. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 4.12,16,17 (period III).
142				Iron bracelet.
143				Small glass pendant and bead.
144			II B (2)	Lamp.
145			II B (2)	Lamp.
146			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
147		XXVIII.6	II A (2)	Lamp.
148			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
149			I A (1)	Lamp. Incomplete.
150			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
151			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
152			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
153	20.10	XXVIII.5	II B (1)	Lamp. See no. 54.
154			I A (1)	Lamp. Incomplete.
155			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
156			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
157			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
158			I A (1)	Lamp. Incomplete.
159			I B	Lamp. Base only.
160			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
161			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
162			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
163			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
164			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
165			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
166	21.18	XXX.1		Bottle with pointed base. Orange buff ware. Two groups of painted black bands (narrow-wide-narrow), one on shoulder, one halfway down body. Perhaps black paint on neck also. Polished all over. <i>Sahab</i> , fig. 4.31-37; <i>Adoni Nur</i> , fig. 22.94-99; <i>Amman Tomb A</i> , p. 71, nos. 21-22. <i>Amman Tomb B</i> , pl. XVIII.55,56,60 (see <i>QDAP</i> XI, pp. 75 ff. for discussion); <i>Amman Tomb C</i> (<i>ADAJ</i> I, fig. 1.12-14).
167		XXX.2		Pointed base fragment of bottle somewhat like preceding but more slender. Light buff ware with cream slip. Black painted bands in pairs about 2 cm. apart. Polished all over. Prob. long slim pointed bottle like <i>Adoni Nur</i> fig. 22.99A and <i>Megabelein</i> , pl. XVI.17,18.
168	23.1	XXXI.4		One-handled jug, ovoid, neck slightly hollowed. Gray ware, medium to large white grits. Incomplete. Cf. fig. 17.1,3.
169	23.11	XXX.7		Tripod cup, with two rows of holes in upper part. Pink buff ware, medium white grits, hand smoothed. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 15.1.
170	21.15	XXIX.16	III d	Juglet. Bulbous body. Buff ware, small white grits, red slip; black painted bands on body and neck. Burnished all over. Dia. 7.7 cm.
171	23.7	XXX.8		Tripod cup. Two rows of holes. Buff ware, smoothed. <i>H II</i> , pl. LIV.22 (same form but no holes); see our fig. 16.15.
172				Flat base of large vessel. Gray ware.
173				Bronze bracelet.
174				Bronze bracelet, broken.
175				Bronze pin.
176				Four bronze rings.
177				Fragments of a bronze bracelet.
178	23.9	XXX.12		Plain bowl with straight flaring sides. Fine hard gray ware, smoothed. See our fig. 2.11,13,14 and bases 49-51. See also, for chamfered base, <i>Amman Tomb B</i> , p. 74.47 and pl. XVIII.47.
179				Bronze fragments.
180				Glass fragments (intrusive).
181			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
182			I B (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
183			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
184			I A (2)	Lamp. Incomplete.
185	21.5	XXIX.8	I b	Juglet. Light buff ware, no trace of paint, but apparently originally polished. Dia. 8.5 cm.
186	21.9	XXIX.11	II b	Juglet. Buff ware, pink slip, hand-smoothed. Dia. 7 cm.
187			III a	Juglet. Incomplete. Dia. 5.5 cm.
188		XXX.3		Pointed base fragment, probably belonging to bottle like no. 166 (above).
189			I a	Juglet. Buff ware, wet smoothed. Dia. 5.5 cm.
190			III a	Juglet. Dia. 5.5 cm.
191			II a	Juglet. Dia. 7 cm.
192	21.6	XXIX.9	II a	Juglet. Buff ware, traces of red slip. Dia. 5 cm.
193			II a	Juglet. Buff ware, traces of red slip. Dia. 6.5 cm.
194			III a	Juglet. Dia. 4.8 cm.
195			II a	Juglet. Buff ware, traces of red paint or slip. Dia. 5.5 cm.
196	21.7	XXIX.10	II a	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip. Group of three black painted lines on shoulder. Polished. Dia. 6 cm.
197	21.10	XXIX.12	II c	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip. Three bands of paint (black-red-black) on body. Dia. 7 cm. See fig. 16.4.
198	21.14	XXIX.14	III b	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip. Group of red and black bands on shoulder below handle. Polished. Dia. 11.5 cm.
199	21.8		II a	Juglet. Dia. 5 cm.
200			I a	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip; bands of black paint around neck above collar and on shoulder. Polished all over. Dia. c. 6 cm.
201			I b	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip. No paint, hand-smoothed. Bottom awry. Dia. 7.5 cm.
202	21.13	XXIX.15	III c	Juglet. Medium hard gray ware, wheel-burnished below handles. Bands of reddish-brown paint. Dia. 6.5 cm. For form but not ware or type of decoration, see <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 66.19,20; <i>Amman Tomb C</i> , p. 38, fig. 1.36,37.
203		XXX.6		Part of neck and one handle of tripod cup (?). Gray ware, white slip. Red paint on top of rim, on handle and in vertical stripe on neck.

Contents of Tomb J 6 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
204				General sherds (juglets).
205				General sherds (juglets), partially mended.
206				General sherds (lamps).
207			I b	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip; red band of paint on body, three black lines on shoulder. Burnished. Flat base awry. Dia. 7.7 cm.
208			II a	Juglet. Incomplete. Dia. 4.5 cm.
209			I b	Juglet. Buff ware, wet smoothed. Dia. 9 cm.
210	23.8	XXX.II		Bowl. Flat bottom, flaring sides. Medium fine gray ware, wet-smoothed. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 64.17-19; III, pl. 25.6 (all St. A).
211	23.5	XXX.10		Bowl. Rounded body, flaring rim, flat base. Buff ware; white slip (?) band below rim outside with black bands in paint on it. Red outside rim and covering the whole interior except for bottom. Traces of black band on rim. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 67.20,21,23,25 (not painted—St. A); <i>Amman Tomb A</i> , p. 69.5 (burnished inside and out); <i>Amman Tomb B</i> , p. 74.48 (burnished and painted).
212				Bowl fragments. Bulbous body; straight, erect rim. Crude buff ware, hand-smoothed.
213				Juglet fragments.
214	21.17	XXX.4		Small pilgrim flask. Two triangular lugs pierced for cords. Hard light-gray ware, hand-smoothed. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 1.6 (period I; but larger); fig. 24.3 (E 207); <i>Madeba</i> , fig. 15.82 (painted); for internal projection at joint of neck, see <i>Meg. Tombs</i> , pl. 8.16; <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, figs. 23.25-26; 34.32-35.
215				Bowl fragments. Thin gray ware, soft. Apparently flaring sides and plain thin rim.
216				General sherds.
217				Part of base of large tripod (3-loop)-based bowl (like fig. 22.11,13). Gray ware, hand-smoothed.
218	22.4	XXXI.1		Rim of crater or large bowl. Buff ware, medium white grits. Possibly white slip outside. Rim dia. 19 cm. <i>Madeba</i> , p. 28, fig. 10; <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXI.1.
219	22.1	XXXI.3		Rim fragment of crater. Raised decoration below rim with knobs. Light gray ware. See fig. 24.25 and fig. 2.48,49.
220	23.10	XXX.16		Large flat-bottomed bowl with flaring sides. Buff ware, medium grits. Light gray slip outside. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 10.1,2 (period VI) and fig. 15.1-4.
221				General sherds from near entrance. Mostly intrusive.
222	22.12	XXVII.2		Crater. Ware gray in section with medium to large white grits; fired to pink outside. Remains of a white slip. Rim dia. 26 cm. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 26.2,6,9,10; fig. 36.3,4.
223				Rounded base of large vessel, perhaps a storage jar. May belong to same jar as no. 46 above.
224				Body sherds of large bowl. Light gray ware, medium to large white grits. White slip.
225				Rim sherds of medium bowl. Thickened, inverted rim, flat on top, groove outside. Buff ware, medium to large white grits; buff surface, wet-smoothed.
226	22.2	XXXI.2		Crater rim. Buff ware with medium white grits. White slip. Red paint on top of rim and outside, bordered below by band of black. Knob decoration below the painting. Rim dia. 22 cm.
227	22.11	XXVII.3		Crater. Gray ware with medium white grits. Light fawn or cream slip outside. Dark red bands of paint on rim and body. Criss-cross motif painted in light brown (?). Rim dia. 20 cm. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 36.1; also our fig. 24.26.
228				Body sherds of large vessels, bowls or jars.
229			I A (1)	Lamp.
230			I A (2)	Lamp.
231	22.3	XXXI.9		Crater rim and wall fragment. Rim dia. 24 cm. See fig. 22.12.
232	22.9			Crater. Coarse buff ware, many black and some white grits. Rim dia. 23 cm. See our fig. 1.42-45. Cf. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 21.13-18 (mostly from E 207).

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
233	22.5			Bowl rim fragment. Fine pink ware. Rim dia. 19 cm. Cf. <i>Sahab</i> , p. 97, fig. 3.12; <i>SS III</i> , fig. 11.1,4; <i>H II</i> , pl. XCVIII.16 (St. IV); <i>Shechem (BASOR)</i> , 169 (Feb. 1963), fig. 22.3).
234	23.4			Small bowl rim. Buff ware, red slip inside and outside. <i>H II</i> , pl. LXXX.13, etc.
235	23.3			Rim of jug or jar. Buff ware, medium white grits, cream slip outside and over rim. <i>H II</i> , pl. LXXI.4 (St. VI); <i>CI.3</i> (St. IV).
236	23.2			Small jug with ridge on neck. Buff ware, white slip; broad bands of red paint and lines of dark brown to black. Rim and base missing. <i>SS III</i> , fig. 5.1 (period III—but neck narrower); <i>L III</i> , pl. 87.262,263 (T.1002); <i>Meg. II</i> , pl. 89.2 (St. V A—2 handles); <i>Adoni Nur</i> , fig. 23.117 (2 handles); <i>Far'ah IV</i> , fig. 8.17 (niv. 2)?
237	21.4	XXIX.7	I b	Juglet. Fired askew.

Tomb J 7

When discovered, the doorway (pl. XX.2) of this tomb was well blocked in the lower half, but badly in the upper part. Apparently it had been discovered and disturbed in Byzantine times for large sherds of Byzantine pottery were found inside. From the opening, a steep staircase of hard stone treads set over the excavated hūwar descends into the chamber proper. This is rectangular but is set at a rather sharp angle to the staircase; in fact, the entrance is in the northwest corner of the chamber. As with Tomb J 6, the reason for the strange orientation is apparently the angle of the rock face itself and the proximity of other tombs.

The floor is very rough. At the back is a slight depression in the floor, cut to conform with the normal practice of having a bone-pit to receive the skeletal material and grave goods displaced by later burials.

The stratification of the earth in the tomb was as follows:

- Level 1 Soft dark infiltrated earth.
- Level 2 Hard mud at back of tomb. Fill always sloping, and water collected at back.
- Level 3 Hūwar, small stones and brown earth. Does not go over (2) but is at same level.

Contents of Tomb J 7

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
1	23.16		I A (2)	Lamp. <i>H II</i> , pl. LXXIV.9 (but base more rounded).
2	23.19		I C	Lamp. <i>Far'ah IV</i> , fig. 6.9 (niv. 3); fig. 8.15 (niv. 2).
3	23.22		II B (1)	Lamp. <i>TBM I</i> , pl. 70.5; <i>TN II</i> , pl. LXXI.1632.
4			I A (2)	Lamp.
5	23.21		III B	Lamp. <i>H II</i> , pl. 61.21 (mid ninth century?).
6			I A (2)	Lamp.
7			I A (2)	Lamp.
8			I B (2)	Lamp.
9			I B (2)	Lamp.
10	23.18		I B (2)	Lamp. <i>TBM I</i> , pl. 70.8,9.
11			I A (2)	Lamp.
12			I A (2)	Lamp.
13	24.6	XXXII.4		Juglet. Buff ware, buff surface, no trace of paint. Pinched lip. <i>Meg I</i> , Jug 141; <i>Nebo Tombs I</i> , fig. 21.2,6.
14			I a	Juglet. Light gray ware, no trace of decoration. Rather tall in proportion to diameter. Base flat and crudely cut.
15				Juglet. Badly worn. One handle. Perhaps like fig. 24.6.
16	24.26	XXVII.4		Crater. Pinkish buff ware, white slip on upper half of exterior. Decoration in bands of red and black outside and over rim. Rim dia. 20 cm. See <i>Meg. Tombs</i> , pl. 71.2; <i>Tell Abu Hawam</i> , pl. XIII.81; <i>Nebo Tombs I</i> , figs. 35.8–10; 36.1; possibly <i>SS III</i> , fig. 3.36 (Period II) derives from a crater like this.
17	24.11	XXXII.12		Pedestal bowl (fruit stand, chalice); base missing and half of bowl. Buff ware, medium white grits, light buff slip. Decorated on flat everted rim with criss-cross strokes of light and dark brown paint, with solid band

Contents of Tomb J 7 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
				below rim inside. Similar ornament outside bounded, top and bottom, by light brown band. Bowl and pedestal made separately. Rim dia. 14 cm. <i>Gerar</i> , pl. XLIX.17j (deeper but with flat rim and painted decoration of criss-cross lines outside; level 189—early ninth century); also 17e (form closer to Dhiban but not painted; level 185—c. 950 B.C.); SS III, fig. 14.13 (E 207—not painted); <i>Al-Jib</i> (<i>ADAJ</i> II, pl. IX.10; vol. III, fig. 19.87); compare, also, footed bowls in <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 1.17-19.
18	24.9	XXXII.13		Platter on high base. Buff ware, medium and large white grits. Red slip on interior and over rim. Rim dia. 25 cm. SS III, fig. 4.18 (period III); <i>Far'ah</i> IV, fig. 8.8 (niveau 2).
19			III b	Juglet. Bricky ware, badly worn. Dia. 8 cm.
20	24.8	XXXII.9	III b	Juglet. Buff ware, decorated with bands of red and white separated by black lines on shoulder and black lines on neck above collar. Probably all originally polished. Dia. 8.5 cm.
21				Juglet sherds; body fragments only.
22	24.24	XXVII.6		Crater. Gray ware with small white grits and buff slip. Possibly rounded bottom, but at Nebo (cf. <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, figs. 35.8-10; 36.1) and at Dhiban (see our figs. 22.13; 24.26) craters with plain upright, or slightly inloping, rims have tripod loop bases. An exception is <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 77.15, which has a ring base.
23			I A (2)	Lamp.
24			I B (2)	Lamp.
25			I A (2)	Lamp.
26			I B (2)	Lamp.
27			I B (2)	Lamp.
28			I A (2)	Lamp.
29			I A (2)	Lamp.
30			I B (2)	Lamp.
31	23.20		III B	Lamp. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXIV.7.
32			I A (1)	Lamp.
33			I A (1)	Lamp.
34	23.14		I A (1)	Lamp. Cf. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.13.
35			I A (2)	Lamp.
36			I A (2)	Lamp.
37			I A (2)	Lamp.
38			I A (1)	Lamp.
39			I A (2)	Lamp.
40			I A (2)	Lamp.
41	23.15		I A (1)	Lamp. <i>H</i> II, pls. LXI.18; LXXIV.8; <i>Amman Tomb C</i> , fig. 1.16, 18.
42			I A (2)	Lamp.
43	23.17		I A (2)	Lamp. <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 70.2.
44			I A (2)	Lamp.
45	24.1	XXXII.1	I a	Juglet. Light brown ware, smoothed; no trace of paint. Dia. 5 cm.
46	24.5	XXXII.2		Juglet. Buff ware, white slip; bands of light brown and dark brown paint around body below handle and one vertical dark brown stroke on handle. Plain neck (i.e. no ridge), straight rim. Handle runs from just below rim to shoulder. Round bottom. Dia. 6 cm. <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 1.28 (St. III); <i>Meg.</i> II, pl. 87.17 (St. V B); 88.10 (St. V A); <i>Far'ah</i> IV, fig. 8.5 (niveau 2); <i>Far'ah</i> V, fig. 19.10 (niveau 3).
47		XXXII.8	III a	Juglet. Dark red surface, badly worn. No trace of paint. Dia. 7 cm.
48	24.14			Rim and body sherds of crater with plain thickened rim. Light gray ware, hand-smoothed. Rim dia. 26 cm. <i>AS</i> IV, pl. LXIV.14 (handled bowl, red slip irregularly hand-burnished inside and out—St. II b or c); <i>H</i> II, pl. LIII.29 (but shallower—St. VIII).
49,63	24.25	XXVII.5		Crater with bar and knob rim. Light gray ware, hand smoothed. Rim dia. 18 cm. (63 is the ring base). <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 26.72 (St. IV-II); <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIV.2 (St. V A); <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 26.7-9.
50				Bronze bracelet, broken.
51				Iron pin fragment (or nail).
52	24.3	XXXII.5	II b	Juglet. Buff ware, crudely made. No trace of paint. Dia. 7 cm.

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Type	Description
53	24.2	XXXII.3	II a	Juglet. Light buff ware. Traces of all-over red slip. Crudely made. Dia. 5.5 cm.
54	24.4	XXXII.6	II c	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip; black and red painted bands on body. Red on top of rim. Polished. Dia. 5.5 cm. See fig. 16.4.
55	24.7	XXXII.7	III a	Juglet. Buff ware, buff slip. Black lines on body and on neck above collar. Polished. Dia. 5.5 cm.
56	24.10	XXXII.10		Base of juglet. Buff ware, black and red painted lines on body. <i>Sahab</i> fig. 4.35; <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 22.19 (both with flat base); see our fig. 21.18.
57	24.16			Cooking-pot rim and handle. <i>Far'ah</i> IV, fig. 9.4 (niveau 2); <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 19.2-4 (St. A); <i>H</i> I, pl. LV.8-10 (St. V—but larger); <i>H</i> II, pl. XCIV.15 (dia. 9 cm.; St. V A); etc.
58	24.12	XXXII.11		Rim and body of small bowl with small swelling or knob (accidental?) at rim. Red paint at rim on interior and exterior. Rim dia. 10 cm. See fig. 18.1-3.
59			III d(?)	Juglet sherds. Grayish brown ware with polished red slip.
60				Juglets, partially mended.
61				Sherds, general.
62				Sherds, intrusive.
63				Crude ring base; light gray ware, hand-smoothed. See our fig. 24.25.
64	24.17			Handle of large storage jar. Brown ware, gray core. Many medium white grits. Self slip.
65	24.22			Crater rim fragment. Gray ware, gray slip; cf. fig. 24.24. Rim dia. 21 cm. See above, Reg. nos. 16, 22.
66	24.13			Bowl rim fragment. Buff ware, self slip; cf. fig. 24.14. Rim dia. 13 cm. See fig. 1.73 ff.; <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 18.11.
67	24.18			Neck and rim fragment of bottle (?). Buff ware, buff slip. Red and black painted lines. Rim dia. 4 cm. Cf. (?) <i>H</i> II, pl. LXX.22.
68	24.15			Rim fragment of shallow bowl. Buff ware, pink slip. Wheel-burnished inside and on outside below rim. Rim dia. 20 cm. Cf. <i>TBM</i> I, pls. 64-65 and III, pls. 24-26 (but no exact parallel); <i>Amman Tomb B</i> , p. 74, no. 44; <i>Adoni Nur</i> , p. 61, no. 65 and fig. 21 (best parallel).
69				Sherds of red juglet.
70	24.23			Crater rim sherd. Light gray ware, light gray or white slip. Band of red below rim outside and on top of rim. Ridge at base of neck. Rim dia. 20 cm. See above, fig. 1.53-56 and <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 36.2-4.
71	24.21			Crater rim sherd. Rim dia. 22 cm. See fig. 1.42-45 and <i>Dhiban</i> I, pls. 75.18; 76.10 and our Table IV.
72	24.20			Crater rim sherd. Rim dia. 23 cm. See <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 74.8 and our Table IV.
73	24.19			Crater rim sherd. Rim dia. 22 cm. See <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 75.15, and our Table V.

Tomb J 8

The condition of the rock obviously forced the excavators of this tomb to remove it completely across the width of the tomb and to build up a wall to support the roof and block the entrance except for the doorway proper (see pl. XXI.1). The steps were cut in the hūwar but in places had harder stone treads. The roof was in

very bad condition; as a result the whole of the tomb was water-sodden and there were no distinguishable levels.

Immediately inside the tomb, and to right and left of the steps, was a large number of late burials, Byzantine; the rest of the tomb had been swept bare except for a few sherds which betrayed its original Iron Age use.

Contents of Tomb J 8

Reg. No.	Fig.	Type	Description
1	14.10		Lamp. Small Byzantine "candlestick" type with cross near nozzle. Small round ring base.
2			Lamp sherds (Iron Age).
3	14.7	I A (2)	Lamp.
4			Juglet sherds (Iron Age).
5			Sherds, general (Iron Age).

Contents of Tomb J 8 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Type	Description
6			Sherds, general (all periods to Mediaeval Arab).
7			Iron fragments.
8	25.57		Bronze knee fibula with traces of iron pin. SS III, p. 442, fig. 102.3 (Type B—850-350 B.C.); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 78.4; <i>TN</i> I, pl. 109.12.
9	25.49		Bronze wire fragments. For gold wire twisted into earrings see <i>QDAP</i> I, pl. XVIII.3.
	25.50		Bronze pendant.
	25.51		Bronze wire and glass bead.
	25.52		Bronze ring with ends twisted together. <i>Gezer</i> III, pl. CXVIII.20 (Tomb 194, Byzantine); <i>AS</i> Tomb 8 (<i>PEFA</i> II, pl. LIX.4); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 86.9 (St. II).
	25.53		Bronze earring.
	25.54		Bronze bracelet (?) with herringbone design. <i>Sahab</i> , p. 94, fig. 2.
	25.55		Glass bead. <i>CPP</i> Beads G 18 (Tomb 206), G 55 (Tomb 540—glass).
	25.56		Glass bead; see above, no. 30.
10,11,12			Iron fragments.
13	14.9		Rim and handle sherd of crater. Buff ware, medium white grits. White slip outside. Rim dia. 23 cm. See fig. 1.41-45; also <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 76.10 and our Table IV.
14	14.8		Rim sherd of crater. Buff ware, medium grits, light brown slip inside and out. Rim dia. 26 cm. See preceding; also <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 76.1 and our Table IV.

Burnt Bone Deposit (BBD, see plan 7)

For position and characteristics, see above.

Contents of Burnt Bone Deposit (BBD)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Type	Description
1	14.18	III B	Lamp.
2		I A (2)	Lamp.
3		I A (2)	Lamp.
4	14.15	I A (1)	Lamp.
5		I A (1)	Lamp.
6		I A (2)	Lamp.
7			Sherds (lamps).
8			Sherds (juglets).
9			Sherds (general).
10			Burnt Bone fragments.
11			Bronze earring.
12	25.58		Bow of bronze fibula. SS III, p. 442, fig. 102.10 (type G, eighth-sixth century); <i>Amman C</i> (<i>ADAJ</i> I, pl. XIV.40, with loop-spring pin); <i>Al-Jib</i> (<i>ADAJ</i> II, pl. X.42); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 78.1,6 (St. I?); <i>TN</i> I, pl. 111.40 and 41.
	25.59		Bow of bronze fibula (?). SS III, p. 443, fig. 103.1-3; see also Athlit (<i>QDAP</i> II, p. 55).
13	14.17		Juglet. White slip, black bands below handle. Dia. 7 cm.
14	14.13		Platter rim fragment. Buff ware, red slip inside and on rim. Good close wheel burnish. Dia. 24 cm. See fig. 2.27-30.
15	14.12		Crater rim. Buff ware, buff slip. Red paint outside of rim and on body down to 4 cm. from top, bordered below by line of black. Rim dia. 20 cm. Cf. figs. 17.7 and 22.11,13.
16	14.14		Medium bowl rim and side. Buff ware, white slip (?). Rim dia. 19 cm. See fig. 2.18,19.
17	14.16		Rim and shoulder of cooking-pot. Rim dia. 11 cm. Prob. first century A.D. Cf. fig. 3.16.
18	14.11		Crater rim and shoulder fragment with handle. Gray ware, white slip on exterior. Rim dia. 22 cm. Note attachment of lower end of handle. For rim cf. <i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.1,4; LXVIII.2; LXXXIII.9.

Human Bone and Teeth from J Tomb Area

The condition of the tombs was such that no bone was recoverable for measurement and study. Teeth were found, but in the light of the study made of the teeth from Tomb J 3¹³ (which had not been

disturbed since Iron Age times) it was felt that further study would add nothing to what was already known.

Conclusions

Our analysis of the pottery from three seasons of excavation at the southeast corner of the tell has led

¹³ *Dhiban* I, p. 59 b.

us (see above) to conclude that the area was first occupied about the middle of the ninth century B.C. and continued, for the remainder of the Moabite period (down to about 582 B.C.), to constitute a royal quarter of the city. We assumed that the archaeological record of the city in the earlier part of the Iron Age and previous to that time was to be found north of our area, specifically on the summit of the tell, where Dr. Morton's excavations took place.¹⁴ One would have expected the Iron Age tombs to contain the evidence from which the beginning and end of the Iron Age occupation of the city could be estimated. It is, therefore, extremely puzzling to discover that our J area has produced tombs which document only that period which coincides with the occupation on the southern part of the tell—i.e. from about the middle of the ninth century B.C. to shortly after 600 B.C. To be sure, the number of craters—and their types (especially those with tripod loop bases)—remind us of tenth century types west of the Jordan¹⁵ but their occurrence in such large numbers not only in our Dhiban tombs but also in the Nebo tombs¹⁶ warns us against such an assumption; there is no doubt that they continued to enjoy popularity east of the Jordan for another two centuries. In fact, the only two pieces for which even a mid-ninth century *must* be assigned are the black burnished juglet of fig. 16.10 and the one-handed jug of fig. 23.2; probably to the same period belongs the footed platter with flaring sides of fig. 24.9 and possibly the pedestal bowl of fig. 24.11. For the rest, there is a good representation from the eighth and seventh centuries and a good deal from the end of the seventh and early in the sixth.

The only solution to this puzzle which at present appears to offer some possibility of being right is that the cemetery of our J area was established adjacent to the new quarter on the tell when that was built; the cemetery or cemeteries of the early Iron Age period may yet await discovery to the north of the tell—in spite of the fact that efforts over three years to discover other cemeteries has proved fruitless.

A Roman Tomb (?); Byzantine Tombs

The Tomb in Area H (see plan 8)

Seventy-five years ago, Dr. Bliss reported the discovery of a large tomb on the outskirts of Dhiban on the west side of the road leading to Madeba.¹⁷ It is probably this tomb which is still to be seen today although it is badly choked with debris of all kinds. Fortunately, therefore, Dr. Bliss provided a description. In plan, apparently, there was an outer tomb-chamber constructed of well-cut blocks giving access through a passage to a natural cave about 30 feet in length by 11 feet in breadth. The roof of the cave was supported by "rude pillars built of older fragments" and, apparently, in part by a well-built arch. From the cave there opened off several natural bays, one of which had been artificially squared and contained a sarcophagus. He describes the "passage lined with well-jointed stones, leading to a chamber lined with beautiful masonry, having the well known shallow draft made by simply smoothing the margins of the stones, while the centres are finely dressed by the comb-pick. Along the wall runs a moulding . . . evidently some distance below the roof." Dr. Bliss had no doubt that the tomb was Roman, and the resemblances between it and the *Jebel Jofeh* tomb lend support to his view.

There are, possibly, two alternatives—Nabataean or Byzantine. No Nabataean tombs have been found at Dhiban, however, and Dr. Bliss' description of the stone-dressing of his tomb does not suggest that it is Nabataean. On the other hand, it is completely unlike the Byzantine tombs at Dhiban which we shall be describing below. It is interesting, therefore, that another tomb which shares some of the characteristics—although not the size—of that earlier discovery was found by accident in the 1952–53 campaign. It was discovered when trenching operations were being carried out by the villagers in the level area east of the tell and about 100 m. north of the midpoint of the track which runs from the saddle south of the tell eastward to the highway. This is an area (to which we have given the letter "H") which, as far as is known, was never occupied in antiquity and so was available for tombs.

The construction of this tomb required the excavation of a hole large enough to allow the building,

¹⁴ *BASOR* 140 (Dec. 1955), p. 6; Dr. Morton mentions Iron I deposits.

¹⁵ E.g. *TAH*, pl. XIII.81.

¹⁶ *Nebo Tombs I*, pp. 240 ff., 284 ff.

¹⁷ *PEQ* 1895, pp. 227 f.

within it, of a stone-walled chamber with inner dimensions of 3.25 m. by 1.60 m. and a height, up to the underside of the flagstone roof, of 2 m. The roof itself was 0.75 m. below the surface of the ground, and was supported in part on the walls and partly by two arches which spanned the width of the tomb and were bonded into the walls. The floor was of stone. Presumably access to the tomb was through the roof, by lifting one of the covering slabs.

In keeping with the elaborateness of the tomb is the evidence that it was a family sepulchre. Although a great deal of earth had percolated into the tomb from above and had covered completely the badly decomposed bones, it was possible to count at least 11 burials, apparently all lying on their backs and all but two of them with heads to the west, i.e. on the longitudinal axis of the tomb. The two exceptions lay at right angles to the others. All of the objects found were, like the bodies, in the lowest layer of fill on, or just above, the floor.

It is doubtful if any of the sherds found in the

tomb can be used to date it. There is no evidence that the tomb has been entered since the last interment was made; the sherds, therefore, probably accompanied the earth which filtered in and can do no more than suggest the time this occurred. Of a total of 11 fragments, there is one definite Nabataean rim; the remainder could be Roman to Byzantine. Only one sherd is illustrated (see below, no. 12) but its significance in this context, like that of the other sherds, is hardly definitive for the date of the tomb itself. Similarly, one coin (DT 234—see Coin Catalogue, no. 25) was registered as coming from the tomb. Although disintegrated, it is probably no earlier than the late fourth century, but whether it entered the tomb at the time of its use or percolated in later—with the sherds—is unknown.

The contents of this tomb appear to demand a date no earlier than the early part of the seventh century. Under the circumstances we may wonder whether Bliss' tomb is also Byzantine, rather than Roman.

Contents of Tomb H 1

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Description
1	28.28	XXXIV.22,23	Bead. Gray glass. Two examples.
2	28.29	XXXIV.13	Bead. Cream glass.
3	28.30	XXXIV.17-19	Bead. Black and white glass. Three examples.
4	28.31	XXXIV.16	Bead. Black glass.
5	28.32	XXXIV.1-5	Bead. Orange carnelian. Five examples.
6	28.33	XXXIV.9	Bead. Pale pinkish carnelian, etched.
7	28.34	XXXIV.24	Bead. White patinated glass, cut from a rod.
8	28.35	XXXIV.6-8	Bead. Black glass. Three other examples but of irregular shapes.
9	28.36	XXXIV.20,21	Bead. Brown and white banded glass. Two examples.
10	28.37	XXXIV.10	Bead. Black glass with greenish yellow "eyes."
11	28.38		Iron ring.
12	28.39		Sherd from horizontal shoulder of a jar. Buff ware, well fired. Dark red mat slip over the moulded raised design of triangles, ridges and pellets.
13	28.40	XXXIV.12	Bronze buckle, with punched and incised ornament on the plate. Cf. <i>QDAP</i> VIII, pl. XXXI.4 for a similar buckle with square plate and cut-out and punched ornament reminiscent of our piece but not so elaborate. This buckle, from rock-cut tombs at El-Jish, is associated with finger-rings of type of our fig. 27.2,4 (from Tomb R 3 which can hardly antedate the seventh century). A similar date is necessitated from the parallels to the buckle found elsewhere; they are characteristic of the <i>Völkerwanderungszeit</i> and traced back to barbarian tribes in Hungary and Southern Russia; cf. <i>Hesperia</i> , VI, 2 (1937), figs. 2-8 (Corinth and parallels from Hungary) and <i>ibid.</i> , XXXIV, 3 (1965), pl. 43 a (Athens). (Mrs. Neda Leipen kindly provided these references.)
14	28.41	XXXIV.26	Glass bottle. Pale green glass with black glass handles. Possibly blown into a mould of intersecting lozenge forms and twisted slightly to give a swirling effect before removal from mould. A very narrow orifice at the base of the neck, presumably to slow down evaporation.
15	28.42	XXXIV.11	Pendant (?) for earring. Bronze wire with tiny white glass beads.
16		XXXIV.25	Cluster of iron links.
17		XXXIV.27	Iron bracelet fragment.

The "R" Tombs (see plan 9)

The tombs which were inserted into the Nabataean temple platform or excavated close to it were given the prefix "R."¹⁸ Eighteen tombs were located, of which only 14 require discussion here.¹⁹ These 14 must all postdate the construction of Wall G, the stone pavement associated with it, and the secondary Wall G 1 built over this pavement. Wherever it was possible to check, the shafts for these tombs cut down through the heavy yellow fill which was the bedding for the stone pavement and nowhere was a flagstone preserved over a tomb. If we are correct in our conclusion that the Byzantine

¹⁸ The equations between published numbers and excavator's numbers of the "R" tombs are as follows:

Publication	Excavated
R 1	Area R 1 Tomb 1
R 2	Area R 1 Tomb 2
R 3	Area R 1 Tomb 3
R 4	Area R 4 Tomb 1
R 5	Area R 4 Tomb 2
R 6	Area R 1 Tomb 6
R 7	Area T 3 Tomb 1
R 8	Area T 3 Tomb 2
R 9	"Sheikh's Tomb"
R 10	Area T 3 Tomb 3
R 11	Area T 1 Tomb 1
R 12	Area T 1 Tomb 2
R 13	Area T 1 Tomb 3
R 14	Area T 2 Tomb C
R 15	Area T 2 Tomb D
R 16	Area T 2 Tomb B
R 17	Area T 2 Tomb A
R 18	Area R 1 Tomb 4

¹⁹ Of the others, Tomb R 4 was a comparatively recent Muslim burial (on the basis of preservation of flesh and tendon) inserted into a sort of cist directly south of Wall B (N)—obviously after the robbing out of that wall. Tomb R 5 was apparently cut before the robbing of Wall B (N) and was cut down from almost the present surface; it, too, on the basis of the position of the body, was Muslim. Tomb R 9 was originally a Byzantine construction directly south of Wall G and using its foundation (Wall G 2) as its north wall. It had, however, been appropriated for the body of the man buried under the masonry cenotaph which, until we removed it, was the most conspicuous feature of the tell. Finally, Tomb R 18 contained a well-preserved skeleton but is obviously later than the Byzantine period, for it partially overlies Tomb R 6. It is, in fact, on the basis of stratification (see Section A-A) comparatively modern.

building on the old Nabataean temple podium continued to keep open the vaulted basement room below the central compartment of the adytum, we can say further that the construction of some of the Byzantine tombs postdated the partial collapse of this vault. Tomb R 17 was in fact built over the southern end of Wall F 1, the foundation of the vault on the west side. We have dated the Byzantine building on the Nabataean podium to the third quarter of the sixth century. If so, and we allow time for a reconstruction (represented by Wall G 1) and a period of falling into ruin (as represented by the collapsed vault) we can hardly date the Byzantine tombs before the end of the sixth century. This *post quem* dating is given some support by the two datable coins associated directly with the tombs, that of Justin I from the south wall of Tomb R 15 (Coin Catalogue no. 70) and that of Justinian I from Tomb R 3 (Coin Catalogue no. 74a).

More significant for dating, perhaps, is the pottery of Tomb R 17. It must be admitted that this tomb had been robbed and that the pottery consists of four sherds only; further, if the sherds are part of the original fill of the tomb, this tomb is unique among those inserted into the Nabataean temple podium in having pottery. It is a fact, however, that the pottery is self-consistent—of the very end of the Byzantine and early Umayyad period—and coincides with the evidence from elsewhere that the Christian settlement at Dhiban continued in existence into the seventh century. Whether or not, therefore, these sherds are an intentional or unintentional part of the original fill of this tomb, it does at least suggest that the "R" tombs belong to the early part of the seventh century.

Tomb R 1 (see pl. IX.1)

When discovered, this tomb had lost all but two of its stone covering slabs as a result of erosion and digging but, with the exception of a few intrusive sherds, the contents seem not to have been disturbed. The tomb has an earth (*hūwar*) floor but has stone walls on all sides which support the covering slabs. It contained six burials and the following objects:

Contents of Tomb R 1

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
1	26.1	Bronze cross pendant.
2	26.2	Bronze bracelet. ¹²
3	26.3	Five iron links of a chain (pendant?); see fig. 25.18.
4	26.4	Iron torque (?) fragments with tooth-shaped attachments.
5	26.5	Bead—cream glass with pale green stripes.

Contents of Tomb R 1 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
6	26.6	Bead—white glass with gray stripes.
7	26.7	Double bead—green glass.
8	26.8	Melon bead—blue green surface of glass nearly gone; SS III, fig. 92.56 (fourth-fifth century); <i>Jebel Jofeh</i> , pl. XXX.
9	26.9	Bead—white glass or faience.
10	26.10	Bead—eye bead of green-gray glass with white spots; <i>QDAP</i> VI, pl. IV.2,5,8,9,11-13.
11	26.11	Iron bracelet. ¹²
12	26.12	Iron bracelet.
13	26.13	Iron bracelets; one complete and part of another adhering.
14	26.14	Glass bracelet; black glass, 5 strands, silver-white iridescence. SS III, pp. 419 f.; <i>Jebel Jofeh</i> , pl. XXIX.
15		Iron bracelet.
16		Iron bracelet.
17		Fragment of copper wick holder.

Tomb R 2 (see section A-A, and pl. IX.1)

three adults and one child with the possibility of two

The construction of Tomb R 2 resembled in every respect that of Tomb R 1. It contained at least

more adults. The following articles were catalogued:

Contents of Tomb R 2

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
1	26.15	Small bronze wire bracelet with ends twisted together. ¹²
2	26.16	Bronze bracelet (?); cf. <i>Gezer</i> III, pl. CXIII.6.
3	26.17	Bronze cross pendant; stamped out of heavy gauge metal; five dot-in-circle marks made with punch. Cf. <i>QDAP</i> III, pl. VIII.5, etc.
4	26.18	Copper wick holder fragment; cf. <i>Nebo</i> II, p. 310, nos. 188-222 and III, pl. 135, fig. 1.8-10.
5	26.19	Bronze earring.
6	26.21	Bronze bracelet.
7	26.22	Shell bead.
8	26.23	Cowrie shell bead.
9	26.24	Bead—gray glass (?).
10	26.25	Bronze pendant bead, hollow; 3 examples.
11	26.26	Beads—banded yellow-green and white.
12	26.27	Bead—white glass with black stripes.
13	26.28	Bronze ring bezel; pale green glass "gem".
14		Two iron finger rings with bezels, badly corroded.
15		Plain bezel of bronze ring.
16		Three attached iron links.
17	26.20	Fragments of five or six iron bracelets, one or more with iron core and thin bronze wire twisted about it like those illustrated.
18		Two coins, minimi—indecipherable (DT 217a,b).

Tomb R 3 (see section A-A and pl. IX.1)

The construction is similar to that of the other R tombs except that Wall C of the Nabataean temple is used as the southern wall of the tomb. The tomb contained fourteen burials of which one at least was

a young child. The bones were heaped together at the west end of the tomb, with no possibility of separating out those belonging to individual bodies. The contents of this tomb are in the Amman Museum.

Contents of Tomb R 3

Reg. No.	Fig.	Plate	Description
1	26.29	XXXVI.21	Bead—barrel-shaped; white and cream agate.
2	26.30	XXXVI.20	Bead—oblong, 7-sided; vari-coloured paste. Two examples of which one preserves bronze pin inside.
3	26.31	XXXVI.6-12,22	Bead—black and white paste. Eight examples of irregular shape and size.
4	26.32	XXXVI.25,26	Bead—orange carnelian. Two examples.
5	26.33	XXXVI.14	Bead—red carnelian.
6	26.34		Triple bead—brown-gray glass.
7	26.35	XXXVI.24	Bead—gritty paste (frit?) with dark, reddish-brown glaze.

Contents of Tomb R 3 (continued)

Reg. No.	Fig.	Plate	Description
8	26.36	XXXVI.15	Cowrie shell bead.
9	26.37	XXXVI.16	Shell with broken iron link.
10	26.38	XXXVI.45	Cylindrical bronze reticule or case with lid secured by chain of figure-of-eight links. <i>QDAP</i> III (Tomb at Tarshiha), p. 12, no. 19 (Vestibule) "fragment of bronze chain with figure-of-eight links"; <i>QDAP</i> VIII (El-Jish), pl. XXXI.1—similar chain; <i>Nebo</i> III, pls. 135.1; 137.1.
11	26.39	XXXVI.47	Glass bottle, pale green glass. For form (but with only one handle) cf. <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 34.17; for form (without handles) cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 34.21.
12	26.40	XXXVI.32	Bronze cross pendant. <i>PEFA</i> V, pl. XX.27.
13	26.41	XXXVI.29	Leaded copper wick-holder; cf. fig. 26.18.
14	26.42	XXXVI.42,43	Bone pin fragments—two heads, one shaft. <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 134.1; <i>Jebel Jofeh</i> , pl. XXXI.432; cf. also Petrie, <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> (London, 1927), pl. XIX.46–51, especially 48, "Roman" "with multiple globular ends"; and 35–41, "Roman" "with simple round heads."
15	27.1	XXXVI.39	Bronze ring. Bezel bears depiction of Madonna and Child. Cf. Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> , pl. XIII.194: Virgin and Child seated (both with halos) with Magi on a round bronze ring bezel; <i>Gezer</i> III, pl. CC.30,49 (Virgin and Child; cf. <i>Gezer</i> II, p. 298); cf. also <i>Gezer</i> I, figs. 193 (Tomb 185) and 194 (Tomb 197); III, pl. LXXVIII.14; XCVI.12; CXX.20.
16	27.2	XXXVI.38	Bronze ring with lion passant right. Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> I, (London, 1931), pl. XVIII, bottom row, third from left; <i>QDAP</i> III, pl. VIII.2,4 (glass amulets); <i>QDAP</i> IV, p. 95, fig. 2; <i>QDAP</i> VIII, pl. XXXI.9,12; cf. also pl. XXXII.1. h-1 and h-2; <i>QDAP</i> XIV, p. 89, no. 268 (lion or bull); <i>Karak</i> , pl. 45.4.
17	27.3	XXXVI.41	Bronze ring with lion passant (?) left. See no. 16.
18	27.4	XXXVI.40	Bronze ring with lion passant right. See no. 16.
19			Two shell beads.
20		XXXVI.13	Three very small gray to black glass beads.
21		XXXVI.1–5	Five yellow paste (?) beads.
22		XXXVI.23	Three gray and white glass (?) beads, 1 striped horizontally.
23		XXXVI.46	Eight sharp fish bones—used as pins?
24		XXXVI.30	Fragment of a second leaded copper wickholder.
25		XXXVI.28	Parts of probably four iron bracelets.
26		XXXVI.27	Iron nail.
27		XXXVI.44	Cluster of four iron links; see fig. 26.3.
28		XXXVI.31	Fragment of bronze bracelet.
29		XXXVI.17,18	Two fragments of moulded glass bracelets.
30		XXXVI.19	Two handles from glass bottles.
31			Two coins (DT 225)—illegible minimi.
32			Coin of Justinian (DT 222); see Coin Catalogue 74 a.
33		XXXVI.33	Bronze bracelet.

Tomb R 4

This tomb contained one body lying on its back, with head turned to face south, legs slightly contracted presumably due to the small size of the tomb. The presence of flesh (?) and tendons on the right arm suggests that it is fairly recent and it certainly postdates the robbing of Wall B (N). The only grave goods were a ring with a blue glass "gem," a bronze clip (?), and glass fragments (probably intrusive).

Tomb R 5

This is also a comparatively recent tomb. Its orientation and, particularly, the fact that the tomb could hardly have been cut after the robbing out of Wall B (N) without breaking through into its Robber Trench indicate that it is earlier than Tomb R 4. It is, however, not ancient for it was cut down

from the modern surface and contained an Ottoman coin (DT 229, Coin Catalogue no. 95). The one burial had its head oriented originally towards the south.

Tomb R 6

Tomb R 6 lay immediately south of Wall C and utilized it as one of its walls. When excavated, it was completely covered with flat slabs, but these were secondary²⁰ for the tomb contained an upper burial which had been placed in position no earlier than 1838/39, the date of the later of two Ottoman

²⁰ Our section A–A shows no trace of a cut down from the surface (or near it) to make this secondary burial in Tomb R 6. It is probable that the fill-back into the shaft consisted of the same hard yellow fill which had originally overlaid the tomb roof and that the cut through it was not observed during the drawing of the section.

coins associated with the burial (Coin Catalogue nos. 92, 93). Both coins were pierced for wearing in a head-dress and were found near the head—a fact which supports the view of the excavator, based on the size of the pelvis, that the remains were those of a woman. The skeleton lay on its back with head turned to the south—a position normative for Muslim burials.

That R 6 was in fact a re-used Byzantine tomb—as might have been expected from its similarity to others inserted into the podium—was betrayed by the occurrence of a few pieces of jewellery from the earlier burial which had not been removed in the general rifling. There were also a few sherds, extending in date down to one fragment of mediaeval Arab green glazed ware.

Contents of Tomb R 6

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
1	27.5	Iron arrow head; cf. <i>Sahab</i> , pl. XXXIV.170.
2	27.6	Bronze ring lacking bezel.
3	27.7	Biconical black glass bead.
4	27.8	Small silver finger ring, bezel incised with forked cross; cf. <i>Karak</i> , pl. 45.5 for a bronze ring with a conical bezel bearing a Jerusalem (?) cross.

Tomb R 7 (pl. VII.2)

This tomb was originally Byzantine, to judge from its construction, position and resemblance to the other tombs inserted into the Nabataean podium which still retain their original deposits. But it is obvious that this tomb was discovered when Wall B (W) was robbed out and was re-used. The covering slabs were still in place indicating that the new burials were inserted through the west end—the remains of the earlier bodies having been removed or pushed to the extreme east end of the tomb. About twenty skulls of adults and children may represent the original Byzantine burials; certainly the latest was that of a woman whose body was laid on its side, facing south, along the north wall of the tomb. This latest burial was accompanied with a great quantity of jewellery which was rather closely dated by a silver coin bearing the date 1327 A.H. (i.e. A.D. 1909/10) and a silver ring with an inscription which included the date 1351 A.H. (i.e. A.D. 1932/33). The jewellery

(which may include some from the earlier Byzantine deposit) consists of 28 bracelets in bronze or glass, four bronze girdles (?), four mirrors, four combs, 31 finger and ear rings, and a large number of beads in glass, amber and semi-precious stones. A selection of the jewellery was transferred to the Department of Antiquities in Amman.

Tomb R 8

Tomb R 8, with stone walls, slab roof and hard-packed earth floor, was cut down from the latest Byzantine surface. Unlike Tomb R 7, which it resembles in other respects, it did not extend to Wall B (W) on the west and was therefore not discovered in modern times when that wall was robbed out. The tomb contained multiple burials but, as the bones were very friable and the whole tomb chamber was full of earth when found, the exact number is unknown. The contents were as follows:

Contents of Tomb R 8

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
1	27.26	Bead, white glass.
2	27.27	Bead, white glass.
3, 4	27.28, 29	Two eye-beads; black glass with greenish white spots.
5	27.30	Bead, clear crystal, drilled from both ends, irregularly faceted; SS III, fig. 92.74.
6	27.31	Small iron cross.
7	27.32	Two iron bracelets, circular in section.
8		One large iron ring, broken; bezel badly corroded.
9		One small iron ring, broken; bezel badly corroded.
10		One iron ring cluster like Tomb R 1.
11		One twisted bronze wire bracelet.
12		Two short rods of iron, 6 cm. long, 8 mm. in dia., round in section.
13		Bracelet; fine bronze wire twisted around a bronze core, broken.
14		Iron button (?), broken
15		Bronze earring (?), broken.
16		Bronze minimus coin (DT 256)—Roman late fourth–early fifth century (see Coin Catalogue no. 28).

Tomb R 9

This originally Byzantine tomb was discovered and re-used as the chamber for the body of the Arab tribesman whose murder led to the building of the "weli" which has for some 75 years been the most conspicuous feature of the mound. For the details of construction and date see above, Chapter V.

Tomb R 10 (section A-A)

This tomb, although situated just north of Wall D on the centre line of the Nabataean temple, does not use that wall as a support for its cover stones; rather, another "wall" of paving slabs, laid on

their sides, was laid up against Wall D to carry the roof stones. Such a usage presumably means that, at the time the tomb was constructed, Wall D rose higher than it does at present and afforded no support for the cover stones. Otherwise, the tomb is built up with rather thin walls as are the other Byzantine tombs in this area. There were two levels containing bones in the tomb: an upper 35–40 cm. of earth which had filtered in and covered three skulls at the eastern end of the tomb. The lower level contained seven skulls at the western end of the tomb near the bottom; it was in this level that the grave goods were found.

Contents of Tomb R 10

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	27.33	Bronze cross pendant, roughly stamped out of thin metal; punched dot-in-circle marks are shallow, but are on both sides. A very common type; cf. e.g. <i>QDAP</i> II, p. 182 (Ascalon); III, pl. VIII.5 (Tarshiha).
2	27.34	Iron ring; bezel design indecipherable.
3	27.35	Pendant; a six-faceted blue glass "gem" through which a bronze wire passed and has a loop at top. Cf. <i>QDAP</i> III, pl. VIII.10; two examples.
4	27.36	Bronze wire bracelet or anklet with loop for pendant (?); cf. <i>QDAP</i> II, pl. XLVIII.7,8,10,11 (Ascalon); III, pl. XXIV.6 (el-Bassa).
5	27.37	Bronze button (?) with tang; punched dot-in-circle design.
6	27.38	Bead; blue-black glass.
7	27.39	Pendant; orange carnelian with bronze wire through it.
8	27.40	Bead; large opaque moulded brown glass.
9	27.41	Fragment of black glass bracelet; cf. <i>QDAP</i> III, pl. XXIV.2 (el-Bassa); <i>QDAP</i> XIV, pl. XXIX, no. 345: "pair of black, opaque glass bracelets, crude rope pattern, child's size" (Jebel Jofeh tomb).
10	27.42	Bronze unguent spoon, found with small end in kohl bottle following. For form, cf. Petrie, <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> (London: 1927) pl. XXIII.53.
11	27.43	Bronze kohl bottle; made by forming thin sheet around a square core.
12		Two iron rings, broken.
13		Four small (2 × 2 mm.) black glass beads.
14		Two fragmentary iron bracelets.
15		One iron ring bezel, badly corroded.

Tomb R 11

Tomb R 11 is the northernmost of three tombs inserted into the fill of the Nabataean temple north of Wall D and adjacent to Wall B (E). Like R 10 and some of the other tombs in this area it has paving slabs for walls and roof but only a *ḥūwar* floor. The eastern end of the tomb was completely robbed out and all the contents removed, presumably at the same time Wall B (E) was robbed out, exposing the tomb. One coin, DT 250 (Coin Catalogue no. 26), was the only piece registered.

Tomb R 12

Constructed like Tomb R 11, it also suffered the same fate. A few decomposed bones and three sherds, two probably Iron Age and the other Byzantine, make up the complete inventory of the tomb.

Tomb R 13

Constructed like Tombs R 11 and 12 but it utilizes Wall D as its southern wall. With the exception of a few bones and the following objects, it was completely robbed out.

Contents of Tomb R 13

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1		Fragments of two iron rings, badly corroded.
2		Thirty-four small black and white glass beads.

Tomb R 14 (pl. IX.1 and section A-A)

Tombs 14, 15 and 16 were located in the space bounded by Walls B (S), D, E and F—the crypt of the central adytum chamber. Their own walls were built up against these and partition walls separated the individual tombs. While Tomb 16 was treated somewhat differently from the others, all had carefully plastered walls and packed earth floors. They were covered with worked slabs, flat side down. As there is no reason to believe that

these tombs were not constructed at the same time as Tomb 17, which rests on Wall F 1 (one of the two bearing walls of the vault which once covered the crypt), and as there was no trace of collapsed voussoirs in the fill above the tombs, it is clear that the vault had collapsed before the tombs were inserted.

When found, two cover slabs from the west end of Tomb R 14 had been removed and the tomb itself disturbed. The contents were as follows:

Contents of Tomb R 14

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	27.14	Plain iron finger ring.
2	27.15	Plain bronze finger ring.
3	27.16	Plain bronze finger ring, smaller than preceding.
4	27.17	Bracelet. Plain bronze band with decoration of two parallel incised lines as borders and punched circle and dot motifs.
5	27.18	Bracelet. Bronze, round in section. Bronze wire twisted around the ends which do not meet. ¹²
6	27.19	Bracelet. Bronze, round in section. Two examples.
7	27.20	Bracelet. Bronze, round in section. Open ends slightly thickened. Two examples.
8	27.21	Circular bone or ivory counter or (?) base for kohl container like fig. 28.15.
9	27.22	Bead. Glass in imitation of banded agate in black and white.
10	27.23	Bead. Yellow carnelian with white markings.
11	27.24	Bead. Long, seven-sided; black glass with flecks of green, white and red. Two examples.

Tomb R 15

For construction see preceding. Tomb R 15, unlike the other tombs in this locus, seems not to have been disturbed in modern times for its roof slabs were all in position. Earth, had, however, filtered into the tomb. Although the bones were in

a very bad state of preservation, there was evidence of multiple burials and, lying on the bottom, there were the remains of two skeletons with heads at the west end, apparently buried side by side. Strangely, there were very few grave goods.

Contents of Tomb R 15

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	27.25	Bronze finger or earring, round in section; fragment of a second, similar ring.
2		Bronze minimus in fragmentary condition.
3		Bronze minimus (Coin Catalogue no. 27).
4		Bronze coin from south wall of tomb (Coin Catalogue no. 70).
5		Fragments of a heavy iron band with small ring attached (part of a belt-buckle?).

Tomb R 16

Tomb R 16 is unique at Dhiban in that it used (re-used?) a plain stone sarcophagus, without a lid, as its lower part. A poor wall was built up inside Wall B (S) and overlapping the southern wall of the sarcophagus to match a similar north wall of the tomb. Such walls, together with walls at both ends, were required to support the roof slabs. These walls, above the level of the sarcophagus, were plastered like the walls of the other tombs in this area. The robbing out of Wall B (S) had led to the discovery and robbing of this tomb. Although the

depredations left no roof slabs or grave goods, traces of bone were found both in the bottom of the sarcophagus and higher up, in the part of the tomb enclosed by plastered stone walls only.

Tomb R 17

As noted above (see Tomb R 14), Tomb R 17 was built over Wall F 1, utilizing Wall F as its west wall and Wall B (S) as its south wall. To the north, the single voussoir of the Nabataean vault surviving on Wall F 1 was left in place and used as backing for

several smaller stones which served as the north wall of the tomb. The east wall appears to have been formed by smaller stones and slabs resting on their edges along the eastern margin of Wall F 1. When discovered, the tomb had lost all its cover stones and much of its walling, a result of stone robbing along Wall F. Some bone was found in

the fill and the following objects, but whether the latter are to be considered part of the original grave goods or later intrusions is not clear. The reason for believing that the sherds are, possibly, intrusive is that ceramic objects—even lamps—seem to be lacking in the tombs inserted into the Nabataean temple podium.

Contents of Tomb II 17

Reg. No.	Fig.	Description
1		Coin. Bronze minimus. Disintegrated.
2	27.9	Iron object. An iron ring over which is looped a band of iron which clamps a horizontal strip.
3	27.10	Rim sherd of large shallow bowl. Hard gray ware, white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 22 cm. Position of sherd in drawing not exact; bowl side should be more vertical. Cf. <i>North Wall</i> , p. 47, fig. 22.32 ff.
4	27.11	Rim sherd of jar; hard fine buff ware, white slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm. See fig. 6.7-9. Late Byzantine-Umayyad.
5	27.12	Bowl sherd. Fine hard dark gray metallic ware; brownish red slip outside which has been polished so that, after firing, the surface is in part brownish red and in part dark gray. Rim dia. 7.5 cm. Ware resembles fig. 10.69, 73, 78-83 but surface treatment different. Cf. <i>North Wall</i> , p. 13, fig. 8.1-4 for two types and note Hamilton's comment (p. 14): "... the highest undisturbed layer in which these wares occur ... was deposited not earlier than the second half of the seventh century, and perhaps even later." Mejer "Ware 10," figs. 7, 8.
6	27.13	Bowl sherd. Fine hard pinkish brown metallic ware; exterior of bowl has been burnished with a broad (3 mm. wide) tool and then painted overall (although most of the paint has now disappeared) with dark red. Rim dia. 10.5 cm. See preceding and compare particularly the painted Mejer "ware 10" pieces.

Tomb R 18

Tomb R 18 is oval-shaped, its walls constructed of irregular stones poorly laid and with a roof of crude slabs and small stones. It is cut down from the surface (see section A-A) and is post-Byzantine as it overlaps the Byzantine Tomb R 6 south of Wall C. It is, in fact, modern and contained a well-preserved skeleton. The one object was a brass finger-ring with simple scratched lines on the square bezel and on the shoulder.

The "K" Tombs

To the east of the highway leading north from Dhiban to Madeba and about 50 m. south of the bridge which crosses the Wadi Dhiban, ditching activities exposed the ends of some cist graves. One 5-m. square was laid out to investigate the burials and enough was learned to indicate that a Christian cemetery of some extent exists in this area. The graves rise so close to the surface that no

significant stratification was recorded (pl. XXI.2).

The burials, in fact, were of two kinds (plan 8). There were simply inhumations covered with stones which were laid in a somewhat regular fashion or merely piled up in a heap. Such burials are those marked with Arabic numerals in the plan. The other type may be called cist graves for limestone slabs about 10-15 cm. thick were laid on their edges as walls and similar slabs were used to cover the tomb. The floor was of earth in every case. The cist graves are those marked with letters in the plan; of the seven so marked, only graves A-D were opened and X-Z were left undisturbed. The cist graves are deeper than the simple inhumations; the one exception is burial 6 which is slightly lower than B. The priority of the cist graves is also indicated by the fact that wherever there is an overlap, (e.g. 2 over D, 3 over Y, 5 over Z) the simple inhumations are above the cist graves. On the basis of the grave goods, however, there can be only a short time gap between the two types of graves.

Contents of K Grave 1²¹

Reg. No.	Fig.	Pl.	Description
1	28.1	XXXV.13,14	Bronze bracelet with twisted wire at ends. ¹² Two examples.
2	28.2	XXXV.8	Earring of bronze wire looped together at ends.

²¹ The excavator's notes indicate only that "fragments of earrings and teeth" came from Grave 1 and an iron bracelet from Grave 6; the assumption is, therefore, that no grave goods were

recovered from the other open graves. All the material listed here under Grave 1 was registered in the field as being from the open graves generally.

Contents of K Grave 1 (*continued*)

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3	28.3	XXXV.3-5	Bead. Natural resin. Three examples in very irregular shapes and sizes.
4	28.4	XXXV.6,7	Bead. Small moulded melon type in black frit. Similar to fig. 28.10.
5	28.5	XXXV.15	Large twisted bronze wire bracelet.
6	28.6	XXXV.10	Bronze ring.
7	28.7	XXXV.9	Small bronze clamp.
8		XXXV.11	Fragments of iron bracelets.
9		XXXV.1,2	Fragments of two thin bronze wire earrings.
10		XXXV.12	Part of a twisted bronze wire torque like fig. 28.16.

Contents of K Grave 6

- 1 Badly corroded iron bracelet.

Cist Grave A

Grave A contained one body lying on its back with head to the west but no grave goods.

Grave C contained three bodies, two with head to the west, one with head to the east but no grave goods.

Cist Grave C

Grave C contained three bodies, two with head to the west, one with head to the east and the following grave goods:

Cist Grave B

Grave B contained five bodies, four with head to

Contents of K Grave C

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	28.8	XXXV.22	Bead, barrel-shaped, natural resin (?)—2 examples.
2	28.9	XXXV.18-21	Bead, shell, roughly made—4 examples.
3	28.10	XXXV.28	Bead, small moulded melon type in black glass—5 examples.
4	28.11	XXXV.25-27	Bead, hollow bronze pendant—4 examples, all but one broken. See fig. 26.25.
5	28.12	XXXV.32	Iron bezel of ring, design indecipherable.
6	28.13	XXXV.36	Bronze wire fragments—from earrings (?). See fig. 25.24,49.
7	28.14	XXXV.33	Small iron hook, flat in section.
8	28.15	XXXV.17	Bone bottle or kohl container, lacking base and top.
9	28.16	XXXV.35	Torque of twisted bronze wire. <i>Jebel Jofeh</i> , pl. XXVIII.283.
10	28.17	XXXV.16,31	Kohl applicator of bronze. The spatula end is a right-angled V in section. <i>Gezer</i> III, pls. CXV.15 (Tomb 185); XIV.18 (Tomb 147); <i>TN</i> I, p. 127, fig. 23.16 (Tomb 33, "First third of fourth century"); <i>Jebel Jofeh</i> , pl. XXVIII. nos. 259,269,281.
11	28.18	XXXV.34	Bronze wire earring.
12		XXXV.23,24,29	Bead fragments
13		XXXV.30	Tiny bronze pendant (cf. K Tomb D.11).

Cist Grave D

Grave D contained three bodies, all with head to the west, and the following grave goods:

Contents of K Grave D

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	28.19	XXXV.37	Bead, frit.
2	28.20	XXXV.38	Beads, frit (?)—4 examples.
3	28.21	XXXV.41	Bead, blue glass, door-knob shape.
4	28.22	XXXV.41	Bead, white glass; imitating shell-form (?).
5	28.23	XXXV.41	Bead, small moulded melon type in black glass—15 examples.
6	28.24	XXXV.41	Bead, glass.
7	28.25	XXXV.41	Bead, glass, white patina.
8	28.26	XXXV.40	Bronze ring.
9	28.27	XXXV.39	Bronze 6-faceted ring.
10			Beads, black glass, small (c. 2 × 2 mm.)—6 examples.
11		XXXV.42	Pendants, bronze; in form like fig. 28.43 but only c. 8 mm. long—4 examples.
12			Coin, bronze minimus, illegible.

As can be seen, there is little difference in quality or quantity between the grave goods from the simple inhumations in area K and from the cist graves. There is also, it must be admitted, no clear indication that these graves were Christian. Only the tiny bronze coin (c. 9×7 mm.) of Tomb D.12 suggests that the burials are no earlier than the late fourth century.

Byzantine Tombs—Summary

We have produced what evidence was found for burials of the Roman (?) and Byzantine period at Dhiban. There is the vaulted tomb of area H which, even if built in Roman times, contained only late Byzantine objects. The area K tombs, though not specifically Christian, are probably no earlier than the late fourth century. The R tombs are probably of the very end of the Byzantine period, especially if we accept the evidence of the sherds from Tomb R 17. Finally, if we accept the evidence of the Umayyad coin (Coin Catalogue no. 80

from Tomb J 4) as dating the re-use of Tombs J 4 and J 8, we have Byzantine burials of the latest Christian period at Dhiban.

On the basis of type, the cist graves from the Nabataean temple podium and those from area K should be roughly of the same period. The simple inhumations of area K and in Tombs J 4 and J 8 may perhaps be contemporary but it should be noted that the J tombs contain pottery lamps and the K burials do not. The H tomb remains unique.

The fact is, however, that insufficient evidence is at hand to serve as a base for even a relative dating of the use of the various tomb areas at Dhiban in the Byzantine period.

Miscellaneous Tomb Finds

The parties searching for tombs in the neighbourhood of Dhiban frequently discovered objects which were significant even though they had no stratigraphic context and could not be assigned to a specific tomb.

Miscellaneous Tomb Finds

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Description</i>
28.43	Area H (?)	Pendant, iron, badly corroded.
28.44	From northwest corner of tell (?)	Fibula. Bronze; hole in end for insertion of fixed portion of pin. SS III, fig. 102.4, dated by Gerar parallels to "between c. 700 and 600 B.C."; <i>Megabelein</i> , pl. XIV.2,4,5.
28.45	Area J. surface	Figurine. Clay; poorly modelled "snow-man" type with red paint; broken. For applied pellet eyes and locks of hair, cf. Nelson Glueck, <i>Explorations in Eastern Palestine</i> , III, <i>AASOR</i> XVIII-XIX, pp. 32 ff. and particularly fig. 19.a,b,d,e; <i>Megabelein</i> , pls. XIII,XV.12; <i>Amman Tomb C</i> , pl. XIV (top). It seems probable that this figurine comes from one of the robbed Iron Age tombs in this area.
Pl. XXXVII.7	From northwest corner of tell (?)	Coin (Catalogue no. 7) of M. Aurelius Carinus.

CHAPTER VII

THE COINS

Where a dependable ceramic typology or corpus is not yet available, coins can provide the necessary pegs on which a firm chronological framework can be supported. This is, of course, true only for the last two millennia—roughly the period in which coins were in common use—but their importance is not thereby lessened. Because of the lack of attention formerly paid by archaeologists to the Roman, Byzantine and Arab periods in the Near East, the pottery from these last two thousand years is often more difficult to date than that from earlier periods. The dating of pottery types on the basis of associated coins depends, however, on the careful excavation of settlements—monastic complexes, churches, villages, towns—which have been occupied over a relatively long period and have built up a stratigraphy of occupation. The excavations at Dhiban were the first to be carried out on a city-mound in the territory of ancient Moab and, therefore, the first which could produce a ceramic typology based on stratigraphy. If this relative chronology was to be given absolute chronological value, it was necessary to find and identify the coins associated with the pottery in the several strata.

Close attention to the recovery and dating of coins was therefore to be expected in each year of excavation. Unfortunately, the condition of the coins recovered left much to be desired. Miss Margaret Thompson of the American Numismatic Society, who most generously devoted her knowledge and experience to the identification of the coins found in 1952–53, was constantly hampered by the “depressing” condition of many of them. This description most aptly fits the *minimi*, mainly of the late fourth and early fifth centuries, which make up the bulk of the collection. Our notes on these coins, which so frequently contain expressions like “illegible” or “disintegrated,” betray the very real difficulty posed for the numismatist who tries to date them exactly and for the archaeologist who wishes to use them to add precision to his dating of strata and structures. Their very numbers—about 115 registered in 1952–53 alone—lead us to give them a consideration which may, in fact, be

unjustified. Such numbers may reflect only the fact that their very tiny size (rarely more than a centimetre in diameter and often only a half-centimetre) made them more easily losable, while their value (if we may judge by the quality of the metal) did not dispose a person to search too hard for a lost one. From the archaeologist’s point of view, also, their size can lead to difficulties. They may easily be missed in the excavation¹ or they may, far more easily than larger coins or sherds, slip down into holes and contaminate earlier strata.

The larger coins, even though they seem to be of better fabric than the *minimi*, have also suffered severe damage from the long burial in the soil of Dhiban. Even the gentlest of cleaning has often led to the disruption of the coin and the loss of a part or all of its surface. The same result appears to have been experienced in the earlier seasons. While it is not clear what proportion of coins recovered in 1950–51 was found to be illegible or disintegrated and so remained unpublished, the situation is quite definite in the 1952 season: of a total of thirty coins found (not including any *minimi*), only “fifteen were in such condition after cleaning that they could be photographed.”² Of the remaining coins, six were judged to be “unidentifiable.”

In spite of these facts, it is surprising how much information the coins have provided. A reader of the preceding chapters will have noted how the coin testimony has been used to support the supposition of a lacuna in settlement at Dhiban in the second century A.D., to strengthen the evidence from inscriptions for a Roman occupation beginning about A.D. 200, to date the end of Byzantine Dhiban to the early part of the seventh century, to document an Umayyad settlement (as an adjunct of the clear ceramic evidence), and to give chronological precision to the medieval Arab occupation (when

¹ Only three are registered from the first two seasons at Dhiban: cf. *Dhiban* I, p. 28, no. 9. However, it has not always been easy to distinguish *minimi* from other small coins such as the two listed in *ibid.*, p. 28, nos. 7, 8.

² *Ibid.*, p. 61 a.

the pottery is, on the whole, of local manufacture and of little dating value).

They have not been as useful as one had hoped in the elucidation of the pottery chronology of ancient Moab. A good example of their failure in this respect is the dating of the large amounts of Byzantine pottery found outside the city walls in areas S 3 and S 4. What few coins were found in these deposits provide, at best, a very rough *terminus post*

quem; our dating is more closely established by the imported terra sigillata wares.

In the Catalogue of Coins which follows, the field registration numbers and the provenance are given for each piece. The distinction between "minimus" and "small coin" is largely a subjective one, the second term being used when for some reason there was doubt that the coin was technically a minimus. All coins are copper alloy or bronze.

Catalogue of Coins—1952–53

Cat. No. Plate No.

A. Nabataean

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | .2 | Malichus and Shaqilath, A.D. 40–71; <i>BMC</i> (Arabia) pl. XLIX.11. Found in Tomb area (J2.2). Reg. No. DO 332. |
| 2 | | Malichus and Shaqilath, A.D. 40–71 (possibly). Found in area R 30.5. Reg. No. DO 530a. |

B. Roman

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 3 | .4 | Trajan, A.D. 105–111 (third year); minimus; obverse: wreathed head r.; reverse: hemhem crown of Harpokrates and date "year three." Dia. 9 mm. See H. Hamburger, "Minute Coins from Caesarea," <i>Atiqot</i> I (1955), p. 132.78; cf. p. 134.101 and p. 135.103. Area S4.3. Reg. No. DO 394. |
| 4 | .1 | Trajan, A.D. 105–111; Obverse: bust of emperor r.; reverse: SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC. Mint of Rome. <i>BMC</i> (Empire) III, p. 199.911. Area T2: unstratified. Reg. No. DO 456. |
| 5 | .3 | |
| 6 | .5 | Hadrian, A.D. 117–38. Mint of Petra. <i>BMC</i> (Arabia), p. 34. Area R4: unstratified. Reg. No. DO 364. |
| 7 | .7 | Otacia Severa, A.D. 244–49. Mint of Antioch. <i>Num. News and Monos.</i> 85, 212. Area R4: unstratified. Reg. No. DO 583. |
| | | M. Aurelius Carinus, A.D. 283–85. VIRTUS AUGG. type. Mint of Tripolis. <i>RIC</i> V ₂ , p. 165.209. Surface find. Reg. No. DT 264. |

C. Early Byzantine

- | | | |
|----|-----|--|
| 8 | .6 | Constantine I, A.D. 306–37. Mint of Rome. Reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Cohen VII, p. 241; cf. 536. Area R7.1. Reg. No. DO 465. |
| 9 | .9 | Constantine I, A.D. 306–37. Reverse: D N CONSTANTIN MAX AUG around VOT XX in wreath. Cohen VII, p. 242, 123. Area R 8.5. Reg. No. DO 544. |
| 10 | .8 | One of sons of Constantine, probably Constantius II as Caesar, A.D. 323–337. Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITUS with two standards. Mint of Nicomedia. Cohen VII, cf. p. 455, 104. (Pierced for head-dress). Area R1.1b. Reg. No. DO 366. |
| 11 | .10 | Constantius II, A.D. 323–61. Possibly mint of Siscia. Reverse: FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Cohen, VII, p. 446, 36. Area S4.4. Reg. No. DO 469. |
| 12 | .13 | Valens or Valentinian I, A.D. 364–78. SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE type. Area V 1.15? Reg. No. DO 472. |
| 13 | | Honorius, A.D. 395–423. GLORIA ROMANORUM type, three emperors. Area R 30.5. Reg. No. DO 530e. |
| 14 | .14 | Theodosius II, A.D. 408–50. Mint of Constantinople. Type illegible. Area R 30.5. Reg. No. DO 524d. |
| 15 | .12 | Minimus, probably Theodosius II, A.D. 408–50. Obverse illegible; Reverse: cross in wreath, with letter (?) on each side of cross. Area S 3.29. Reg. No. DO 455. |
| 16 | | Minimus, probably Leo I, A.D. 457–74; type with emperor holding long cross. Sabatier I, pl. VII.5. Area S 3. surface. Reg. No. DO 567. |
| 17 | | Minimus, appears to be "Vandalic" issue with monogram of Leo I, A.D. 457–74. <i>BMC</i> (Vandals), p. 31, 110 ff. Area R 9.3. Reg. No. DO 579a. |
| 18 | | Minimus, possibly "Vandalic" issue with monogram, perhaps that of Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518. <i>BMC</i> (Vandals), p. 32, 128 ff. Area R 30. Wall V. Reg. No. DO 570. |
| 19 | .11 | Anastasius, A.D. 491–518. <i>BMC</i> (Byz) pp. 8–9, pl. II.7. Area R 1.1. Reg. No. DO 301. |
| 20 | .15 | Probably Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518. Mint of Constantinople. <i>BMC</i> (Byz) I, pp. 4, 18–19. Area S 4.5. Reg. No. 468. |

Catalogue of Coins—1952-53 (*continued*)

Cat. No. Plate No.

D. Small copper coins, fourth-fifth century

- 21 .16 Small copper coin. Obverse: bearded, filleted head right; Roman, fourth century. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 414.
- 22 Minimus, illegible. From Tomb K1.D. Reg. No. DT 205.
- 23 Two minimi, illegible. From Tomb R 2. Reg. No. DT 217a and b.
- 24 Minimus, disintegrated. From Tomb R 17. Reg. No. DT 231a.
- 25 Minimus, disintegrated. From Tomb H 1.1. Reg. No. DT 234.
- 26 Minimus, probably Roman fifth century. From Tomb R 11. Reg. No. DT 250.
- 27 Minimus, possibly Roman late fourth-early fifth century. From Tomb R 15. Reg. No. DT 253.
- 28 Minimus, Roman late fourth-early fifth century. From Tomb R 8. Reg. No. DT 256.
- 29 Minimus, unidentified. Area R 1.1b. Reg. No. DO 340.
- 30 .18 Minimus. Obverse: head r. and inscription: . . US PP AU . . ; Reverse: wreath enclosing cross with long vertical and base; to left an unidentified mark, to right X. See "Coins from Jerash." *Num. Notes and Monos.* no. 81, pp. 94 f., no. 368. Unknown provenance. Reg. No. DO 350.
- 31 Minimus, illegible. Area S 3.21. Reg. No. DO 367.
- 32 Minimus, Roman late fourth-early fifth century. SALUS REIPUBLICAE type. Area S 3.20A. Reg. No. 370.
- 33 Minimus, disintegrated. Area S 3.22-25. Reg. No. DO 376.
- 34 Minimus, illegible. From Area R 4. Bath A (above collapsed flagstones). Reg. No. DO 381.
- 35 Minimus, disintegrated. Area S 3.22-25. Reg. No. DO 385.
- 36 Minimus, broken. Possibly Roman fifth century. Area S 3.22-25. Reg. No. DO 386.
- 37 Small copper coin, illegible. Area S 3.23. Reg. No. DO 392.
- 38 Minimus disintegrated. Area R 4. Bath A (below collapsed flagstones). Reg. No. DO 406b.
- 39 Minimus disintegrated. Area R 4. Bath A. Reg. No. DO 411.
- 40 Two minimi, illegible. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 413c and d.
- 41 Two minimi, illegible. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 423a and b.
- 42 Two minimi, illegible. Area R 4.6 (surface of cobble floor). Reg. No. DO 424a and b.
- 43 Two minimi, one Roman late fourth-early fifth century; one disintegrated. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 425a and b.
- 44 Two minimi, one Roman fifth century (probably Victory advancing l.); one disintegrated. Area S 3.25. Reg. No. DO 427a and b.
- 45 Minimus, Roman late fourth-early fifth century. Area R 4.8. Reg. No. DO 428.
- 46 Four minimi, two Roman fifth century; two disintegrated. Area R 4.8 (under cobble floor in Bath A). Reg. No. DO 438a-d.
- 47 Minimus, Roman late fourth century. Area T 3. surface. Reg. No. DO 451.
- 48 Two minimi; one Roman late fourth-early fifth century (probably GLORIA ROMANORUM type. Emperor with sceptre leaning on shield); one illegible. Area S 3.29. Reg. No. 454a and b.
- 49 Minimus, disintegrated. Area S 4.3a. Reg. No. DO 466.
- 50 Minimus, illegible. Area T 3.2. Reg. No. DO 467.
- 51 Minimus, disintegrated. Area R 8.6b (immediately above pavement). Reg. No. DO 480.
- 52 Minimus, illegible. Area T 3.3. Reg. No. DO 490.
- 53 Two small coins, SALUS REIPUBLICAE type of late fourth-early fifth century and one minimus, probably Roman fifth century. Area R 8.4. Reg. No. DO 492b-d.
- 54 Six minimi, probably Roman fifth century. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 494b-e and 499a and b.
- 55 Three minimi, illegible. Area R 31.5a. Reg. No. DO 519.
- 56 Thirteen (?) minimi. One Roman late fourth-early fifth century (SALUS REIPUBLICAE type); One Roman fifth century (Cross in wreath, no legend); Eleven illegible and/or disintegrated, all probably Roman, late fourth or early fifth century. Area V 4.3 (from little hoard). Reg. No. DO 522a,b,c-m.
- 57 .17 Nine minimi. Two probably late fourth-early fifth century; One Roman fifth century; six illegible and/or disintegrated. Area R 30.5. Reg. No. 524a-c,e-j.
- 58 Sixteen small coins. One Roman fifth century (Cross in wreath, no inscription); One Roman late fourth-early fifth century (GLORIA ROMANORUM and two emperors); Eight probably Roman late fourth-early fifth century; Six, of which five minimi and one larger, illegible and/or disintegrated. Area R 30.5. Reg. No. DO 530b,c,d,f-l,m-r.
- 59 Small coin. Roman, late fourth-early fifth century. Area R 30.6. Reg. No. DO 539.
- 60 Minimus disintegrated. Area V 4. 2aa (from inside baptistery). Reg. No. DO 540.
- 61 Minimus, possibly Roman late fourth-early fifth century. Area V 4.1a. Reg. No. DO 541.
- 62 Three small coins: One Roman fourth century; two minimi (illegible, one disintegrated). Area R 30.7. Reg. No. DO 547.
- 63 Two small coins: One Roman fourth century (?); one minimus (disintegrated). Area R 30.4 (Wall V). Reg. No. DO 548.

Cat. No. Plate No.

- 64 Two minimi, illegible. Area R 30.11. Reg. No. 549b and c.
 65 Minimus, illegible. Area R 30.11a. Reg. No. DO 554.
 66 Two small coins; larger probably late fourth century; smaller (minimus) illegible. Area R 30.12. Reg. No. DO 571.
 67 Minimus, probably Roman fifth century. Area R 40.2 (in Wall 9,9A). Reg. No. DO 577.
 68 Five minimi, illegible but some may be Roman fifth century. Area R 9.3. Reg. No. DO 579 b-f.
 69 Small coin, illegible. Area V 5.10. Reg. No. DO 580.

E. Later Byzantine

- 70 .2 Justin I, A.D. 518-27. Mint of Constantinople. *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 14,31. Tomb R 15 (south wall of tomb). Reg. No. DT 254.
 71 .1 Justin I, A.D. 518-27. Mint of Antioch. *BMC* (Byz) I, pp. 18-19,64-66 (Variant with B and ANTX). Area R 4: Bath A (below collapsed flagstones). Reg. No. DO 406a.
 72 .3 Justin I, A.D. 518-27, or Justinian I, A.D. 527-65. Mint of Constantinople. Cf. Tolstoi, pl. 16.29 or pl. 20.90. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 413a.
 73 .4 Justinian I, A.D. 527-65. Struck before 538. Mint of Constantinople. *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 29,28. Area T 3.2. Reg. No. DO 459.
 74 .6 Justinian I, A.D. 527-65. Struck before 538. Mint of Constantinople. *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 30,35-36. Area R 30.11. Reg. No. DO 549a.
 74a Justinian I, A.D. 527-65. Obverse as no. 74; reverse as Newell, p. 322, no. 42. From Tomb R 3. Reg. No. DT 222.
 75 .5 Justinian I, A.D. 527-65. Mint of Constantinople (?). *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 39,138 but on this coin the reading appears to be "37," i.e. A.D. 563/4. Area T 3.2. Reg. No. DO 460.
 76 .7 Justin II and Sophia, A.D. 565-78. Mint of Nicodemia. Dated A.D. 572/3. *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 87, 140-42. Area R 30.1a. Reg. No. DO 498.
 77 .8 Tiberius II, A.D. 578-82. Mint of Nicodemia. Dated A.D. 580/81. *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 113,67. Area R 4.8. Reg. No. DO 494a.
 78 Tiberius II (?), A.D. 578-82. Mint of Antioch (?). *BMC* (Byz) I, p. 116,87. Area R 6.6c. Reg. No. DO 457.
 79 .9 Maurice Tiberius, A.D. 582-602. Tolstoi, pl. 39. Area R 4.6. Reg. No. DO 413b.

F. Umayyad

- 80 .2 Umayyad copper coin, early eighth century A.D. From Tomb J 4.1. Reg. No. DT 589.
 81 .3 Umayyad copper coin, early eighth century A.D. Area R 8.4. Reg. No. DO 492a.
 82 Early Islamic (?) tiny copper coin. Area R 5. unstratified. Reg. No. DO 543.

G. Mediaeval

- 83 .4 Isma'il ibn Mahmud, 569-77 A.H. (A.D. 1173-81), 2-engido of Aleppo. Area T 3. unstratified. Reg. No. DO 489.
 84 .1 Al-'Aziz Muhammad, 613-34 A.H. (A.D. 1216-36), overstruck on earlier Ayyubid coin. Area T 3.1. Reg. No. DO 495.
 85 .10 Ayyubid, thirteenth century A.D., possibly Damascus. Area R 4.1; Trench 2: level 1. Reg. No. DO 365.
 86 .6 Ayyubid, thirteenth century A.D. Area R 8.2. Reg. No. DO 479.
 87 .9 Ayyubid, thirteenth century A.D. Area R 11.2. Reg. No. DO 501.
 88 Mamluke, fourteenth century A.D. Area R 40.1. Reg. No. DO 582.
 89 .5 Mamluke, fourteenth century A.D. Area V 1.15. Reg. No. DO 486 (intrusive).
 90a }
 90b }
 90c } .7 Four coins, Ayyubid-Mamluke, thirteenth-fourteenth century. Surface. Reg. No. DO 435.
 90d }
 91 .8 Mamluke, fourteenth century A.D. Struck at Halab. Area R 2. unstratified. Reg. No. DO 319.

H. Turkish

- 92 .11 Mahmud II. Dated 1223 A.H. (A.D. 1808/09) plus 24. Mint of Constantinople. Pierced for head-dress. From Tomb R 6 (upper burial). Reg. No. DT 241a.
 93 .12 Mahmud II. Dated 1223 A.H. (A.D. 1808/09) plus 31. Mint of Constantinople. Pierced for head-dress. From Tomb R 6 (upper burial). Reg. No. DT 241b.
 94 .13 Abdul-Mejid (?), 10-para piece. Dated 1255 A.H. (A.D. 1839/40). Mint of Constantinople. Pierced for head-dress. Area T 3.1 (surface). Reg. No. DO 474.
 95 Ottoman, nineteenth century. Tomb R 5. Reg. No. DT 229.

FIGURE DESCRIPTIONS

Figure 1 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Jar rim and neck	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small black and white grits.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXXI.9 (St. VI)
2	Jar rim and neck	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small and medium white grits. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
3	Jar rim and neck	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small and medium white and black grits; possibly band of brown paint on top of rim. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
4	Jar rim	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small black and white grits. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
5	Jar rim and neck	T 4.3-5	Gray ware with many small, medium and large white, black and brown grits. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>Far'ah IV</i> , fig. 9.6 (Niv. 2)
6	Jar rim	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small and medium black and white grits. Rim dia. 7 cm.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 11.27, 28 (Period VII) <i>RR 1961/62</i> , fig. 19.4
7	Jug neck and handle	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small black and medium to large white grits.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 9.6 (Period VI) <i>H II</i> , pl. XCVII.6 (St. VA) <i>Holladay</i> fig. 116 (but trefoil)
8	Jug rim	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
9	Jug rim	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small white grits. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
10	Small jug rim	T 4.3-5	Tan ware, buff slip, small to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXIV.18 (St. VII)
11	Small jug rim	T 4.3-5	Tan ware, buff slip, many small to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 5 cm.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 10.20 (Period VI)
12	Jug rim	T 4.3-5	White ware, white slip, many small to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
13	Cup rim and handle	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, many small to large white grits.	<i>H I</i> , pl. XLIX.18 (St. VII)
14	Cup rim (?)	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, buff slip, small to medium white grits. Rim dia. 9 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LIV.20-22 (St. VIII)
15	Cup rim and handle (?)	T 3.6	Buff ware, buff slip, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
16	Censer (?)	T 4.3A	Buff ware, buff slip, small to medium white grits; orange-pink wash outside; two rows of holes. Rim dia. 9 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LV.43 (St. VIII); III-IV, pl. CLXXX.13 (St. VII). Possibly chalice with holes such as <i>Meg. I</i> , pl. 33.3, 7, 11
17	Cooking Pot	T 4.3-5	Dark gray ware; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 17 cm.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 9.18 (Period VI) <i>H II</i> , pl. LXIX.9 (St. VI)
18	Cooking Pot	T 3.8	Red-brown ware, gray slip outside; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. XCIV.19 (St. VA)
19	Cooking Pot	T 3.2A	Red-brown ware, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 17 cm.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 9.17 (Period VI)
20	Cooking Pot	T 3.3A	Red-brown ware, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
21	Cooking Pot	R 1.3	Gray ware, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
22	Cooking Pot	R 3.3	Pink ware, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 19 cm.	<i>SS III</i> , fig. 6.38 (Period IV)
23	Cooking Pot	T 4.3-5	Tan ware, tan slip, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
24	Cooking Pot	R 1.3	Gray ware, medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 44 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXXXV.6 (St. VA) <i>Holladay</i> fig. 65.E,F,G (Shechem 733-722 B.C.)
25	Cooking Pot	T 5.3	Tan ware, tan slip, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
26	Cooking Pot	T 4.3	Tan ware, tan slip, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 23 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXXXV.2 (St. VA) <i>Holladay</i> fig. 65.F (Shechem 733-722 B.C.)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
27	Cooking Pot	R 1.3G	Gray ware, pale gray slip, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 36 cm.	RR 1961/62, fig. 18.10, 12 (but smaller)
28	Cooking Pot	T 5.2	Pink ware, gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Far'ah IV, fig. 6.17 (Niv. 3)
29	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Red-brown ware; gray core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	H II, pl. LXXXV.16; cf. pl. XCIV.18 (both St. VA)
30	Cooking Pot	T 1.3A	Tan ware, tan slip; medium to large black grits. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
31	Cooking Pot	T 5.3	Tan ware, tan slip, medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
32	Cooking Pot	T 5.2A	Brown ware, black core; medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	See fig. 18.15
33	Cooking Pot	T 4.3	Red-brown ware, gray core; medium to large black grits. Rim dia. 58 cm.	
34	Cooking Pot	T 3.6	Tan ware, light brown slip, gray core; medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 33 cm.	
35	Cooking Pot	T 1.3A	Pink ware, gray core; medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 40 cm.	
36	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Red-brown ware, buff slip(?); medium black and white grits. Rim dia. 14 cm.	H II, pl. LXXXV.6 (St. VA)
37	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Red-brown ware, buff slip, medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
38	Cooking Pot	T 3.6	Brown ware, brown slip, medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 48 cm.	
39	Cooking Pot	T 3.6	Brown ware, brown slip, medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 22 cm.	Note: break near handle; form of rim probably like <i>Holladay</i> , fig. 68.J, M; <i>H I</i> , pl. LXII.2
40	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Brown ware, gray slip, medium to large black and white grits. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
41	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, white slip, many small and few large white grits.	H II, pl. LXIV.3 (with incised lines, St. VII); pl. LXVII.11 (without grooves, St. VI)
42	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, white slip, many small and few large white grits. Rim dia. 27 cm.	As preceding.
43	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, white slip, many small and few large white grits; traces of orange-pink wash or paint on top of rim. Rim dia. 30 cm.	As preceding.
44	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, dirty white slip, many small and few large white grits. Rim dia. 26 cm.	As preceding.
45	Crater	R 1.3A	Buff ware, white slip, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 27 cm.	As preceding.
46	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, worn white slip, small and medium white grits.	SS III, fig. 11.20 (Period VII); 12.5 (Period VIII) H I, pl. XLVII.29–32 (St. VIII); XLIX.40, 41 (St. VII); H II, pl. LVI.8–12, LVII.1 (St. VIII); <i>Meg. I</i> , pl. 29, Bowl no. 112 (Strata V-I)
47	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, white slip, small and medium white grits. Rim dia. 24 cm.	H II, pl. LXVIII.6 (St. VI); LXXXIII.7 (St. VA)
48	Crater	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, white slip, close wheel burnish inside and on top of rim. Rim dia. 37 cm.	H II, pl. LXXXIV.2, XCIH.10 (St. VA) H I, pl. LIV.2 (St. V); see, below, fig. 24.25.
49	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Red-brown cooking-pot ware, medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 31 cm.	Prob. SS III, fig. 10.27 (Period VI)
50	Cooking Pot	T 4.3–5	Red-brown cooking-pot ware, dirty white slip, medium to large white and black grits. Rim dia. 29 cm.	H I, pl. LXVII.35 (St. V); for craters with vertical sides and flat to grooved rim, see no. 46 above.
51	Crater	T 4.3	Buff ware, buff slip, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 20 cm.	H I, pl. XLVII.26; H II, pl. LVI.2 (St. VIII)
52	Crater	T 3.2A	Buff ware, pinkish buff slip, small to large white, black and brown grits. Rim dia. 22 cm.	<i>Holladay</i> : fig. 53.C; fig. 52.F
53	Crater	T 5.4	Tan ware, white slip outside and on top of rim, small to large white grits. Rim dia. 48 cm.	H II, pl. LXXIX.17 (St. VB–VI)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
54	Crater	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small and medium white grits, white slip inside and outside; band of dark brown paint below rim outside. Rim dia. 20 cm.	<i>H</i> I, pl. LII.4 (St. VI); <i>H</i> II, pl. LVI.6 (St. VIII)
55	Crater	R 3.3	Tan ware, tan slip, small and medium white grits. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
56	Bowl	T 3.8	Buff ware, white slip, small white grits. Rim dia. 24 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXII.13 (St. VA); pl. XCVIII.38 (St. IV)
57	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Compact gray ware, some small to medium white grits; gray slip wheel burnished inside and on top of rim. Projecting knob but no bar. Rim dia. 38 cm.	<i>H</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXVIII.20 (with knob and bar—St. IXA) pl. CCXIX.10 (with knob and bar—St. VI)
58	Crater	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, white slip, small to medium white grits. Rim dia. 35 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.13 (St. VA); pl. XCVIII.10, 13, 14 (St. IV)
59	Crater	T 3.7	Buff ware, white slip, small to large white grits; trace of handle at rim. Rim dia. 26 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIV.1, 3 (St. VA)
60	Crater	T 4.3	Buff ware, small white grits, pink buff slip and band of dark brown paint on top of rim. Rim dia. 16 cm.	As preceding.
61	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, gray core, small and medium white and black grits; white slip outside and on top of rim.	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 11.2, 4 (without handles, Period VII); <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 60.12, 13; III, pl. 20.13-18 (two handles, St. A); etc. See no. 61
62	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Tan ware, small and medium white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 20 cm.	See no. 61
63	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small and medium white and black grits, white slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	See no. 61
64	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small and medium white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See no. 61
65	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, medium and large white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 22 cm.	See no. 61
66	Crater	T 4.3A	Red-brown ware, small to large white and black grits, buff slip.	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 20.1 (with four handles); cf. <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 20.12, 16 (with two handles and burnished, St. A)
67	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXX.27 (St. VA); <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 32. Bowl 168 (St. V)
68	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
69	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
70	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
71	Bowl	T 3.4	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip outside. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
72	Bowl	T 3.7	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
73	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 17 cm.	Only parallels apparently at Shechem; cf. <i>Holladay</i> , fig. 19.A-E—all wheel burnished but all considered "intrusive in fill" (cf. vol. I, p. 197). <i>SS</i> III, fig. 4.3-5 are similar in form but are of different ware and are not burnished (Period III); <i>Gerar</i> , pl. LI, form 28V (level 200—late 7th-6th cent.). See our fig. 24.13 and <i>Nebo Tombs</i> I, fig. 18.2, 5, 7, 11
74	Bowl	T 4.3A	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 14 cm.	See no. 73
75	Bowl	T 1.3A	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, white slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 20 cm.	See no. 73
76	Bowl	T 1.3A	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out, colour inside and over rim slightly pink from firing. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See no. 73

Figure 2 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares: 1–58; Nabataean: 59–61.

No.	Object	Provenience	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 19 cm.	See fig. 1.73
2	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 15 cm.	See fig. 1.73
3	Bowl	T 4.3	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 24 cm.	See fig. 1.73
4	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small to medium white and small black grits, buff slip, hand-smoothed inside and out. Rim dia. 20 cm.	See fig. 1.67
5	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip, two grooves.	SS III, fig. 10.14 (Period VI); cf. also figs. 18.13; 26.8; medium hemispherical bowls in <i>H II</i> , pl. LV.7–11, 31 (St. VIII); pl. LXIII.8, 25, 31 (St. VII); pl. LXVII.3, 4 (St. VI); pl. LXXV.3 (St. V); pl. XCII.8, 9 (St. VA); <i>Meg. I</i> , pl. 24, bowl 59 (St. IV–II but mainly III)
6	Bowl	T 4.3–5	As preceding. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
7	Bowl	T 4.3–5	As preceding but wheel burnished outside and over rim. Rim dia. 21 cm.	
8	Bowl	T 4.6A	As preceding but wheel burnished inside and outside. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
9	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip inside and out; poorly preserved band of brown paint below rim outside. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
10	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Fine buff ware, small to medium white and black grits, white slip wheel burnished outside and on top of rim. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
11	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Fine gray-buff ware, small to medium white and black grits, white slip wheel burnished outside and over rim. Rim dia. 13 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LV.6 (St. VIII); pl. LXVII.6 (St. VI); SS III, fig. 18.6, 8; <i>TBM I</i> , pl. 67.8, 13, 15; III, pl. 25.11
12	Bowl	T 3.4	See no. 5 (no grooves, no burnishing). Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>TBM I</i> , pl. 67; III, pl. 25 (without burnishing); Base like nos. 49, 51. See fig. 23.8, 9
13	Bowl	T 4.3–5	As preceding. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
14	Bowl	T 4.3–5	As preceding. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
15	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Fine gray-buff ware, small white grits, buff slip wheel burnished outside and over rim. Rim dia. 16 cm.	Related (?) to <i>H II</i> , pl. LXXX.27, 28 (St. VA) and pl. XCVIII.11 (St. IV)
16	Beaker(?)	T 4.3–5	Fine buff ware, small white grits, yellow-buff slip wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Rim of Assyrian beaker or cup (?) like <i>RR</i> 1961/62, fig. 18.21–23; <i>H II</i> , pl. XCVIII.44 or bowl like <i>Far'ah III</i> , p. 419, fig. 12.1–4
17	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, small white grits, white slip wheel burnished inside and over rim.	<i>Meg. I</i> , pl. 24.34, 35 (St. IV–II); <i>H II</i> , pl. LXXXIX.7 (St. VB); <i>Holladay</i> fig. 30.H, I (“860 B.C. horizon”) appears closest in ware and form. See also SS III, fig. 14.13 (footed bowl)
18	Bowl	T 4.3–5	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, white slip, hand-smoothed.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXXX.12 (St. VA); pl. LXVI.4 (St. VI); pl. LXIII.28 (St. VII); pl. LV.13, 39 (St. VIII); <i>TBM I</i> , pl. 65.27
19	Bowl	T 3.8	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip, hand-smoothed. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LXXX.15 (St. VA); pl. LXIII.2 (St. VII); pl. LV.13 (St. VIII); SS III, fig. 6.4 (Period IV)
20	Bowl	R 1.3	Buff ware, gray core, small to medium white grits, poor white slip, hand-smoothed. Rim dia. 17 cm.	<i>H II</i> , pl. LV.12 (St. VIII)

No.	Object	Provenience	Description	Parallels
21	Bowl	R 3.3	Buff ware, gray core, medium to large white and black grits, light brown slip.	<i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 30.118, 120 (St. V); pl. 28.97, 98, 102 (St. V-IV)
22	Platter	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, red slip inside, over rim and c. 1 cm. down exterior, buff slip below, wheel burnished inside and out. Rim dia. 20 cm.	SS III, fig. 4.18 (Period III); <i>Far'ah</i> V, fig. 19.9 (Period III); <i>Holladay</i> , fig. 6.A-H (840 B.C.)
23	Platter	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 25 cm.	SS III, fig. 4.17 (Period III)
24	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 16 cm.	<i>TBM</i> I, pl. 65.29 (St. A) (see also following)
25	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, buff slip, smoothed.	RR 1961/62, fig. 16.1-28; SS III, fig. 10.1, 2 (Period VI)
26	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Pink-buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 16 cm.	See no. 25
27	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Light brown ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip wheel burnished inside and over rim. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See no. 24
28	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Pink-buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip smoothed. Rim dia. 14 cm.	RR 1961/62, fig. 16.18
29	Saucer	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white and gray grits, buff slip smoothed. Rim dia. 16 cm.	RR 1961/62, fig. 16.19, 20
30	Saucer	T 5.2	Gray-buff ware, small to large white and gray grits, buff slip smoothed. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See no. 24
31	Bowl	T 5.2-3	Buff ware, large white grits, buff slip smoothed. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Possibly like no. 19
32	Saucer	T 5.3	Pink buff ware, medium to large white grits, white slip smoothed. Rim dia. 23 cm.	SS III, fig. 15.4 (Period V?)
33	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, dirty buff slip, smoothed.	SS III, fig. 13.5
34	Bowl	R 1.3A	Buff ware, small to large white grits, buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 18 cm.	SS III, fig. 14.2 (Period V?)
35	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip, smoothed.	See no. 34
36	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, tan slip smoothed. Rim dia. 17 cm.	See no. 34
37	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip smoothed. Rim dia. 19 cm.	See no. 34
38	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip wheel burnished inside, over rim and about 1 cm. down exterior. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See nos. 18, 19
39	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, white slip smoothed. Rim dia. 20 cm.	See nos. 18, 19
40	Lamp	T 3.8	Buff ware, small to large white grits, buff slip; flat base. Rim dia. 9 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXIV.5, 7, 8, 9 (St. VI); pl. LXXV.17 (St. V); pl. LXXXVIII.13 (St. VA)
41	Lamp	T 4.3-5	Coarse light brown gritty ware, many small gray and medium white grits, dirty gray slip; thick flat base. Rim dia. 13 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXIV.8 (St. VI)
42	Lamp	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 14 cm.	See no. 40
43	Lamp	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to large white grits, buff slip, thick flat base, nozzle blackened.	See nos. 40, 41
44	Lamp	T 4.6A	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 12 cm.	See no. 40
45	Chalice	T 5.2-3	Buff ware, medium to large white grits, white slip outside, one brown band, one black band and diagonal black strokes above against brown (?)	SS III, fig. 25.3; 26.16 (both from E 207)
46	Chalice(?)	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, gray core, small to medium white grits, buff slip in bowl smoothed; orange-red slip on top of rim wheel burnished.	<i>L</i> III, pl. 83.161 (?)
47	Base	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium grits, white slip wheel burnished interior of bowl wall and part of base.	SS III, fig. 11.21 (Period VII); 13.14-18; <i>Meg.</i> I, pl. 24.30 (St. IV-III)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
48	Base	T 3.4-5	Buff ware, small to medium grits, white slip smoothed; base dia. 9 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVI.29 (St. VI); LXXX.6 (St. VA); <i>SS</i> III, fig. 13.9
49	Base	T 4.3A	Buff ware, small to medium grits, white slip smoothed; burnished as no. 51; base dia. 6 cm.	See no. 51
50	Base	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium grits, buff slip smoothed; base dia. 8 cm.	See no. 51
51	Base	T 4.3-5	Gray-buff ware, small white grits, buff slip, smoothed interior; wheel burnished outside on wall and chamfer, and close burnished (hand?) on bottom; base dia. 9 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXX.2 (St. VA) best parallel for form, ware and size but not burnished.
52	Base	T 4.3-5	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip, smoothed exterior; traces of wheel burnish inside; base dia. 11 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVI.5, 9 (St. VI)
53	Base	T 3.3A	Buff ware, small to medium white grits, white slip outside; base dia. 8 cm.	Prob. jug base like <i>H</i> II, pl. LVIII.14 (St. VIII) or <i>SS</i> III, fig. 22.5, 6, 8
54	Bowl	T 4.3, 3A	Yellow-buff ware, small and medium white and black grits; pinkish-brown slip outside smoothed; painting in red, white and black burnished.	For possible form cf. <i>H</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXX.9 (St. VII); for ware cf. also <i>ibid.</i> pl. CCVIII.29 (St. IX) and pl. CCXIV.24 (St. VII); all Cypro-Phoenician
55	Jar (?)	T 4.3A	Yellow-buff ware, small and medium white and black grits; tan slip inside; pinkish-brown slip outside smoothed; painting in red, black and white burnished. Rim dia. 24 cm.	Possibly part of ridged shoulder and upper wall of decanter-like jar.
56	Plaque (?)	T 4.3	Fine light brown ware, gray core, small white and black grits, reddish-brown slip overall, polished.	Details of figure unclear
57	Lion's Maw	T 3.7	Yellow-buff ware, gray core, small and medium black and white grits, traces of tan slip smoothed. Dia. 24 cm. Plate XXIII.11.	One broken-off fang with finished edge of lip on either side of it; other edges broken; original stance as in section. Cf. Qasile: <i>IEJ</i> I, pl. 35B (St. VIII and VII); perhaps Dhiban example also part of a brazier or incense-burner (cf. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 201 f.); <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 59a, b (cf. also <i>TBM</i> II, pl. 24a); M. Avi-Yonah, "Oriental Elements in Palestinian Art, II," <i>QDAP</i> XIII, pp. 139 ff.
58	Footbath (?)	T 4.3-5	Dark gray ware, medium and large white and black grits; inner face unsmoothed.	? <i>H</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXVII.10 (St. VI); pl. CXCH (Tub)
59	Bowl	T 4.3A	Nabataean eggshell ware, pinkish brown with a few small black and white grits, self-slip smoothed; motif in dark purplish red mat paint on interior. Plate XXIII.4.	For motif see G. L. Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," <i>QDAP</i> XII, p. 62, fig. 4 and pl. XX.21
60	Bowl	T 4.4	Ware and finish as no. 59. Plate XXIII.3.	Cf. <i>Petra</i> nos. 352, 353 and fig. 44
61	Bowl	T 4.4	Ware and finish as no. 59. Plate XXIII.6.	

Figure 3 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Nabataean: 1-30 (except 11, 21, 25); Casemate Fill: 31-36; Iron Age Fill below Nabataean Fill: 37-46; Iron Age Fill below Hall: 47-61.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Tan ware, gray core, white grits. Band of darker brown slip, 2 cm. wide, below rim outside. Not eggshell ware. Rim dia. 16 cm. Pl. XXII.10.	
2	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Wall and base section. Tan ware, small and medium white and black grits; gray core; cream slip, smoothed, inside; base roughly finished.	
3	Bowl	R 31.2C	Eggshell ware rim fragment. Pink ware, no visible grits; fired to brown outside. Rim dia. 12 cm.	Form like (?) <i>Petra</i> 23, 337, 342

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
4	Bowl	R 1.3B	Eggshell ware rim fragment. Tan ware, small white, red and gray grits; cream slip outside. Rim dia. 16 cm.	See no. 3
5	Bowl	T 4.3A	Fine metallic gray ware, small black and white grits; apparently gray slip, smoothed, firing in some places to deep brownish gray. Pl. XXIII.2	
6	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Rim fragment of eggshell ware bowl. Pinkish tan ware, no visible grits, light gray slip inside and out. Band of dark gray slip, c. 2 cm. wide below rim outside. Rim dia. 12 cm. Pl. XXII.17.	Form like nos. 3, 4
7	Bowl	T 4.6A	Eggshell ware rim and body fragment. Pinkish tan ware, few small white grits, pale gray core; self slip smoothed. Band of white slip on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 18 cm. Pl. XXII.21.	<i>Petra</i> 73, 152
8	Bowl	R 1.3K	Eggshell ware rim fragment. Pink ware, few small white grits, gray core, self slip smoothed inside; band of white slip on exterior of rim and below. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
9	Bowl	T 3.3B	Eggshell ware rim fragment. Pink ware, few small white grits; band of dirty white slip on exterior of rim. Self slip with dark purplish red mat painting like fig. 2.60 on interior. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
10	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Eggshell ware rim and body fragment. Pinkish brown ware, few small black and white grits, gray core; band of white slip on exterior of rim and below; self slip on interior with dark purplish red mat painting. Pl. XXII.2.	
11	Bowl	T 5.2A	Rim fragment in pinkish brown ware, small black and white grits, gray core; gray-brown band of slip on exterior of rim and below wheel burnished. Self slip on interior with motif in bright red mat paint. Pl. XXII.3.	Motif like <i>Petra</i> 153, 351 running up to rim as if one of a series radiating from centre. But see no. 21; the burnishing, pattern, and shade of red paint are not otherwise known at Dhiban.
12	Bowl	T 4.3	Rim and body fragment. Reddish-brown ware, small black and white grits and (?) grog; gray core. Band of white slip on exterior of rim. Self slip inside, smoothed, with motif in purplish-red mat paint. Pl. XXII.5.	Motif of two pairs of parallel lines intersecting at centre of interior of bowl like <i>Petra</i> 2.
13	Bowl	T 4.3-5	Rim and body fragment. Reddish-brown ware, small black and white grits; gray core. Band of white slip on exterior of rim and extending slightly below it; self-slip, smoothed, on interior. Surface, inside and out, fired to reddish-brown streaked with gray. Rim dia. 17 cm. Pl. XXII.22.	
14	Bowl	R 3.3B	Rim fragment. Ware and slip like no. 10 but no interior painting. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
15	Jar	R 3.3B	Rim and neck fragment of deep jar. Buff ware, small black and white grits, gray core. White slip inside neck (?). Dark gray slip carelessly applied on top and underside of rim. Rim dia. 9 cm. Pl. XXII.12.	Like <i>Petra</i> 25 and 139 (?); cf. <i>BZ</i> , 1957, fig. 28.9
16	Jar	R 1.3	Neck and body fragment of jar. Dark gray ware, small black and white grits. Dirty white slip outside. Dark gray paint carelessly applied for c. 1 cm. below rim on inside. Pl. XXII.19.	
17	Cooking Pot	T 1.3A	Rim of cooking-pot (?). Tan brown ware, many tiny black (flint?) grits; buff slip outside and	Related to <i>Petra</i> 75 and 203. Cf. also Paul and Nancy Lapp, "A Comparative

No.	Object	Provenance	Description		Parallels
			over rim. No trace of ribbing. Rim slightly everted. Rim dia. 9 cm. Pl. XXII.25.		Study of a Hellenistic Pottery Group from Beth-Zur," <i>BASOR</i> 151 (October, 1958), fig. 1.2 (drawing fig. 2.2); <i>SS</i> III, fig. 69.6 ("Roman Ia"); <i>RR</i> 1961/62, fig. 15.9, 10, 14. Prob. late 1st B.C.—early 1st A.D.
18	Cooking Pot?	T 1.4	Rim of cooking-pot or jar. Fine, light brown ware with many small dark gray (flint?) grits; dark reddish brown slip inside; ware fired to bright pink outside. Rim dia. 11 cm. Pl. XXII.9.		See <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 71.9; <i>Petra</i> , pl. XX.138; <i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 58.12, 15; 59.3; but best parallel is <i>SS</i> III, fig. 72.15 (Roman 4!)
19	Lamp	T 4.3	Nozzle of "Herodian" lamp. Fine cream ware, small and medium white grits. Knife-pared, nozzle smoke-blackened, no decoration. Pl. XXII.30.		<i>PCC</i> , type 82.1.B and D
20	Base	T 1.3A	Ware like no. 13. Base ring has sharp edge, as in section, but this broadens, because of careless throwing, into flat ring in other parts; base dia. 4 cm.		
21	Base	T 5.2	Orange ware, few tiny white grits. Orange-brown slip inside and out; close hand- (over wheel?) burnished on exterior and over ring; polished inside; base 5 cm.		This is a unique piece but is probably Byzantine; <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 68.4; see no. 25 below.
22	Base	T 5.2	Like no. 20 but firing to chocolate brown on exterior; base more carefully made; base dia. 4 cm.		
23	Base	R 3.3	Reddish-brown ware with tiny dark gray grits, white slip outside; base dia. 5 cm.		<i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 44.9 (55.9)
24	Base	R 1.3C	Compact dark gray ware with minute black grits; gray slip smoothed; base dia. 11 cm.		
25	Handle	T 5.4	Handle fragment in dark gray metallic ware with dark slip.		Compare gray ware in fig. 9.21 ff. (Byzantine). See above, no. 21.
26	Handle	T 3.3B	Handle, roughly square in section; dark gray ware, small black and white grits, dark gray slip.		For handles rectangular in section cf. <i>Petra</i> 154, 171, 181, 223, 224
27	Handle	T 4.6A	Handle, roughly rectangular in section; pinkish ware with gray core, small black and white grits; pink-brown slip. Pl. XXII.27.		See no. 26.
28	Handle	T 1.4	Strap handle with three ridges; pinkish-brown ware, small black and white grits; self slip. Pl. XXII.28.		<i>Petra</i> , 30, 130, 131, 141
29	Handle	T 3.2A	Cooking-pot handle; brown ware, small black and white grits, gray core. No trace of ribbing on body.		
30	Lamp	T 4.6a	Discus lamp fragment; fine light brown ware, dark red mat slip, badly worn. Probably intrusive from Foundation Trench of Wall G/G2 (see section A-A).		Motif badly worn but cf. Robert H. Smith, "The Household Lamps of Palestine in New Testament Times," <i>BA</i> vol. XXIX, no. 1 (Feb. 1966), p. 19, fig. 8; <i>Berytus</i> XIV (1963), pl. XXI.499.
31	Bowl	Reg. No. D 1684	Level 98.24 m.	Eleven pieces of a terra sigillata ware bowl with rim and shoulder, making up approximately 1/3 of whole vessel; yellowish buff ware, finely levigated and well-baked with red "glaze". Rim dia. 14 cm. Pl. XXII.23.	Eastern sigillata A; see fig. 4.60 and <i>SS</i> III, fig. 81.18 (form 24); cf. also G. L. Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," <i>QDAP</i> XII, pl. 60, fig. 2.8
32	Juglet	D 1690	98.64-.24 m.	Neck and rim of small bottle or juglet; pink ware, black and white grits. Pl. XXII.29.	No close parallel to neck with swelling but see <i>Petra</i> , pl. XXI.154; note also flat rim sharply profiled inside like <i>Petra</i> pl. X.30; XX.141, etc.

No.	Object	Reg. No.	Level	Description	Parallels
33	Cooking Pot	D 1694	97.81-.52 m.	Cooking-pot rim. Reddish brown ware, medium black, white and grog grits; no ribbing. Rim dia. approximately 16 cm. Pl. XXII.26.	Cf. <i>CPP</i> 71.1.P (1st cent. B.C.-A.D.)
34	Bowl	D 1692	97.81-.52 m.	Nabataean bowl rim and wall sherd. Fine compact gray ware firing to light brown; band of white slip on exterior of rim. Double radial strokes of dark red mat paint on interior like figs. 3.12; 4.15. Rim dia. 18 cm. Pl. XXII.11.	
35	Bowl	D 1693	97.81-.52 m.	Hemispherical gray metallic ware bowl sherd firing to gray-brown. Band of white slip, 3.5 cm. wide, below rim outside. Rim dia. 13 cm. Pl. XXII.18.	Cf. <i>Petra</i> , pl. IX.23; possibly imitating Eastern Sigillata A bowls like SS III, figs. 65.1, 2 and 67.10
36	Bowl	D 1691	97.52-.17 m.	Hemispherical gray metallic ware bowl sherd firing to gray-brown. Band of white slip, 2.5 cm. wide, below rim outside. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Cf. above, D 1693
37	Bowl	<i>Provenance</i> T 4.8		Rim of hemispherical or straight-sided bowl; buff ware, slight gray core, small and medium black and white grits; pinkish buff slip outside, over rim, and dripping down slightly inside; close horizontal hand-burnishing outside, over rim and about 1 cm. down inside. Rim dia. 17 cm.	SS III, fig. 18.5; <i>H</i> II, pl. LV.7-11 (St. VIII) (so-called "Samaritan" ware); pl. LXVII.3 (St. VI)
38	Jug	T 4.8		Rim of jug or juglet; brownish-pink ware, small and medium black and white grits, self-slip outside and over rim, apparently close hand-burnished. Shallow groove below rim. Rim dia. 7 cm.	<i>L</i> III, pl. 84.195 (Tomb 116)—first half of 9th ? century; pl. 85.208 (Tomb 116)
39	Crater	T 4.10		Rim fragment of crater or deep bowl with ledge handle at rim; light buff ware, medium white and gray grits, gray core, buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 27 cm.	For form and handle cf. <i>Dhiban</i> I, pls. 14.2; 76.15 Handle: <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIV.5 (St. VA) Shape: <i>H</i> I, pl. XLIX.37 (St. VII)
40	Bowl	T 4.8		Nabataean eggshell ware bowl rim; pink-buff ware, small white and black grits, self slip, smoothed; band of white slip outside of rim. Intrusive. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
41	Crater	R 1.4		Rim sherd of crater; buff ware; many small to large white and gray grits and large red grits. Pink slip inside and out, wheel burnished over rim and on exterior; traces of purplish red band of paint on shoulder and, possibly, two on neck. Rim dia. 25 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXVII.11; LXVIII.5, 6 (St. VI); pl. LXXXIII.7 (St. VA) closest
42	Jug	R 1.4		Fragment of rim of small jug with join of handle at top. Buff ware (much like cooking-pot ware), many small to medium black and white grits, buff slip outside fire-blackened, fired to gray inside. No evidence that the rim was pinched to a spout. Rim dia. 8 cm.	Related to <i>L</i> III, pl. 85.215 because of inward slop but also to 213, 214, 218; cf. SS III, fig. 9.6; 10.15 (trefoil); both Period VI
43	Jug	R 1.4		Fragment of rim, no trace of handle join, but probably trefoil or pinched spout. Buff ware, many small and medium white and gray grits, dark gray core, self slip fired to light gray. Rim dia. 7 cm.	SS III, fig. 22.6, 6A (prob. periods V, VI); <i>L</i> III, pl. 85.224; <i>H</i> II, pl. LXIV.18 (not pinched) and note resemblance in form to store jars such as <i>H</i> III-IV, pl. CCXVI.1 (St. VI) and others, but of course these are not pinched
44	Bowl	R 1.5		Rim of straight-sided bowl; buff ware, many small and medium white and black grits; buff slip outside, smoothed. Rim dia. 14 cm.	Closest parallel is from Shechem, cf. <i>Holladay</i> fig. 5.E ("Period ca. 810-760 B.C.")
45	Bowl	T 4.8		Nabataean eggshell ware bowl rim; pink buff ware, small white and black grits, self slip, smoothed,	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description		Parallels
			inside; white slip, smoothed, outside. Intrusive. Rim dia. 15 cm. Pl. XXII.20.		
46	Cooking Pot	T 4.8	Fragment of rim and handle of cooking pot; brick-red ware, small white and black grits, gray core, self slip, smoothed, inside and out. Intrusive. Rim dia. 10 cm.		Cf. PCC, type 71.1.P
		Reg. No.	Level		
47	Crater	D 1559	94.60 m.	Buff ware, small to large black and white grits, gray core, white slip outside and over rim.	Cf. fig. 1.52-55; see also <i>H</i> III-IV, pl. CLXI.19.
48	Base	D 1573	94.51 m.	Pink buff ware, medium to large white grits; self slip, smoothed inside and out; dia. of base 7 cm.	
49	Base	D 1574	94.51 m.	Pink buff ware, medium black and white grits, gray core; self slip outside, smoothed; dia. of base 7 cm.	As no. 48.
50	Crater	D 1576	94.51 m.	Tan ware, small to large black and white grits, gray core; buff slip outside and on top of rim, smoothed. Rim dia. 35 cm.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LVI.6 (St. VIII); pl. LXXIX.17 (St. VB-VI)
51	Bowl	D 1590	94.13 m.	Buff ware, medium to large black and white grits, brownish red slip; close wheel burnish inside, outside and over rim. dia. 28 cm.	<i>L</i> III, pl. 80.84; <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXI.17, 19, 20, etc. (St. VA).
52	Bowl	D 1591	94.13 m.	Buff ware, medium black and white grits, gray core. Apparently a good buff slip, over which a dark brownish-red slip on interior, over rim and down on exterior to an uneven margin c. 2 cm. below rim. Hand-burnished horizontally on top of rim, outside to c. 1 cm. below rim and on inside to below the groove. Radial burnishing on inner wall (as drawn).	<i>Jericho</i> I, fig. 33.20 (type N.1.a); fig. 38.21, 22; fig. 57.32 (type N.2.a); <i>Meg.</i> II, pl. 5.16, 17 (St. XVII); pl. 6.13, 17 (St. XVI). Early Bronze III (see below, nos. 59-61)
53	Base	D 1594	94.13 m.	Buff ware, small to large white and black grits, gray core; self slip inside and out, smoothed; dia. of ring base 9 cm.	
54	Bowl	D 1597	94.13 m.	Buff ware, small to medium white and black grits; buff slip inside and out, smoothed.	<i>TBM</i> I, pl. 64.17, 18; 67.3, 9; <i>TBM</i> III, pl. 24.26; 25.7, 10 (all St. A); but ware and lack of burnish may relate this bowl rather to <i>SS</i> III, fig. 18.1-10 (mostly from Periods V and VI) or to <i>TBM</i> I, pl. 50.1; 51.7 (St. B)
55	Handle	D 1599	94.13 m.	Buff ware, small to large white and black grits; buff slip. Handle apparently belongs to a large deep bowl or crater.	Cf. <i>H</i> II, fig. LXIV.3 (St. VII); LXVIII.2 (St. VI)
56	Crater	D 1601	93.75-.20 m.	Pinkish buff ware, small to large white and black grits; gray core; buff slip smoothed.	<i>H</i> II, pl. LXXXIII.13 (St. VA); III-IV, pl. CCXV.2 (St. VI); pl. CCXXVII.2, 3 (St. VA)
57	Jug	D 1602	93.75-.20 m.	Buff ware, small and medium white and black grits, gray core; white slip, smoothed, on exterior. Rim missing; smallest internal dia. c. 5 cm.	<i>H</i> I, pl. LVI.16, 17, 18 (but Dhiban jug larger) (St. V)
58	Cooking Pot	D 1603	93.75 m.	Light brown ware, many small black and white grits, gray core; self slip, smoothed, inside and out. Broken close to handle.	<i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 15A centre; 21.12 and discussion pp. 19 ff. (early 10th cent.?)
59	Jar	D 1604	93.75-.20	Buff ware, medium and large black and white grits; light brown slip inside, dark gray on outside.	Geoffrey M. Shipton, <i>Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI-XX</i> (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939), pl. 13.38, 39 (St. XVI-XVII); pl. 14.37, 38 (St. XVIII); pl. 17.6 (St. XIX); pl. 20.12, 13 (St. XX); <i>Far'ah</i> V, fig. 14.27. Probably <i>EB</i> III

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
60	Bowl	D 1672 90.05–89.53 m.	Bowl rim sherd. Yellow-buff ware, many gray and black grits; cream slip inside and out, smoothed. Rim dia. 34 cm.	Jericho I, fig. 38.10 (Bowl type D.2.a). Probably <i>EB</i> III
61	Base	D 1638 91.55 m.	Base of bowl. Gray-buff ware, medium and large white and black grits. Light brown slip, smoothed, outside; dark, reddish-brown slip, smoothed, inside. Combing on base, outside; dia. of base 7 cm.	Meg. II, pl. 105.2, 3 (St. XVIII). Probably <i>EB</i> III

Figure 4 Fill in front of Iron Age Wall II/III: 1–39; Nabataean destruction: 40–60; Area V 4: 61–75; Area V 5.12: 76–80; Byzantine Phase A (Byzantine Building on Nabataean temple podium): 81–99.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	V 1.1	Bowl rim and side. Fine pinkish buff eggshell ware, small black and white grits, self slip smoothed; band of white slip on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
2	Cup	V 1.1	Base and wall of stem cup. Fine yellow buff ware, small black and white grits, pinkish buff slip smoothed.	Probably Nabataean imitation of sigillata cups like <i>SS</i> III, fig. 81.12
3	Jar	V 1.1	Neck of large jar. Pinkish buff ware, small and medium black and white grits, white slip on exterior and over rim. Ware is hard with metallic ring. Rim dia. 9 cm.	Cf. jar rim fig. 12.29
4	Cup	V 1.2	Rim of deep bowl or cup. Fine gray ware, small white grits, fired to pinkish tan. Rim dia. 12 cm.	Form like <i>Petra</i> 23, 337, 342
5	Bowl	V 1.2	Rim of bowl. Pink ware, medium black and white grits, self slip smoothed. Band of white slip on outside of rim. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
6	Base	V 1.2	Ring base of bowl. Gray ware, small and medium black and white grits, firing to light brown outside and inside. Base dia. 6 cm.	
7	Bowl	V 1.2	Rim of bowl. Tan ware, medium black and white grits, self slip smoothed. Band of white slip on outside of rim. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
8 } 9 } 10 }	Body sherds	V 1.2 and 3	Rouletted fragments. Buff ware, small white grits, self slip firing to light brown or tan.	
11	Cooking Pot	V 1.3	Good brick-red ware, small black and white grits, gray core. Rim dia. 12 cm. Pl. XXII.14.	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 41.16 (Hellenistic); <i>IEJ</i> 12, nos. 3–4, p. 176, fig. 5.11; <i>ADAJ</i> I, p. 32, fig. 1.6
12	Bowl	V 1.3	Rim of bowl. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits, firing to light brown. Band of white slip (1.5 cm. wide) outside of rim smoothed with tool on the wheel. Traces of straight stroke of purplish red paint (perhaps one of two) running from rim inside to centre. Rim dia. 16 cm.	Ornament like <i>Petra</i> 2
13	Bowl	V 1.3	Fragment of painted bowl. Fine light brown eggshell ware, small black and white grits. Decorated with purplish red mat paint.	Ornament like <i>Petra</i> 353
14	Bowl	V 1.3	Fragment of painted bowl. Fine light brown eggshell ware, small black and white grits. Purplish red mat paint. Pl. XXII.4.	Twin bands intersecting at centre of bowl, but wavy not straight as in no. 12 and 15; see <i>Petra</i> 377
15	Bowl	V 1.3	Fragment of painted bowl. Fine light brown eggshell ware, small black and white grits, gray core. Purplish red mat paint.	Ornament like <i>Petra</i> 2

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
16	Bowl	V 1.4	Rim of bowl. Metallic gray ware, small white grits. Inside fired dark gray. Outside fired to medium brown with band of white slip (2 cm. wide) outside rim. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
17	Base	V 1.4	Ring base of bowl or plate. Gray ware, small and medium black and white grits, firing to light brown outside; mat red slip inside. Base dia. 5 cm.	
18	Bowl	V 1.5	Fragment of painted bowl. Fine light brown eggshell ware, small black and white grits. Self slip smoothed. Purplish red mat paint.	See no. 13
19	Bowl	V 1.6	Rim of painted bowl. Fine light brown eggshell ware, small black and white grits. Self slip smoothed. Purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 20 cm.	Decoration like <i>Petra</i> 176, 353b
20	Jar	V 1.6	Jar rim sherd. Reddish brown ware, medium black and white grits, white slip on outside and over rim. Rim dia. 9 cm.	<i>Citadel</i> , fig. 14.1c, d, e; <i>Alayiq</i> I, pl. 24.no. A243; <i>RR</i> 1961/62, fig. 15.32; <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 24.14, 15
21	Jar	V 1.6	Jar rim sherd. Compact gray ware, small to medium black and white grits firing to pink inside. Dirty white slip on outside of neck and rim. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>Citadel</i> , fig. 14.1h; <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 25.14
22	Sherd	V 1.7	Body sherd with incised zig-zags. Fine buff ware, small black and white grits, gray core; white slip outside applied after incising.	<i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 51.2
23	Bowl	V 1.7B	Almost complete unpainted Nabataean bowl; brown ware, fired gray outside; white slip on rim and below rim outside. Rim dia. 12.5 cm. Pl. XXIII.1.	
24	Bowl	V 1.8	Rim of small bowl. Pinkish buff ware, tiny white grits. Orange red slip firing to black on outside and over rim. Rim dia. 15 cm. Pl. XXII.13.	Possibly local imitation of Hellenistic red glaze ware. <i>BZ</i> 1957, fig. 24.14. See below, no. 28
25	Bowl	V 1.8	Rim of small bowl. Light gray ware, medium black and white grits, firing to dull red inside; white slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 19 cm.	Ware like no. 17 (?)
26	Cup	V 1.9	Deep bowl or cup rim. Fine gray ware, small black and white grits. White slip outside. Ware firing to light brown inside. Band of mat purplish red paint horizontally at rim with perpendicular stroke in paler red. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
27	Base	V 1.10	Fragment of ring base of bowl. Compact fine gray-buff ware, small black and white grits. Worn black slip inside bowl and inside ring base but none preserved (if ever present) on outer wall of ring or bowl. The slip does not seem to have been polished. Ring dia. 5 cm.	Related to bases of bowls or plates of type illustrated in <i>SS</i> III, fig. 55–56
28	Bowl	V 1.10	Rim of bowl. Buff ware, medium black and white grits; dark reddish brown slip, originally polished (?) inside and over rim. Rim dia. 12 cm. Pl. XXII.15.	Local imitation of Hellenistic red glaze ware. <i>SS</i> III, fig. 43.6; <i>BZ</i> , pl. XIII.2; <i>BZ</i> 1957, fig. 28.13
29	Bowl	V 1.10	Rim of bowl. Buff ware, small black and white grits, dark red slip inside. Rim dia. 15 cm.	<i>PCC</i> , type 51.2.A (?)
30	Plate	V 1.10A	Rim of terra sigillata plate. Yellow-buff ware, small white grits, orange-red "glaze." Rim dia. 17 cm.	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 78.8; <i>Petra</i> , 82 (late 1st cent. B.C.)
31	Jar	V 1.10A	Rim sherd of jar. Light gray ware, small and medium black and white grits, pale gray slip inside and out.	<i>RR</i> 1960–61, fig. 15.39; <i>Gibeah</i> , pl. 25.10; <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 40.1

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
32	Base	V 1.11	Base of terra sigillata plate. Yellow-buff ware, few medium black and white grits, orange-red "glaze" inside and outside, including the stepped base. Base dia. 10 cm.	Eastern Sigillata A; <i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 45.1-3 (58.17, 19, 21); <i>SS</i> III, fig. 68.1, 3 (Roman Ia)
33	Cooking Pot	V 1.11A	Rim and neck of cooking-pot. Fine pink ware, small black and white grits, gray core. Self-slip smoothed. No trace of ribbing on preserved part of body. Rim dia. 10 cm. Pl. XXII.7.	<i>SS</i> III, fig. 69.9 (Roman Ia); <i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 28.5, 11; <i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 59.1
34	Rim	V 1.12	Rim of bowl or crater (?). Gray ware, medium to large black and white grits, firing to buff on inside. Poor white slip on exterior and top of rim. Ridge indented with finger tip and finger nail. Rim dia. 22 cm. Pl. XXII.6.	For decoration by indentation in Hellenistic period cf. <i>Ashdod</i> I, fig. 1.1; 6.3; 8.7
35	Saucer	V 1.15B	Rim of saucer. Small to medium black and white grits, pinkish buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Small saucer with rim thinning toward edge like <i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 16.10
36	Saucer	V 1.15c	Rim of saucer. Pale buff ware, medium to large white grits; white slip smoothed. Rim dia. 15 cm.	<i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 16.1, 4, 6
37	Base	V 1.15C	Base of bowl. Light brownish buff ware, small to medium black and white grits; cream slip inside, smoothed. Base dia. 5 cm.	Cf. bases of bowls in <i>RR</i> 1961-62, figs. 16, 17
38	Jar	V 1.16A	Rim of jar. Buff ware, small to medium black and white grits, gray core; firing buff to pink. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 14.23, 33; <i>Ashdod</i> I, fig. 41.26
39	Base	V 1.21	Bowl or mortar base fragment. Buff ware, small to medium black and white grits, dirty white slip outside and inside, smoothed, but surface almost completely lost inside. Wall of bowl chamfered above base. Base dia. 7 cm.	For chamfering on smaller bowls, cf. <i>RR</i> 1961-62, figs. 16, 17; <i>H</i> II, pl. LXXX.4, 6, 7, 8; for larger bowls, cf. <i>H</i> II, pl. XCVIII.4, 6; <i>L</i> III, pl. 98.564. See also our figs. 2.49-51 and 23.9
40	Bowl	T 1.Sdg.B.3	Rim and side of Nabataean bowl. Gray buff ware, medium black and white grits, firing to grayish brown. White slip on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 17 cm.	
41	Cooking Pot (?)	T 1.Sdg.B.3	Rim fragment. Pinkish buff ware, few small to medium black and white grits, dark red mat slip outside firing to gray in places. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>IEJ</i> 12, nos. 3-4, p. 191, fig. 2.6
42	Crater(?)	T 1.Sdg.B.3	Rim and handle. Pink ware, small black and white grits, gray core; fired to pinkish brown on all surfaces. Apparently a lid-holding ledge inside rim. Rim dia. 12 cm.	<i>PCC</i> , type 45.3; <i>Citadel</i> p. 145, fig. 14.2b
43	Base	T 1.Sdg.B.3	Ring base of small jar or jug in very fine pink ware, small white grits, gray core, firing to reddish-tan on both surfaces. Strong wheel marks on exterior above ring. Base dia. 5 cm.	Base for small juglet like <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 69.10, 11 (?)
44	Base	T 1.Sdg.B.3	Ring base of small jar or jug in very fine pink ware, tiny white grits, gray core, firing to pink. Base dia. 5 cm.	As no. 43
45	Base	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Ring base of small jar or jug in very fine pink ware, tiny white grits, gray core, firing to pink on inside. White slip on exterior. Base dia. 5 cm.	As no. 43
46	Bowl	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Rim and side of bowl. Pinkish tan ware, small black and white grits, gray core, firing to tan. Poor white slip on exterior of rim (and body?). Rim dia. 16 cm.	
47	Bowl	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Rim and side of bowl. Pinkish buff ware, small black and white grits, self-slip smoothed. Rim dia. 14 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
48	Bowl	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Rim and side of bowl. Pinkish buff ware, small black and white grits, self slip firing to pink. Band of reddish brown slip on exterior of rim and c. 5 mm. below. Purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
49	Cooking Pot(?)	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Rim of bowl or cooking pot. Pinkish buff ware, small black grits. Dark red slip (?) outside firing to dark gray, and to light gray inside and over rim. Rim dia. 12 cm. Pl. XXII.8.	See fig. 3.18
50	Handle	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Fragment of strap handle. Pinkish buff ware, medium white grits, dark red mat slip. Three ridges.	
51	Base	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Base of bowl (?). Very fine slate gray ware firing to grayish brown. Base dia. 4 cm. Intrusive (?).	
52	Base	T 1.Sdg. B.2-3	Base of storage jar. Brown ware with many tiny black and a few medium white grits, fired to pale buff inside and light brown outside.	<i>H I</i> , pl. LXXIX.12 (St. I) and pl. LXXXI.1, 5 (St. II); probably Hellenistic type continuing on into Roman period
53	Handle	T 1.Sdg.A.4	Handle fragment from large jar. Pinkish buff ware, with tiny white grits, gray core, dirty light gray slip.	
54	Lamp	T 1.Sdg.A.4	Lamp fragment. Pinkish-buff ware with brown slip.	Cf. fig. 3.30; <i>BA</i> XXIX (1966), p. 21, fig. 11; <i>ADAJ</i> IV/V pl. VIII.1
55	Bowl	R 31.8	Rim of bowl. Fine brown ware, small black and white grits, gray core. Band of white slip over exterior of rim. Remainder fired grayish brown. Trace of single radial stroke in dark red mat paint at rim. Rim dia. 18 cm.	Pattern like no. 15
56	Bowl	R 31.8	Rim and side of bowl. Fine buff ware, small black and white grits, self-slip; band of white slip over exterior of rim. Line of dark reddish-brown mat paint at rim and pattern inside. Rim dia. 18 cm. Pl. XXII.1.	
57	Bowl	R 31.8	Rim of bowl. Fine pink ware, small black and white grits; band of dark reddish-brown mat paint over rim on exterior; pattern inside in dark reddish-brown mat. Rim dia. 16 cm.	For pattern see G. Lankester Harding, "A Nabataean Tomb at 'Amman," <i>QDAP</i> XII, pl. XX.21
58	Bowl	R 31.8	Rim of vertical sided bowl or jar. Fine buff ware, small black grits, smoothed inside and outside. Rim dia. 12 cm. Pl. XXII.16.	
59	Bowl	R 31.8	Rim of bowl. Fine brown ware, small black grits; self slip well smoothed inside and out; cream slip, well smoothed, in c. 3 cm. band below rim on exterior. Not "eggshell" ware. Rim dia. 20 cm.	Like no. 4
60	Bowl	R 31.9	Rim of terra sigillata bowl. Soft yellow-buff ware, few small black and white grits; orange-red "glaze." Rim dia. 10 cm. Pl. XXII.24.	Eastern Sigillata A; see fig. 3.31
61	Jar	V 4.1A	Pale buff ware, tiny black and white grits; buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 7 cm.	Cf. figs. 10.76; 11.60
62	Bowl	V 4.2	Pink ware, tiny black and white grits; white slip, smoothed, outside. Rim dia. 8 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.74
63	Cooking Pot	V 4.2	Brick red ware, many small black and white grits, dark gray slip. Rim dia. 8 cm.	Cf. fig. 9.16
64	Bowl (?)	V 4.3	Bright pink ware, small black and white grits, firing to light brown. Decoration of incised lines. Approximate dia. 12 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.76
65	Cup	V 4.3	Buff ware, small black and white grits, self slip firing to pink-brown. Rim dia. 9 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.66-68
66	Base	V 4.3	Umbilical base; buff ware, small black and white grits, self slip firing to pink-brown. Probably base of no. 65 but no definite join.	Cf. fig. 10.84

<i>No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Parallels</i>
67	Cup	V 4.3	Fine gray ware, small black and white grits, firing to pink; band of gray slip 2.5 cm. outside at rim. Rim dia. 10 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.66-68
68	Jug (?)	V 4.3	Shoulder and spring of handle of jug (?) pink-buff ware, small black and white grits; firing to brown and gray inside, to dark gray outside; remains of a white slip.	Like (?) fig. 12.3, 4
69	Jug (?)	V 4.3	Rim of large jug or, possibly, of a cup or bowl. Bright pink ware, small black and white grits; fired to pink inside and out. Rim dia. 8 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.63
70	Jug	V 4.3	Rim of bottle or jug (but no sign of pinching for spout); pink-buff ware, small black and white grits, gray core; firing to dark gray inside and out; possibly a white slip outside, smoothed. Rim dia. 5 cm.	Cf. fig. 11.62
71	Sherd	V 4.3	Shoulder sherd of small jar (?). Pinkish-buff ware, black and white grits, light brown slip, smoothed, outside. Deep impression of frond design (?).	
72	Rim	V 4.3	Storage jar rim. Compact fine gray ware, small black grits. Firing to buff and pink inside, to dark gray on outside of rim and body. Rim dia. 15 cm.	Cf. fig. 12.46-58
73	Bowl	V 4.3	Rim and body sherd of bowl. Pink ware, small white grits, white slip outside. Rim dia. 29 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.8-17
74	Base	V 4.3	Late terra sigillata base. Fine brownish red ware, tiny white grits; polished purplish red slip inside and out. Base dia. 16 cm.	Late sigillata C (cf. fig. 11.18, 19)
75	Base	V 4.3	Late terra sigillata base. Ware as preceding. Base dia. 16 cm.	See preceding
76	Bowl	V 5.12	Portion of ring base and side of bowl. Bright pink ware, small black and white grits, self slip smoothed. Base dia. 5 cm.	Nabataean eggshell ware, undecorated
77	Sherd	V 5.12	Body sherd of heavy jar. Light brown ware, white grits, firing to slate gray inside. Poor white slip outside. Hard metallic ware.	<i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 51.2
78	Cooking Pot	V 5.12	Rim in soft reddish-brown ware, few small black and white grits; self slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 14.11; <i>PCC</i> type 72.1
79	Crater	V 5.12	Rim in slightly gritty buff ware, black and white grits, gray core; dark brownish-red slip outside, inside. Rim dia. 14 cm.	<i>PCC</i> type 45.3
80	Crater	V 5.12	Rim of crater or large bowl. Light brown ware, white grits, firing to slate gray. Dirty white slip outside; interrupted band of black paint on top of rim. Indented band appears to have been made with finger and finger-nail. Rim dia. 21 cm.	<i>Ashdod</i> I, fig. 6.3 and above, no. 34; probably 1st cent. B.C.
81	Bowl	T 3.2	Rim, wall and broken handle of large bowl. Tan ware, black and white grits, dark gray slip inside and out. Rim dia. 21 cm.	See fig. 10. No bowl with handle is illustrated but there is one from east end of trench (S 4.3) in similar ware but with dark red mat slip; it is not illustrated because the outer edge of rim is broken off and is not reconstructible. For form cf. <i>Bethany</i> fig. 54.3794, 3799 (pl. 121.4, 6)
82	Bowl	T 3.2	Rim and wall of bowl. Orange ware, white grits, reddish-brown mat slip. Wheel polished on rim and exterior. Rim dia. 30 cm.	Eastern sigillata B. <i>Antioch</i> form 847
83	Bowl	T 3.2	Rim of bowl. Pink ware, white grits, brownish red mat slip, fired to dark gray on keel outside. Rim dia. 26 cm.	Eastern sigillata C. <i>Antioch</i> form 941

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
84	Bowl	T 3.2	Rim of bowl. Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits, self slip. Rim dia. 33 cm.	Probably local imitation of Eastern sigillata C form. See fig. 10.8–17
85	Bowl	T 3.2	Rim of bowl. Buff ware, white and gray grits, firing to pink. Dirty white slip outside. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
86	Bowl (?)	T 3.2	Rim sherd; buff ware, black and white grits, white slip outside. Rim dia. c. 14 cm.	
87	Cooking Pot	T 3.2	Bricky pink; many small black and white grits, self slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	<i>Bethany</i> , fig. 46.3932
88	Jar rim	T 3.2	Hard, pinkish buff ware, black and white grits; white slip outside. Rim dia. 9 cm.	May be earlier than context. See <i>RR</i> 1961–62, fig. 34.5; <i>IEJ</i> 12 (1962), p. 193, fig. 3.4
89	Jar rim	T 3.2	Pinkish brown ware, black and white grits, gray core, white slip outside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Cf. fig. 12.6–9
90	Lid	T 3.2	Bricky orange ware; many small black grits, self slip. No ribbing. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
91	Jug (?)	T 3.2	Part of rim, neck and handle of jug (?); yellow buff ware, small black and white grits; white slip outside. Trace of combing at line of handle; rim possibly pinched. Rim dia. 3 cm.	
92	Bottle (?)	T 3.2	Fragment of rim. Light brown ware, small white grits, reddish brown slip outside. Neck is hollowed. Rim dia. 4 cm.	Cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 61.9
93	Jar	T 3.2c	Rim sherd. Fine light brown ware, small black grits, gray core; white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 10 cm.	See above, no. 3 and fig. 12.29
94	Jar	T 3.2	Shoulder and handle fragment of small jar. Pinkish brown ware, black and white grits, white slip.	
95	Sherd	T 3.2	Sherd probably from shoulder of jar. Light brown ware, black and white grits, self slip, smoothed.	<i>Bethany</i> , fig. 41.7310 (pl. 114.3)
96	Lamp	T 3.2	Two sherds probably from one lamp. Pale pinkish-buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip.	<i>Nebo</i> I, p. 327, no. 39 (pl. 143.1, 13, 14)
97	Lamp	T 3.2	Handle of lamp. Buff ware, white grits; dark red mat slip outside.	<i>Dominus Flevit</i> , fig. 25.13 (pl. 38, photo 120.3) <i>QDAP</i> XIV, pl. XXV; cf. fig. 14.6
98	Lamp	T 3.2c	Sherd; pale buff ware, small black grits, white slip.	Cf. fig. 11.46–49
99	Lamp	R 1.2a	Sherd; buff ware, black and white grits, white slip.	See preceding

Figure 5 Area V 5: 1–26; Byzantine Phase A: 27–32; Byzantine Phase B: 33–42; Byzantine Phase C: 43–51; Byzantine Destruction 52–59.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Cooking Pan	V 5.3	Side and handle. Brown ware, black and white grits. Black slip outside and over handle but not on top of rim. No ribbing.	<i>Ashdod</i> I, fig. 13.5 (St. 1a—late 7th?); <i>Karak</i> , pl. 54.10, 13; <i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 13.6; <i>Amman Citadel</i> , fig. 3.69; pl. IV.69; <i>RR</i> 1961–62, fig. 23.4; <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 48.4003
2	Cooking Pan	V 5.3	Side and handle. Dark gray gritty ware, black and white grits. Surface smoothed.	Ayyubid, see figs. 7.21, 50, 51; 8.1, 27, etc.
3	Bowl	V 5.3	Compact buff ware, small black and white grits. Buff slip, smoothed; on inside, traces of orange-red colour as in drawing but may be a residue. Ware has metallic ring. Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 8.3, 5, 13, etc. (Ware 10)
4	Bowl	V 5.4	Yellow-buff ware, black and white grits. White slip inside with painting in dark red. Rim dia. 24 cm.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 9.29, 35, etc. (Ware 9); cf. also <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 156.24 (no. 516; dark red paint over whitish slip on exterior of bowl) and 29 (no. 479; red paint on white slip on interior)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
5	Bowl	V 5.4	Compact buff ware, buff slip. Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.5 (with exterior painting); cf. also <i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 7.5 (unpainted) and 7, 11 (painted on exterior)
6	Bowl	V 5.4	Yellow-buff ware, black and white grits. White slip inside and out and painting in red outside. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 6.2 (Ware 9)
7	Lamp	V 5.4	Pale gray ware, black grits.	
8	Cooking Pan	V 5.4	Rim and part of handle of cooking pan or (?) serving-dish. Pale buff ware, black grits. White slip on exterior and over handle, but not on top of rim, smoothed. No trace of fire. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
9	Jar rim	V 5.4	Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits. Neck is hollowed. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 16.3
10	Bowl	V 5.5	Fine metallic buff ware, overfired to dark gray on inside and outside except one area near rim. Burnished or polished on outside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 7.21-24 (but ware is red); see also fig. 8.30 (unpainted and burnished but drab ware). Note that both wares are treated as Ware 10
11	Jar rim	V 5.5	Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
12	Bowl	V 5.6	Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits. White slip inside and outside. Outside, over the white slip, cream paint background against which design in dark red. Rim dia. 23 cm.	
13	Lid	V 5.6	Brick-red gritty ware, black and white grits. Black slip outside but not on top of rim. Rim dia. 14 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 14.1, 2; <i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 13.14, 15; <i>Karak</i> , pl. 54.16, 17
14	Bowl	V 5.6	Bowl rim. Buff ware, black and white grits; pale buff, smoothed; no burnishing. Rim dia. 10 cm. See no. 10.	Form like <i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.14 but in ware normally used for red-on-light vessels at <i>Nebo</i> . Cf. also <i>Karak</i> , pl. 37.8, 18 ("dark-on-light" ware); <i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 8.27
15	Pilgrim flask	V 5.6	Handle and body sherd only. Pale buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip.	Reconstructed on basis of <i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 5.13; cf. also fig. 5.14; <i>Karak</i> , pl. 57.6
16	Jar	V 5.6	Rim of heavy jar. Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits, gray core; white slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 23.5 (prob. 6th-7th cent.). See also our fig. 12.46-58
17	Sherd	V 5.6	Sherd from wall of heavy jar. Pink ware, small black and white grits, white slip outside. The interior surface is uneven, obviously modelled with the fingers.	
18	Lamp	V 5.7	Light gray ware, small black grits, light gray slip. Point of handle depressed on inner side by finger. Flat or slightly disc base.	<i>Mefjer</i> , pl. XVII.4, 8; XVIII.1, 3, 6; <i>Karak</i> , pl. 44.20
19	Handle	V 5.8	Pinkish buff ware, small black and white grits, cream slip outside and over handle; red paint. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 146.5-10 and our fig. 7.1
20	Handle	V 5.8	Handle of lid. Brown ware, small white grits, dark gray slip outside and over knob.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 13.21; <i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 14.1, 2
21	Jar	V 5.8A	Shoulder of jar. Pinkish buff ware, small black and white grits, self slip smoothed, dark red paint.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 145.6; 146.27. <i>Mefjer</i> , pl. 37.17 (ware closer to <i>Mefjer</i>)
22	Cooking Pot	V 5.8A/9	Hard metallic slate-gray ware, small black and white grits; self slip, smoothed. No ribbing.	For ware, cf. fig. 9.19-27
23	Jar rim	V 5.9	Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits, gray core. Dirty gray slip. Rim dia. 18 cm. Intrusive?	See no. 16 and fig. 12.46-58
24	Handle	V 5.9	Handle and body sherd of jar. Buff ware, black and white grits, gray core; cream slip. Central groove, no ribbing on body.	<i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 41.3; <i>Qumran</i> I, fig. 2.5. See no. 26
25	Jug	V 5.10	Fragment of neck, rim and join of handle of jug. Buff ware, small black and white grits, buff slip. Ribbed. Rim dia. 8 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
26	Jar	V 5.10	Neck and rim of jar. Fine buff ware, small black and white grits, gray core, slip, cream smoothed, inside and out. Ridge at base of neck is very slight. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>Alayiq</i> II, pl. 58.29; possibly part of same jar as no. 24
27	Plate	R 4.8	Profile of a bowl. Pale brown ware, small black grits. Pinkish tan mat slip inside and out, smoothed. Exterior of base is rough under the slip. Rim dia. 27 cm.	Imitation terra sigillata. Apparently like the wares illustrated in <i>North Wall</i> , fig. 16.8–10; 22 (mostly rouletted); <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 104, nos. 443–47; cf. also “large bowls” (many painted), <i>ibid.</i> pp. 59 ff.; probably some of the pieces called “‘Late Roman’ Tan Wares” in <i>Karak</i> , p. 32 and pl. 53
28	Plate	R 4.8	Rim. Pale brown ware, small black grits. Tan mat slip inside and out firing to medium brown on edge and outside of rim, to pale buff inside. Rim dia. 27 cm.	See preceding
29	Cooking Pan	R 4.8	Handle of cooking pan. Pale, brown ware, small black grits. Dark red mat slip outside and over handle, firing to dark gray; no trace of burning. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Ware similar to preceding. For ware see also our fig. 9.1–5; form, fig. 9.30–36. Possibly a serving dish
30	Plate	R 4.8	Base of plate. Ware and slip like 21. Base dia. 17 cm.	For motif cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 49.3078
31	Cup	R 4.8	Rim of cup or deep bowl. Pink buff ware, small to medium white grits. White slip outside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.57–68
32	Cup	R 4.8	Rim of cup or deep bowl. Buff ware, small to medium white grits. White slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	See preceding
33	Cooking Pan	R 30.5	Handle of cooking pan. Pale brown ware, small black grits. Pinkish tan slip outside. No trace of burning. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Possibly a serving dish; see no. 29
34	Jug	R 30.7	Rim fragment of jug or bottle. Buff ware, small black and white grits. Dark tan slip outside and inside. Rim dia. 7 cm.	<i>Bethany</i> , fig. 60.4660; <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 94, no. 385; pl. 154.25
35	Cooking Pot	R 30.5	Rim and shoulder of cooking pot. Pale brown ware, black and white grits. Puce slip; ribbed on body, but not gritty. No trace of fire. Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>Karak</i> , pl. 33.15 (53.32); <i>RR</i> 1961–62, pl. 11.2; see fig. 9.15
36	Bowl	R 30.5	Yellow buff ware, small black grits, dark gray slip inside and out; incised decoration on top of rim. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Cf. fig. 10.40, 41
37	Bowl	R 30.7	Buff ware, small black and white grits, light brown slip inside and out; incised decoration on top of rim. Rim dia. 11 cm.	See preceding
38	Lamp	R 30.5	Lamp fragment. Fine gray ware, small white grits, white slip.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 23.20; <i>SS</i> III, fig. 89.8; <i>Nebo</i> I, p. 326, no. 37; III, pl. 143.23; <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 34.5 (see also 4, 6, 9) (“late Roman”); see also <i>Bethany</i> fig. 16.12, 14
39	Lamp	R 30.5	Pink ware, tiny white grits, gray core, firing to pink buff. Dark red slip outside.	
40	Ring Base	R 30.Wall 1 (i.e. Wall V)	Pink ware, white grits, gray core. Base dia. 11 cm.	
41	Jar	R 40.3	Rim of jar. Metallic gray ware. Rim dia. 11 cm.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 16.3 (no ridge at base of neck); <i>BASOR</i> 190 (April 1968), fig. 10.9
42	Lid	R 40.3	Pale buff ware, small black grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
43	Handle	R 1.2B	Horizontal handle. Coarse gray ware, black and white grits, white slip with red paint.	Not <i>Nebo</i> red-on-light
44	Sherd	R 1.2B	From base of plate (?). Pink buff ware, small black grits. Chocolate brown slip on inside painted in cream.	Cf. sherd <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 116, no. 508 (pl. 156.51); <i>Karak</i> pl. 36.2–7

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
45	Lamp	R 1.2B	Fragment of lamp. Light brown ware, small white grits and grog.	"Candlestick" type with diagonal ridges and pellets like RR 1961-62, fig. 25.4
46	Tile	Tomb R 1	Tile? Bricky red-brown ware, many black grits; poor white slip fired to pink; no trace of mortar or plaster.	<i>North Wall</i> , fig. 10.3; <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 157.51. Possibly floor tiles, for no evidence that convex side was plastered; but one such tile (R 4, above flagstone floor of Bath A) has remains of hard, smooth plaster on one edge as if the tile served as armature for plaster architectural ornament
47	Lamp	Tomb R 3	Lamp sherd. Light brown ware, small black and white grits.	Like (?) <i>Nebo</i> I, p. 326, no. 35 (III, pl. 143.22); related to <i>ibid.</i> , p. 326, no. 37 (pl. 143.23); <i>Karak</i> , pl. 60.32; <i>ADAJ</i> , I, pl. XV; <i>Meffjer</i> , pl. XVII.9
48	Cup	Tomb R 6	Rim of small cup. Tan ware, small black and white grits. Rim dia. 13 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.2, 3 and our fig. 10.64-69
49	Bowl	T 2.7	Rim of heavy bowl. Buff ware, black and white grits (also grog), dull reddish brown slip. Rim dia. 22 cm.	Prob. related to bowls like <i>North Wall</i> , fig. 16.8 ff. and fig. 22
50	Sherd	T 2.7	Sherd probably from shoulder of small jug or jar. Buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip over incised and impressed design.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 155.35
51	Lamp	T 2.8	Lamp sherd. Light brown ware, small white grits, gray core, dark gray slip.	<i>Nebo</i> I, p. 328, no. 61 (III, pl. 143.29); <i>North Wall</i> , fig. 23.20; <i>Meffjer</i> pl. XVII.5
52	Jar	R 2.1	Sherd from upper part of jar (?). Small black, white and quartz grits. Moulded ornament. White slip outside. Apparently made in three separate sections.	Cf. <i>Meffjer</i> , fig. 9.40 (pl. XVIII.7) and lamps of pls. XVII-XVIII for moulded ornament (Umayyad). For volutes, cf. lamps in <i>Dominus Flevit</i> , pl. 114.1, 4, 9, 10, etc.
53	Sherd	R 2.1	Sherd from shoulder of large jar. Soft pale gray ware, small black grits. Pale green glaze with glassy finish, darkening on interior, in places, to celadon shade. Analysis indicates glaze is not lead or tin; it is therefore probably salt.	
54	Lamp	R 2.1	Lamp fragment. Pink ware, tiny black grits.	RR 1961-62, fig. 25.8
55	Cooking Pot	R 2.1	Gray ware, black and white grits, fired to dark gray or black inside and out. Ribbing crudely done (with a stick) on body, and a ridge at base of neck. Rim dia. 14 cm.	Cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 46, no. 7298; <i>Alayiq</i> I, pl. 27.N22, N63 (from Nitla)
56	Lamp	R 2.1	Lamp fragment. Pink ware, small black and white grits.	Related to (?) <i>Meffjer</i> , pl. XVIII.2
57	Rim	R 6.7	Rim of jug (?). Pink ware, small black and white grits, gray core, buff slip. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>Bethany</i> fig. 59, no. 2705 (pl. 126.4), 4118; fig. 60, no. 4660 (but rim different); R. W. Hamilton, "Note on a Chapel and Winepress at 'Ain el Jedide," <i>QDAP</i> IV, p. 116, fig. 2.b (pl. LXVII.2-3, 10), but necks not grooved (accompanied by late Umayyad coin)
58	Cooking Pot	R 8.7	Fragment of rim and shoulder. Soft light brown ware, small black and medium white grits; brown slip firing to dark gray brown outside. Slight ridge near base of neck; broad ripple on body. Rim dia. 13 cm.	<i>Bethany</i> p. 244, D. 2 (no. 4014) (fig. 46; pl. 119.10)
59	Jar or Jug	R 8.7	Umbilical base of jar or jug. Pink ware, small black and white grits, smoothed. Dia. of base 5.5 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 32, fig. 2.1; p. 93, fig. 11.4

Figure 6 Byzantine Destruction: 1-23 (except 11-13); Umayyad Construction: 24-38;
Umayyad Destruction: 11-13, 39-52.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Jar	R 8.6 and R 3	Neck, one handle and part of body of two handled jar. Pale buff ware, medium white grits, buff	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 34, no. 49 (pl. 145.6); <i>Alayiq</i> I, p. 39, type 39 (b) (pl. 15.12) but here with

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
			slip smoothed. Neck and body have slight ripple. Bands of dark brown paint on body and neck, applied obliquely. Rim dia. 9 cm.	white paint against dark surface); cf. also "dark-on-light painted wares" of Karak, pl. 37; Amman Citadel fig. 3.61, 62 (for form, but painting different)
2	Sherd	R 8.7	Portion of body of large jar. Buff ware, black and white grits, firing to light gray. Painted ornament in mat dark reddish brown.	Nebo red painted, light surfaced ware, cf. Nebo III, pp. 25 ff. and pls. 146-48, 151. Cf. also Karak "dark-on-light painted wares," Karak, pl. 37
3	Jar	R 8.7	Body sherds of jar. Pink buff ware, black and white grits, poor white slip outside over which painting in mat dark red.	Ware as preceding
4	Jar	R 11.6	Part of shoulder and handle of small jar. Light brown ware, small black and white grits, white slip outside. Traces of red paint beside handle.	Like Nebo III, p. 40, nos. 132, 133, 137
5	Base	R 8.7	Base of large storage jar. Pink ware, small black, white and quartz grits, thin white slip or wash outside.	Nebo III, p. 19, fig. 1.A
6	Roof Tile	R 8.7	Flat roof tile. Light brown ware, with black, white and grog grits, white slip or wash.	Nebo III, p. 132, fig. 15; North Wall, fig. 23.13; etc.
7	Jar	R 11.6	Rim sherd. Yellow buff ware, small black and white grits, self slip. Rim dia. 9 cm.	See no. 8
8	Jar	R 9.4	Jar rim. Light brown ware, black and white grits, gray slip outside. Rim dia. 9 cm.	Meffjer fig. 3.4; Amman Citadel fig. 4.38; Nebo III, p. 39, no. 115 (pl. 148.1); Karak pl. 55.4
9	Jar	R 11.6	Rim sherd. Buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip. Rim dia. 9 cm.	See no. 8
10	Bowl	R 11.6	Buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip. Painting in reddish brown inside and on top of rim. Rim dia. 27 cm.	Form like Nebo III, p. 85, fig. 8.7; ornament like <i>ibid.</i> , p. 86, nos. 348, 349 (pl. 153.19,20)
11	Bowl	R 11.5	Meffjer 9 bowl sherd. Yellow buff ware, small black, white and quartz grits, cream slip with painting in dark red. Base dia. 16 cm.	Meffjer, fig. 6.2, 3 (for form); fig. 9.11 (for ornament)
12	Bowl	R 11.5	Meffjer 9 bowl sherd. Pinkish buff ware, small black, white and quartz grits, white slip with painting in dark red. Base dia. 16 cm.	Meffjer, fig. 6.4 (for form and ornament); inside centre, a star (?) in dark red paint
13	Bowl	R 11.5	Rim and part of side of large bowl or basin. Small black and white and grog grits, buff slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 32 cm.	
14	Bowl	T 1.3	Rim of bowl. Buff ware, small black and white grits, tan slip. Rim dia. 24 cm.	See fig. 10.38, 39
15	Bowl	T 2.3	Rim of bowl. Slate gray ware, small black grits, gray brown slip. Rim dia. 29 cm.	See fig. 10.40, 41
16	Rim	T 2.3	Bowl rim sherd. Buff ware, black and white grits, buff slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 15 cm.	Cf. no. 18
17	Cup	T 2.3	Bowl rim fragment. Buff ware, black and white grits, buff slip; purplish red paint. Rim dia. 10 cm.	Karak, pl. 37.8; Nebo III, p. 117, no. 514 (pl. 156.20)
18	Rim	T 2.3	Bowl rim sherd. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits, smoothed. Rim dia. 15 cm.	Similar to, but larger than Meffjer, fig. 7.5
19	Rim	T 2.3	Bowl rim sherd. Buff ware, small black, white, and quartz grits, white slip inside and out. Dark red paint. Rim dia. 14 cm.	Form outside like Meffjer, fig. 6.1, 5, 7; ornament like <i>ibid.</i> , fig. 6.4
20	Jar	T 1.2-3	Jar rim and shoulder. Light pinkish brown ware, small black and white grits, self slip. Slight ridge at base of neck; ribbing broad and smooth generally but sometimes more sharply cut. Rim dia. 10 cm.	Karak, pl. 35.1 (pl. 55.1) for form but not for ware or decoration
21	Lid	T 2.3	Dark brown brickly ware, many black, white, and quartz grits, gray core; fired brick red outside, dark gray inside. Broad ribbing. Rim dia. 20 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
22	Tile	T 2.4	Brown ware, black and white grits, gray core. Broken at both ends; 6.5 cm. wide.	No sign of mortar or plaster. Use unknown
23	Jar	T 2.3	Rim of large store-jar. Slate gray ware, many small black grits. Ornamented with three rows of finger-impressions. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>Meffer</i> , fig. 4.26
24	Rim	R 4.6	Late terra sigillata rim. Pink ware, no grits visible, dark reddish-brown slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 19 cm.	Late Eastern Sigillata C. Cf. fig. 11.1 ff.
25	Sherd	R 4.5	Shoulder of small jar. Buff ware, black, white and quartz grits. Buff slip, purplish red paint.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 39, nos. 122, 125, 126 (pl. 148.15-17)
26	Cup	R 4.6	Rim sherd. Gray ware, black and white grits, firing to pink inside and out. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 113, nos. 466, 467 (fig. 13.2, 3; pl. 156.2); our fig. 10.65
27	Cup	R 4.6	Rim sherd. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip over part of exterior. Rim dia. 10 cm.	See preceding
28	Jar	R 4.6	Buff ware, black, white and quartz grits. Pale buff slip. Diameter at greatest girth 15 cm.	Form like <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 40, no. 132 (fig. 2.3; pl. 149.4); see also p. 95, no. 404 (fig. 11.5; pl. 154.10); ornament of groups of parallel straight incised lines set diagonally as <i>ibid.</i> , pl. 155.10 ff.; see also following
29	Jug	R 4.6	Small jar or jug. Buff ware, small black and white grits, buff slip. Ornament by horizontal combing and oblique nicks. Dia. at greatest girth 16 cm.	See preceding. Ornament with combing and nicks together is unusual at <i>Nebo</i> but they occur separately very frequently
30	Jar	R 4.5	Rim of jar. Yellow buff ware, tiny black and white grits. Neck ribbed. Rim dia. 9 cm.	See above no. 8
31	Rim	R 4.5	Rim sherd, probably of a jug. Buff ware, black, white and quartz grits. Cream slip, traces of dark red mat paint inside rim. Rim dia. 7 cm.	No exact parallel but for form cf. <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 94, no. 386 (pl. 154.31)
32	Sherd	R 4.5	Possibly from wall of juglet. Fine pink ware. Dark gray slip (originally black?) outside with two parallel, oblique stripes in white.	
33	Counter (?)	R 4.6	Soft white limestone. Roughly finished base; sides in part smoothed; top bears incised cross. Rim dia. 3.3 cm.	
34	Tile (?)	R 4.6	Dark brown ware, black, white and grog grits, fired to dark gray on all surfaces.	Cf. fig. 5.46
35	Pyxis (?)	R 4.6	Flat-bottomed receptacle with flaring sides ornamented with notched ribs (horizontal and vertical) and containing one curving internal wall dividing off about one-third of the space. Original height unknown. Dark gray clay, white grits, no slip. External dia. of base c. 10 cm.	For an ornate pottery censer (?) cf. <i>Amman Citadel</i> , pl. III.10; or is it related to <i>Meffer</i> 11 wares (cf. <i>Meffer</i> fig. 6.20-25?) Or is it Iron Age?
36	Bowl	R 4.5	Rim fragment. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits, white slip inside and out, dark red paint on side and on inner slope of rim. Rim dia. 20 cm.	<i>Meffer</i> 9 ware
37	Bowl	R 4.5	Rim, side and base of bowl. Pinkish buff ware, black, white and quartz grits. White slip inside and out, dark purplish red paint on side and on inner slope of rim. Rim dia. 19 cm.	<i>Meffer</i> 9 ware. Form and painted motif resembles <i>Meffer</i> , fig. 6.4
38	Bowl	R 31.5/5A	Two sherds from rim of bowl. Fine metallic gray ware, small black and white grits (and one small flake of iridescent glass), firing to grayish brown outside. White slip inside and horizontal bands of pale red at rim and on interior.	No parallel noted, unless like <i>Meffer</i> , fig. 6.8 ff. (ware 10)
39	Cooking Pot	R 6.6A	Rim, side and handle of cooking-pot. Dark gray ware, some black grits, heavy white slip inside and out. Trace of burning on underside of handle. Apparently hand-made. Rim dia. 26 cm.	<i>Meffer</i> , fig. 12.25 (but handle near rim); cf. also soapstone cooking-pots of <i>Amman Citadel</i> , pl. II.17-19. See our fig. 5.2. Probably Ayyubid (cf. our figs. 7.50, 51; 8.1, 24, 27) and intrusive here

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
40	Cup	R 6.6C	Most of body, less the base, of a cup. Buff ware, medium white grits, white slip inside and out, purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 12 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 117, no. 514 (pl. 156.20); <i>Karak</i> , pl. 37.8
41	Bowl	R 6.6A	Part of rim of bowl or cup. Pink ware, black and white grits, firing to pink. Ornament in mat purplish red paint. Rim dia. 12 cm.	<i>Mejfer</i> , fig. 6.7; cf. also festoon ornament in <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 148.12, 14 (necks of jars)
42	Cup	R 6.6B	Part of rim of cup. Pinkish buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, thin white slip inside and out, purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 10 cm.	Ware as preceding. For wavy line ornament, cf. <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 148.9–11 (on jar necks)
43	Bowl	R 6.6A	Rim and wall fragment of large bowl. Light brown ware, black, white and quartz grits, pale buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 28 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 61, no. 214 (fig. 5.1; pl. 151.1), but unpainted. Bowls 43–45 all appear to be survivals (cf. fig. 10)
44	Bowl	R 6.6C	Rim and wall fragment of large bowl. Pinkish buff ware, black, white, and grog grits; soft tan slip, smoothed, inside and out. Rim dia. 27 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 70, no. 271 (fig. 6.10; p. 151.33) but this bowl is smaller. See preceding
45	Bowl	R 6.6C	Rim and wall of large bowl. Pale buff ware, black and white grits. Brown slip firing inside to dark gray. Rim dia. 27 cm.	See our fig. 10.7 and above no. 43
46	Basin	R 6.6C	Rim, wall and horizontal handle attachments of large bowl or basin. Compact slate gray ware, small black, white and quartz grits, gray surface. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
47	Cooking Pan	R 7.6B	Brown ware, black and white grits, dark gray slip outside. Rim dia. 19 cm.	Cf. fig. 9.28–30; <i>Mejfer</i> , fig. 13.9
48	Cooking Pan	R 7.6B	Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 19 cm.	As preceding
49	Lid	R 6.6C	Pale buff ware, black and white grits. Brown slip outside. Ware like 22. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
50	Rim	R 6.6C	Rim fragment of jug (?). Pale buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, pale buff slip, painting on top of rim and on side in brownish red mat paint. Rim dia. 12 cm.	Rim form like (?) <i>Karak</i> , pl. 37.1, 2
51	Rim	R 7.6W	Rim and handle join (at rim) of jug. Pale buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, pale buff slip; traces of three horizontal bands of paint in pale reddish brown. Rim set off from neck by groove. Rim dia. 8 cm.	Rim resembles <i>North Wall</i> , fig. 21.3
52	Rim	R 7.6B	Rim of bottle (?). Dark gray ware with black, white and quartz grits, black slip. Rim dia. 6 cm.	<i>Amman Citadel</i> , fig. 2.68

Figure 7 Umayyad Destruction: 1–28 (except 4 and 7), 31–34; Umayyad Construction: 4, 7;
Ayyubid Construction: 29 (?); Ayyubid Destruction: 30, 35–53.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	R 6.6B	Rim and handle fragment of bowl. Pale buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, white slip inside and out, painting in purplish red mat paint: vertical stroke on handle, horizontal on top of rim, vertical stroke running down from rim inside. Rim dia. 18 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 146.7 (and 5?); our fig. 5.19
2	Jar	R 6.6A/6C	Shoulder and upper body of large jar. Buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, buff slip, ornamentation in purplish red mat paint. Dia. at girth 28 cm.	Painting like <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 148.5, 6
3	Juglet	R 6.6C	Upper part of juglet with pinched lip at 90° from handle. Light brown ware, black white and quartz grits, light brown slip, purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 3 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
4	Cup	R 31.5-5A	Rim and body sherd of cup. Light brown ware; black, white and quartz grits, light gray slip inside and out, purplish red mat paint. Rim dia. 6 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 117, no. 514; pl. 156.20; <i>Karak</i> , pl. 37.8
5	Lamp	R 6.6C	Lamp fragment. Brown ware, black, white and quartz grits, gray core; yellow buff slip. Badly burned.	Related to (?) <i>Nebo</i> II, pl. 143.23; <i>Amman Citadel</i> , pl. III.35; SS III, fig. 89.8; <i>Karak</i> pl. 60.32
6	Lamp	R 7.6AW	Fine pale buff ware; small black and white grits, buff slip.	Like <i>Mefjer</i> , pl. XVII.8 but motif of bunch of grapes only
7	Sherd	R 31.5-5A	Buff ware, small black and white grits, light buff slip. Crudely incised lines. Lamp fragment? Or from shoulder of small juglet?	Cf. <i>Nebo</i> III, pls. 155 and 157.40ff.
8	Bowl	R 6.6B	Rim fragment. Fine pinkish buff ware with self slip; small black, white and quartz grits. Dark red mat paint; rim dia. 15 cm.	<i>Mefjer</i> , fig. 9.2, 10, 11
9	Bowl	R 7.6AW	Body fragment. Buff ware; small black, white and quartz grits. White slip inside. Self slip outside with dark red mat paint; rim dia. approximately 16 cm.	Probably <i>Mefjer</i> 9 ware (see <i>Mefjer</i> , figs. 6, 9) but no exact parallel to decoration
10	Jar	R 6.6B	Rim sherd of large storage jar. Solid gray base, black, white and quartz grits, fired to dark gray inside and out. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Cf. fig. 12.46 ff.
11	Jar	R 6.6B	Rim sherd of large storage jar. Pinkish buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, light gray slip. Two rows of zigzag incisions on shoulder (see next item). Rim dia. 18 cm.	Cf. fig. 12.46 ff. and <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 19, no. 16 (fig. 1.3)
12	Sherd	R 6.6C	Large body sherd from storage jar. Pinkish buff ware, black, white and quartz grits, light gray slip. Wall is built up by applying successive patches of clay. Surface ornamented with incised zigzag.	See <i>Nebo</i> III, pp. 17 ff.
13	Bowl	R 7.6B	Rim of large bowl or basin. Brick red ware, small black and white grits; white slip. Rim dia. c. 36 cm.?	Probably related to basins of <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 152
14	Base	R 6.6C	Base sherd of storage jar. Pinkish buff ware; black, white and quartz grits, light gray slip.	See <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 19, fig. 1 A
15	Cooking Pan	R 7.6B	Rim and broken handle. Pink buff ware; black, white and quartz grits, dark purplish brown slip outside. Rim dia. 28 cm.	Cf. fig. 9.30-36
16	Jug	R 4.on floor	Fragment of neck of jug. Light buff ware; black, white and quartz grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 7 cm.	Form like <i>Alayiq</i> I, (pls. 15, 30; Umayyad) cf. also pl. 31. A 116, 123
17	Jug	R 4.on floor	Fragment of neck of jug. Light buff ware; small black, white and quartz grits; pale buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 7 cm.	See preceding
18	Base	R 4.on floor	Fragment of umbilicus base. Light buff ware; small black, white and quartz grits; pale buff slip inside and out. Probably base to either 16 or 17 preceding.	See preceding
19	Cooking Pan	R 4.on floor	Wall and handle of pan. Reddish brown ware, gritty; black, white and quartz grits. Fired to dark gray on exterior. Rim dia. 22 cm.	For a similar thin wall, everted rim and un-tilted horizontal handle see R. de Vaux, "Céramique musulmane des X ^e -XI ^e siècles à Abu-Gosh (Palestine)" <i>Bulletin d'Études Orientales</i> , XI (1945-46) p. 20, fig. ii.19
20	Lid	R 4.on floor	Gray ware; black, white and quartz grits. Dark gray inside and out. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
21	Jar	R 8.3	Pale yellow-buff ware; many black, white and quartz grits. Grass-smoothed inside. Rim dia. 17 cm. Probably hand-made. No sign of burning.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
22	Handle	R 8.3	Handmade horizontal handle, hollow. Pale yellow-buff ware; black, white and quartz grits. Self-slip, smoothed.	
23	Basin	R 8.3	Large handmade basin. Pale gray ware with black, white, quartz and grog grits. Self-slip smoothed. Rim dia. 33 cm.	
24	Basin	R 7.6A W&E	Large handmade basin. Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 42 cm.	
25	Handle	R 9.2	Handle of cooking pot. Fine brick-red ware; very tiny grits, wheel-made.	See following
26	Rim	R 9.2	Rim of cooking pot. Fine brown ware; very tiny grits, wheel-made; dark brown slip inside and outside; glaze applied in patches. Rim dia. 12 cm.	These well-made cooking pots, with high flaring strap handle and well-formed rim are typical of the Ayyubid period, and probably extend into the Mamluke period
27	Rim	R 9.2	Rim of cooking pot. Ware as preceding but no trace of glaze. Rim dia. 16 cm.	See preceding
28	Cooking Pot	R 10.2	Side and handle of cooking pot, handmade. Coarse light brown ware with many black, white and quartz grits. Fired to dark gray outside. Dia. of body below handle c. 18 cm.	
29	Saucer	R 7.6AE	Handmade saucer or small bowl with knobs below rim outside. Light brown ware with large white and quartz grits, dirty white slip inside and out. Rim dia. c. 9 cm.	
30	Cup	R 5.3	Handmade cup. Light gray ware, coarse; decorated with horizontal ridge with knobs outside, and with tan paint inside and over rim. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
31	Jar	R 9.2	Body sherd and handle of large handmade jar. Coarse ware with large black, white and quartz grits. Self-slip outside. Decorated with finger impressed band on line of lower handle join.	
32	Handle	R 9.2	Handle with pointed knob or cone on top, a deep groove on the outside and notched ornament along the sides; handmade. Coarse, grayish buff ware with gray core.	Probably a crude, local imitation of such a handle as <i>Meffjer</i> , fig. 14.3. See below, no. 38 and fig. 8.31
33	Jar rim	R 9.2	Jar rim. Buff ware with medium black, white and quartz grits. Good pale gray slip outside with ornament in dark purplish red mat paint. Same paint inside but no slip. Rim dia. 10 cm.	For this typical painted medieval ware, see <i>SS III</i> , fig. 84a.9 and references there. Ayyubid and later
34	Handle	R 9.2	Strap handle. Buff ware; medium black, white and quartz grits; buff slip over which dark purplish red mat paint.	See preceding
35	Crater	R 4.2	Heavy bowl or crater, handmade; small black, white grits and straw temper; dirty white slip inside and out. Rim dia. c. 18 cm.	
36	Handle	R 4.2	Handmade handle with cone or pointed knob. Coarse heavy ware with medium black and white grits, firing to brick-red colour.	Cf. no. 32 above and fig. 8.32
37	Rim	R 6.4	Jar rim. Buff ware with black, white and quartz grits, buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
38	Rim	R 6.4	Rim fragment. Pale buff fine ware, moulded, and white-slipped inside and out. Rim dia. 8 cm.	<i>Meffjer</i> , fig. 14.2, 3. Ayyubid
39	Handle	R 6.4	Loop handle, probably from a pilgrim flask. White ware, well-levigated.	<i>Meffjer</i> , fig. 5.13, 14. Probably Ayyubid
40	Rim	R 6.4	Small jar rim. Pinkish buff ware, small black and white grits. Rim has slight groove on top and finger impression on outer edge. Rim dia. c. 10 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
41	Bowl	R 7.3	Rim of straight-sided bowl. Buff ware, black and white grits. Horizontal handle just below rim and traces of tan paint applied in a vertical stroke inside and over rim. Rim dia. 14 cm.	Cf. Meffer, fig. 12.24, 25 of which first, at least, is mediaeval
42	Bowl	R 6.4	Handmade rim sherd of a shallow bowl with a "collar." Coarse buff ware with large black, white and quartz grits. Hand smoothed. Stroke of bright red paint on top of rim. Rim dia. c. 18 cm.	
43	Bowl	R 6.4	Handmade rim sherd of a shallow bowl. Ware as preceding. Hand smoothed. Rim dia. c. 28 cm.	
44	Bowl	R 6.4	Handmade rim sherd of a shallow bowl. Ware as preceding. Hand smoothed. Rim dia. c. 28 cm.	
45	Base	R 4.2	Ring base of shallow bowl. Fine cream ware. Glazed inside and out and inside ring base in polychrome of green and violet. Base ring dia. outside c. 11 cm.	R. de Vaux, "Céramique musulmane des X ^e –XI ^e siècles à Abu-Gosh (Palestine)," <i>Bulletin d'Études Orientales</i> , XI (1945–1946), pp. 15 ff.: "Céramique à émail polychrome"; cf. fig. 1.2, 5. 9th–10th century
46	Base	R 4.3	Disc base of shallow bowl. Cream ware with some white and red grits. Glazed inside in polychrome of green and violet. Outside dia. of base 10 cm.	Ware identical with preceding.
47	Base	R 6.4	Flat base of bowl. Fine metallic salmon-coloured ware, small black and white grits, gray core. Outside surface polished. Angle between base and wall very sharp and deep circular cut on base. Outside dia. of base c. 5 cm.	See de Vaux, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 19 ff., and fig. 11.2. Probably 10th–11th century (cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 14)
48	Lamp	R 6.4	Lamp fragment. Buff ware. Moulded ornament on top but badly worn.	Ayyubid-Mamluke type of lamp
49	Rim	R 4.2	Cooking pot rim. Ware like nos. 26, 27 above. Rim dia. 12 cm.	See above, nos. 26, 27
50	Handle	R 6.4	Part of wall and horizontal handle of handmade jar, probably a cooking pot. Buff ware; very many quartz (flint?), black and white grits; dark gray core. Buff surface, traces of fire.	
51	Bowl	R 30.4	Rim, wall and handle of deep bowl, handmade. Coarse ware with many grits, hand-smoothed. Rim dia. c. 18 cm.	
52	Crater	R 11.3	Rim, wall and broken horizontal loop handle of crater, handmade. Coarse cream ware with self slip. Rim dia. c. 14 cm.	
53	Bowl	R 11.3	Rim and wall of bowl, handmade. Light brown gritty ware; medium black, white and quartz grits. Hand smoothed. Rim dia. c. 20 cm.	

Figure 8 Ayyubid Destruction: 1–38 (including material from surface levels), with possible Turkish intrusions (e.g. 4, 22, 35).

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	R 30.2	Deep bowl or cooking pot with horizontal handle, handmade. Coarse buff ware. Dark gray from burning (?) outside. Rim dia. c. 14 cm.	
2	Jar	R 11.2	Handmade jar with horizontal loop handle on shoulder (N.B.: drawing should be turned anticlockwise to bring rim almost vertical). Coarse ware, fired dark gray inside and out. Rim dia. c. 10 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
3	Rim	R 11.2	Cooking pot rim. Ware as fig. 7.26, 27, 49 with touches of glaze on body outside and on top of rim. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	Ayyubid-Mamluke
4	Cooking Pot	R 11.2	Cooking pot, handmade coarse buff ware with gray core. High ear handles with a hole where handle joins wall. Raised ornament with finger impression. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	SS III, fig. 84a.12. Probably Turkish period. Intrusive?
5	Jar	R 11.2	Handmade jar neck and rim. Coarse buff ware with gray core. Hand smoothed. Rim dia. c. 12 cm.	
6	Bowl	R 11.2	Deep bowl. Buff ware, black and white grits. Buff slip outside, smoothed inside. Rim dia. 32 cm.	
7	Lamp	R 11.2	Lamp fragment. Light brown ware, small black and white grits, gray core.	Apparently derived from Byzantine channel-nozzle type; cf. <i>Nebo</i> II, pl. 143.8
8	Bowl	R 11.2	Deep bowl, similar to no. 6 but with cream slip inside and on top of rim and two dark red mat strokes running around on top of rim. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
9	Dish	R 11.2	Shallow dish with ring base, originally with rim similar to no. 11. Red-brown ware, black and white grits. Pattern of interlocking loops in yellow slip, the whole inner surface covered with clear glaze. Outside dia. of ring base 8 cm.	<i>Meffjer</i> , fig. 11.7 Ayyubid-Mamluke
10	Jar	R 11.2	Portion of body of jar. Gritty white ware, design painted in black over which light blue glaze.	Possibly related to <i>Meffjer</i> , p. 70, "Ware 17"; cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pl. 16.19, 20, 22–26
11	Rim	R 11.2	Rim of small dish like no. 9. Gritty red-brown ware with white grits. Band of lemon-yellow slip inside beneath rim; the whole covered with a very glossy glaze. Rim dia. 15 cm.	See above, no. 9
12	Jar	R 11.2	Rim and neck of small handmade jar. Coarse buff ware, handsmoothed. Rim dia. c. 10 cm.	
13	Bowl	R 6.2	Rim fragment of handmade bowl. Reddish brown coarse ware with self slip inside and outside. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	
14	Bowl	R 6.2	Rim of handmade bowl. Brown ware with coarse grits of several kinds. Self slip, hand-burnished on inside. Rim dia. c. 40 cm.	
15	Sherd	R 11.2	Body sherd of large handmade jar. Coarse buff ware with many grits, cream slip outside with reddish brown mat paint.	Ayyubid-Mamluke, cf. fig. 7.33, 34
16	Jar	R 11.2	Shoulder and neck of handmade jar. Gritty buff ware, cream slip on outside with dark red mat paint.	As no. 15
17	Jar	R 11.2	Sherd from neck of large wheel-made jar. Coarse buff ware with many grits, thick cream slip inside and out, painting in dark red mat.	As no. 15
18	Jar	R 11.2	Neck and rim of handmade jar. Coarse buff ware with many grits; thick dark cream slip inside and out; painted on outside as shown with orange-red paint; inside a horizontal stroke at rim and a blob lower down in same colour. Rim dia. c. 13 cm.	As no. 15
19	Dish	R 1.1	Fragment of ring base of shallow dish. Brick red ware. White slip on interior through which two marks have been incised (sgraffito technique) and pale green glaze applied over whole so that marks appear as dark brown. Two blobs of glaze on outside at base on basic ware show also as dark brown. Outside dia. of base 12 cm.	<i>Meffjer</i> , pl. XVI.7, 13 for sgraffito technique. This piece is mediaeval to Turkish

<i>No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Parallels</i>
20	Bowl	R 9.1	Rim and wall of handmade bowl with vertical ear handle. Good buff ware with many grits. Cream slip, well smoothed inside and out. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	
21	Bowl	R 30.1B	Rim of handmade bowl. Pinkish buff ware with many grits. Cream slip inside and outside. Rim dia. c. 22 cm.	
22	Lamp	R 40.1	Lamp fragment, handmade. Coarse buff ware with many grits.	Probably Ayyubid or Mamluke; cf. <i>Bethany</i> pl. 109.34 (glazed)
23	Jar	R 3.2A	Base and lower wall of jar or jug (?). Handmade or turned on a very slow wheel. Buff ware; black, white and quartz grits, buff slip on exterior, smoothed; painted in light brown.	
24	Bowl	R 30.1B	Small flat-bottomed, handmade bowl or cooking pot (it is fire-blackened outside); many black, white and quartz grits, gray core; probably slipped and smoothed outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
25	Bowl	R 40.1A	Small flat-bottomed, handmade bowl; fine pink ware with many tiny black and white grits. Thick white slip outside. Rim dia. c. 8 cm.	
26	Bowl	R 30.1A	Flat-bottomed handmade bowl with flaring walls. Gray buff ware, medium black and white grits; light buff slip, smoothed, inside and outside. Painting inside and outside (including at least part of base) in pinkish tan. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
27	Bowl	R 30.1B	Flat-bottomed handmade bowl or cooking pot (it is fire-blackened outside); buff ware, many black and white grits; light brown slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
28	Bowl	R 4.1	Flat-bottomed handmade bowl; coarse buff ware, gray core; dirty buff slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
29	Bowl	R 30.1B	Flat-bottomed handmade bowl with two vertical lugs at rim. Buff ware, black and white grits; buff slip inside and outside; painting inside in reddish-brown. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
30	Bowl	R 40.1	Small flat-bottomed handmade bowl. Light brown ware, small grits. White plaster "slip" inside and outside (plaster builds up to c. 5 mm. thickness on outer side of base and inside the concavity. Use and reason for this treatment unknown. Rim dia. c. 11 cm.	
31	Handle	R 40.1	Strap handle with one groove and knob on top. Good buff ware, dark gray slip.	See fig. 7.32, 36
32	Jar	R 6.1	Handle and body sherd of handmade jar (drawing should be turned slightly anti-clockwise); buff ware, many small white and large black grits; buff slip and dark reddish brown paint.	See fig. 7.36
33	Bowl	R 30.1B	Large bowl, apparently handmade or on a very slow wheel; buff ware, thick cream slip inside and out, painting inside and outside in mat dark red. Rim dia. 40 cm.	
34	Jar	R 40.1	Heavy jar rim and wall with large strap handle. Buff ware, black and white grits. Self slip inside and outside. Traces of reddish brown paint on handle. Rim dia. c. 56 cm.	
35	Dish	R 40.1A	Rim of dish. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits; white slip inside and outside; grass green glaze inside, over rim, and one band lower down outside. Rim dia. 20 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
36	Sherd	R 30.1B	Sherd from shoulder of jar. Pink buff ware, small black and white grits. Cream slip outside. Dark purplish red mat paint.	
37	Jar	R 40.1	Rim and shoulder of handmade jar. Coarse buff ware, black and white grits, gray core. Smoothed. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
38	Jar	R 40.1	Flat base and lower walls of jar or jug; handmade. Yellow buff ware, black and white grits, self slip smoothed. Dia. of base 11 cm.	

Figure 9 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Cooking Pots and Pans, Lids and Jugs.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Cooking Pot	S 3.29A	Fine yellow buff ware with small black and white grits, firing to warm buff. Light brown slip outside. No evidence of handle. Bottom and sides show signs of fire. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
2	Cooking Pot	S 4.6	As preceding. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
3	Cooking Pot	S 3.21	As preceding. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
4	Cooking Pot	S 3.25	As preceding. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
5	Cooking Pot	S 3.29	As preceding but light gray slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
6	Cooking Pot	S 4.5	Gritty, brownish red "cooking-pot" ware with small black and white grits. Possibly light brown slip. Traces of fire on lower body. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
7	Cooking Pot	S 4.3	As no. 6. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
8	Cooking Pot	S 4.5	Light brown gritty ware with dark gray slip outside. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
9	Cooking Pot	S 3.3 (east)	Buff ware, fine, not gritty. Black and white grits. Dark gray slip outside. Ware is, in quality and feel, like no. 1 but is not so pale and has dark gray slip. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
10	Cooking Pot	S 3.3 (east)	Ware resembles no. 6. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
11	Cooking Pot	S 4.3	Ware resembles no. 6. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
12	Cooking Pot	S 3.23-25	Ware resembles no. 8. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
13	Cooking Pot	S 3.17	Ware resembles no. 7. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
14	Cooking Pot	S 3.19	Ware resembles no. 8. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
15	Cooking Pot	S 4.5	Gritty light brown ware, black and white grits. Dark gray slip. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
16	Cooking Pot	S 3.16	Pinkish brown ware; black, white and quartz grits, warm brown slip. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>Karak</i> , pl. 54.14
17	Cooking Pot	S 4.6	Grayish brown ware firing to gray. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
18	Cooking Pot	S 3.3 (east)	Ware like 16, firing to light brownish gray outside. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
19	Cooking Pot	S 3.21	Light brown ware firing to gray, like no. 17. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
20	Cooking Pot	S 3.20	Brownish gray ware, firing to gray. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
21	Cooking Pot	S 3.19	Fine, compact slate gray ware. Few black, white, and quartz grits. Dark gray slip. Rim dia. 10 cm.	This rim and nos. 22-27 probably had a body like fig. 5.22, with no ribbing, and handle of fig. 3.25
22	Cooking Pot	S 3.20	As preceding. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
23	Cooking Pot	S 3.23-25	As preceding. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
24	Cooking Pot	S 3.25	As preceding. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
25	Cooking Pot	S 4.6	As preceding. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
26	Cooking Pot	S 3.16	As preceding. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
27	Cooking Pot	S 3.16	As preceding. Rim dia. 14 cm.	In form, but not ware, resembles <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 48.5159 (p. 238—Hellenistic)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
28	Cooking Pan	S 3.16	Reddish brown gritty "cooking pot" ware, black and white grits. Fired to dark reddish brown outside. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
29	Cooking Pan	S 3.19-20A	As preceding. Rim dia. 23 cm.	
30	Cooking Pan	S 3.32A	Pale buff ware resembling cooking pot no. 1 above but with a thick dark brown slip on exterior. Handle is made of a broad band of clay folded longitudinally in such a way that the inner fold (i.e. next the wall of the pan) is broader than the outer. The point of junction with the wall of the vessel is thus U-shaped (see following example for plan of break in handle near wall). Rim dia. 17 cm.	This ware and this type of horizontal handle is apparently characteristic of Dhiban. It is illustrated, also, in <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 14.9
31	Cooking Pan	S 3.23-25	As preceding, but slip is dirty white. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
32	Cooking Pan	S 3.35	As no. 30. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
33	Cooking Pan	S 3.17	As no. 30. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
34	Cooking Pan	S 3.21	As no. 31. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
35	Cooking Pan	S 3.21-25	As no. 31. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
36	Cooking Pan	S 4.6	As no. 30 but with white slip. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
37	Cooking Pan	S 3.21	As no. 31 but slightly gritty. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
38	Cooking Pan	S 3.16	Gritty grayish brown ware, black and white grits. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
39	Cooking Pan	S 3.21-25	Reddish brown gritty ware, black and white grits. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
40	Cooking Pan	S 3.21-25	Ware like no. 38. Handle not a folded band like nos. 30-36. Dirty gray slip. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
41	Lid	S 3.21	Ware resembling cooking pot no. 1 and cooking pan no. 30. Rim dia. 13 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pp. 121 f.
42	Lid	S 3.29A	As 41. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
43	Lid	S. 3.23-25	As 41. Rim dia. 21 cm.	
44	Lid	S 3.16	As 41. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
45	Lid	S 3.16	Gray ware resembling no. 21 above. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
46	Lid	S 3.20A	As 45. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
47	Lid	S 3.13-17	As 45. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
48	Lid	S 3.23-25	Brownish gray ware, badly burned inside and out. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
49	Lid	S 3.21-25	Gritty gray ware. Close ribbing. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
50	Lid	S 3.21	Reddish brown gritty ware. Medium ribbing. Rim dia. 17 cm.	
51	Lid	S 3.16	Reddish brown gritty ware. No ribbing. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
52	Lid	S 3.20A	Reddish brown gritty ware. Close ribbing. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
53	Knob	S 3.17	Reddish brown ware. No sign of ribbing. Pierced with a hole for steam.	
54	Knob	S 3.16	Reddish brown gritty ware. No ribbing.	
55	Knob	S 3.29	Fine yellow buff ware like nos. 1, 30 and 41; light reddish brown slip.	
56	Lid	S 3.29	Fine yellow buff ware as preceding. Pale buff slip.	
57	Jug	S 3.21	Fine pink buff ware with a few grits. Dull brownish red slip overall. For ware cf. nos. 1, 30, 41, 53, 60 and fig. 10.32.	For general form cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 60.3874
58	Jug	S 3.21	Light brownish gray, somewhat gritty, ware with many medium black, white and quartz grits, light gray slip.	
59	Strainer	S 3.17	Ware as preceding, with white slip. Traces of fine band combing at base of neck and impressed ornament below collar.	<i>Bethany</i> , fig. 48.3974 (see p. 303)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
60	Pilgrim Flask	S 3.20A	Ware and slip like 57 above. Only one handle and part of body preserved. Shallow ribbing.	
61	Spout	S 3.21	Ware and slip as preceding.	
62	Jar	S 4.3	Upper part of jar or jug. Fine hard buff ware with slightly grayish core. Ornament consists of groups of cut strokes running obliquely. Poor light buff slip.	Cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 59.2705 (groups of four nicks); cf. also fig. 58; <i>North Wall</i> , pl. XI.18; etc.; same ware as fig. 10.78 ff.

Figure 10 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Large Bowls and Basins, Small Bowls and Cups.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Buff ware, small black and white grits; pinkish buff slip inside. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
2	Bowl	S 4.6	Buff ware, cream slip inside and out. Rim dia. 19 cm.	
3	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Pink ware. Few small grits. Light gray slip outside. Rim dia. 24 cm.	On the following bowls and basins, see <i>Nebo III</i> , pp. 81 ff. and fig. 8; <i>Bethany</i> pp. 266 ff.; <i>North Wall</i> fig. 22.32 ff., etc.
4	Bowl	S 4.5	Light brown ware, small black and white grits; gray brown slip inside and out. Rim dia. 32 cm.	
5	Bowl	S 3.21	Buff ware, tiny black and white grits; white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
6	Bowl	S 3.21	Pink buff ware; black, white and quartz grits, smoothed. Rim dia. 34 cm.	
7	Bowl	S 3.21	Buff ware, black and white grits. Band combing, five-groove, straight and horizontal on outside of rim. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
8	Bowl	S 3.20	Gray compact ware, black and white grits, dirty gray slip. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
9	Bowl	S 3.16	Light brown ware, tiny black and white grits, tan slip inside and over rim. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
10	Bowl	S 3.16	Light brown ware, tiny black and white grits, light brown slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
11	Bowl	S 3.29	Buff ware; tiny black, white and quartz grits, buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
12	Bowl	S 3.16	Light brown ware; tiny black, white and quartz grits, light brown slip inside and out. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
13	Bowl	S 3.23-25	Ware and slip as preceding. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
14	Bowl	S 3.21-23	Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 24 cm.	
15	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Pinkish buff ware. Band of combing, four-groove, straight, horizontal on outside of rim. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
16	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware as no. 12. Rim dia. 26 cm.	
17	Bowl	S 3.21	Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 28 cm.	
18	Bowl	S 3.25	Grayish buff ware, dirty buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 26 cm.	
19	Bowl	S 4.3	Warm buff ware, black and white grits, gray core; light brown slip inside and out. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
20	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits, cream slip inside. Rim dia. 21 cm.	
21	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Buff ware, black and white grits; two parallel bands of straight horizontal combing, each four-groove, outside of rim. Rim dia. 29 cm.	
22	Bowl	S 3.20	Hard ringing buff ware, black and white grits, firing to gray buff. Rim dia. 31 cm.	
23	Bowl	S 3.17	Buff ware, black and white grits, gray core; pinkish buff slip. Rim dia. 29 cm.	

<i>No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Parallels</i>
24	Bowl	S 3.20	Ware as no. 22; white slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
25	Bowl	S 3.20	Ware as no. 22; white slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
26	Bowl	S 3.21	Buff ware, black and white grits; white slip inside, over rim and to about 2 cm. below rim on outside. Rim dia. 22 cm.	
27	Bowl	S 4.3A	Pink buff ware, black and white grits; cream slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
28	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware like no. 22; poor white slip inside and outside; rim dia. 36 cm.	
29	Bowl	S 4.6	Ware like no. 23; buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 34 cm.	
30	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware as no. 27; horizontal band of straight combing beginning about 3 cm. below rim outside. Self slip; rim dia. 29 cm.	
31	Bowl	S 4.6	Ware like no. 22; slate gray slip inside and out. Undulating band of combing, five-groove, on top of rim and outside between rim and ridge below rim; rim dia. 36 cm.	
32	Bowl	S 3.29	Warm buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; dark reddish brown mat slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 13 cm.	Ware like fig. 9.1, 30, 41, 53, 57, 60; 10.32, 59, etc.
33	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Ware as 22. Criss-cross incised ornament on rim as shown; buff slip. Inner rim dia. 25 cm.	See following
34	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Ware as 22 but smoother finish; incised and notched ornament (the latter on outer edge of rim and on ridge demarking inner edge of rim). Inner dia. of rim 15 cm.	<i>Nebo</i> III, p. 70, no. 270 (pl. 151.34) and Father Schneider's comment on p. 74: "Incised decoration . . . is a frequent accompaniment of such [notched] mouldings." This bowl appears however, to be unique at Nebo where it is dated, on p. 71, to seventh century. Is it a fossil there?
35	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Pink ware, black and white grits; white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
36	Bowl	S 3.25-28	Ware as no. 35; no slip; rim dia. 25 cm.	
37	Bowl	S 3.25-30	Ware as no. 22; poor white slip inside and out; rim dia. 12 cm.	
38	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware as no. 35; reddish brown slip inside and out; rim dia. 12 cm.	
39	Bowl	S 4.6	Ware as preceding; straight band of combing below carination outside; light brown slip. Rim dia. 26 cm.	
40	Bowl	S 4.6	Ware as preceding; dark brownish red mat slip inside and out. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
41	Bowl	S 4.3	Buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; light gray slip. Rim dia. 31 cm.	
42	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Warm light brown ware, black and white grits; pinkish brown slip. Rim dia. 30 cm.	
43	Bowl	S 3.17	Ware like no. 22; light brown slip. Rim dia. about 30 cm.	
44	Bowl	S 4.3	Gritty buff ware; black, white and quartz grits. Outer flange thumb-impressed; buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 29 cm.	Badly worn and encrusted; possibly a fossil type
45	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware similar to preceding; white slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
46	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Ware like no. 22. Pinkish buff slip. Rim dia. 32 cm.	
47	Basin	S 4.3	Hard buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; hand-made; buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. c. 30 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
48	Base	S 3.17	Base of basin like preceding; hard buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; hand-made; lower wall pared at junction with base; buff slip inside and out. Outer dia. of base about 32 cm.	
49	Basin	S 4.5	Ware like 22; pinkish buff slip; wheel-made. Rim dia. 37 cm.	
50	Basin	S 4.3A	Pale yellow buff ware, white slip; wheel-made; outer edge of rim notched. Rim dia. 42 cm.	
51	Basin	S 3.21	Ware and slip like preceding. Rim dia. 34 cm.	
52	Basin	S 3.20	Pinkish buff ware; black, white, and quartz grits; firing to pinkish brown; wheel-made. Rim dia. 38 cm.	
53	Basin	S 3.21-24	Coarse gray ware; black, white and quartz grits; cream slip inside and out. Rim dia. 39 cm.	
54	Basin	S 3.21-25	Somewhat gritty pinkish brown ware; many black, white and quartz grits; white slip inside and outside. Rim dia. 36 cm.	
55	Basin	S 4.6	Ware as no. 35. White slip outside and over rim. Rim dia. 33 cm.	
56	Basin (?)	S 3.21-24	Good, compact, light buff ware with tiny black and white grits. Thick white slip, smoothed, inside and out. Rim dia. 40 cm.	
57	Cup	S 4.5	Buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; self slip, smoothed. Rim dia. 12 cm. Probably flat or umbilical base like nos. 61, 62.	
58	Cup	S 4.5	Gritty gray ware, black and white grits; buff slip firing to pink and gray. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
59	Cup	S 3.20	Soft, pale buff ware, black and white grits; light brown slip firing in places to dark grayish brown. Rim dia. 10 cm. Ware like fig. 9.1, 30, 41, 55, 57, 60; 10.32, etc.	
60	Cup	S 3.21	Like preceding. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
61	Base	S 3.17	Ware like 57. Light gray slip outside. Band of combing. Outside dia. of base 5.5 cm.	
62	Base	S 3.23-25	Ware like preceding. Gray slip outside, smoothed. Outside dia. of base 5.5 cm.	
63	Cup	S 4.5	Gray brown ware, black and white grits, ribbed sides; buff slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	For ribbing on small cup, cf. <i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.5, 8
64	Cup	S 4.5	Ware like 57. Buff slip. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
65	Cup	S 4.5	Like preceding. Buff slip. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
66	Cup	S 3.20	Ware like preceding. Buff slip. Rim dia. 8 cm. Band of combing.	
67	Cup	S 3.20	Ware like preceding. Buff slip. Rim dia. 10 cm. Band of combing.	
68	Cup	S 3.18	Light gray ware; gray slip. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
69	Cup	S 3.21-25	Fine slate-gray metallic ware, minute grits, thick reddish brown slip inside and out. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
70	Cup	S 3.25-28	Ware like no. 58; white slip outside. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
71	Cup	S 3.3 (east)	Ware like no. 57; thin white slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	For form, see particularly <i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.2, 3
72	Cup	S 3.25-28	Shallow bowl or cup. Ware as preceding; white slip outside. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
73	Cup	S 3.25	Shallow bowl or cup. Ware like 69. White slip outside over which a light tan wash has been brushed on thinly. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
74	Cup	S 3.20	Ware like 57. Good light brown slip inside and out. Band of combing. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
75	Cup	S 3.16	Fine buff ware, buff slip, burned. Rim dia. 12 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
76	Bowl	S 4.3	Pale buff ware. Black, white and quartz grits. Buff slip. One band of undulating and a trace of a lower band of horizontal (?) combing. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
77	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Ware like 57, white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
78	Bowl	S 4.5	Ware like 69. Thick reddish brown slip inside and out. Undulating incised line and tooling marks lower down on exterior. In firing, the underlying dark gray shows through the slip in many places. Rim dia. 18 cm.	See <i>Nebo</i> III, fig. 13.7 and, for occurrences at other sites, pp. 117 f.; also <i>Bethany</i> , p. 271.5889, 3835
79	Bowl	S 4.5	As preceding. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
80	Bowl	S 3.17	As preceding but ware has fired to pink almost throughout. Pale gray slip outside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
81	Bowl	S 4.6	As preceding with gray slip. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
82	Base	S 4.5	Ware like 69, brown slip inside and out. Well formed and cut ring base. Base dia. 3.5 cm.	
83	Base	S 4.5	Ware as preceding. Base dia. 5 cm.	
84	Base	S 4.5	Ware as 57. Pink buff slip outside. Base dia. 4 cm.	
85	Bowl	S 3.21-25	Ware as 57. White slip inside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	

Figure 11 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Late Sigillata and Imitation Sigillata Wares, Lamps, Small Jars, etc.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	S 3.20A	Fine pink ware, tiny white grits. Red slip polished. Rouletting on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 26 cm.	Late sigillata C. <i>Antioch</i> forms 940-47. (Our example is closest to 947 k). Mostly first half and down to middle of 6th century
2	Bowl	S 4.5	Orange pink ware, tiny white grits. Orange pink slip, polished. Rouletting on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 20 cm.	Late sigillata C. As 1. (This example is closest to <i>Antioch</i> 941 k)
3	Bowl	S 3.21	Orange ware. Tiny white grits. Orange slip smoothed. Rim dia. 25 cm.	Late sigillata C. As 1
4	Bowl	S 3.16	Ware and slip as no. 2. Rim dia. 20 cm.	Late sigillata C. As 1
5	Bowl	S 3.29A	Pink buff ware, minute grits. Purplish red slip. Rouletting on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 29 cm.	Late sigillata C. As 1
6	Bowl	S 3.24	Pink ware, minute grits, purplish slip polished. Rouletting on exterior of rim. Rim dia. 30 cm.	Late sigillata C. <i>Antioch</i> type 941. This is a 5th century survival
7	Bowl	S 3.21	Ware and slip as preceding, but apparently burned to slightly darker hue. Rim dia. 32 cm.	See no. 6
8	Bowl	S 4.3A	Ware and slip like no. 1. Rim dia. 25 cm.	
9	Bowl	S 3.3 (east)	Ware and slip as no. 6, but exterior and top of rim black. Rim dia. 27 cm.	See no. 6
10	Bowl	S 4.5	Ware and slip like no. 1. Rim dia. 21 cm.	<i>Antioch</i> type 937
11	Bowl	S 3.18, 20	Pinkish orange ware and slip. Minute grits. Slip polished (close burnish on fast wheel) on inside and on rim outside. Stamped base inside. Rim dia. 18 cm.	Late sigillata B. <i>Antioch</i> type 883 f. (rim), 883 p (base); Hayes form 91C
12	Bowl	S 3.17	Ware as preceding. Polished slip badly pitted. Rim dia. 37 cm.	<i>Antioch</i> type 803-805a; Hayes form 104 A ("African Red Slip Ware")
13	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware as no. 11. Rim dia. 29 cm.	<i>Antioch</i> type 871; Hayes form 67
14	Bowl	S 3.25-28	Ware as no. 11. Polished inside and over rim. Rim dia. 38 cm.	<i>Antioch</i> type 869; Hayes form 67
15	Bowl	S 4.5	Ware as no. 11. Polished inside and over rim. Rim dia. 38 cm.	<i>Antioch</i> type 878 k; see Hayes in <i>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</i> , no. 22, p. 209, forms 44, 45 (Hayes form 99C)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
16	Bowl	S 3.25–28	Ware as no. 11. Polished inside and over rim. Rim dia. 35 cm.	Hayes form 63 (c. 400)
17	Bowl	S 3.21–25	Ware as no. 11. Originally polished inside, outside and over rim. Rim dia. 36 cm.	Early version of Hayes form 64 (?)—4th century (?)
18	Base	S 3.3 (east)	Ware like no. 6. Portion of stamp in centre. Dia. of ring base 12 cm.	
19	Base	S 3.31	Ware like no. 6. Dia. of ring base 14 cm.	
20	Base	S 3.21–25	Orange ware and slip like no. 11. Oblique strokes on bottom of ring. Dia. of ring base 17 cm.	
21	Base	S 3.21	Ware as preceding. Dia. of ring base c. 13 cm.	
22	Base	S 3.21	Ware as preceding. Dia. of ring base 15 cm.	
23	Base	S 3.21	Ware as preceding. Dia. of ring base 13 cm.	
24	Base	S 3.23–25	Ware as preceding. Dia. of ring base c. 15 cm.	
25	Base	S 3.16	Ware as preceding. Dia. of ring base c. 15 cm.	
26	Base	S 3.19	Ware as preceding. Stamped impression	Stamped base of late 4th–first half 5th cent. cf. <i>Antioch</i> , fig. 29.7; <i>PEFA</i> 5, pl. XII.24 ("Below street level")
27	Base	S 3.17	Ware like no. 6. Stamped impression.	See <i>Antioch</i> type 868 but series 869–73
28	Base	S 4.3A	Ware like 11. Stamped impression. Dia. of ring base c. 12 cm.	Head of a bird (?); cf. <i>Antioch</i> fig. 33, upper row, right; <i>PEFA</i> 5, pl. XIV.5
29	Base	S 4.5	Ware like no. 6. Stamped impression	Motif unclear
30	Bowl	S 3.21	Buff ware, gray core, reddish brown slip. Rim dia. 20 cm.	Prob. imitation of late sigillata
31	Bowl	S 3.29	Tan buff ware and slip. Small black and white grits. Rim dia. 24 cm.	Imitation of late sigillata (?)
32	Bowl	S 4.5	Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 27 cm.	Imitation of late sigillata (?)
33	Bowl	S 4.3	Ware as preceding, gray core. Possibly once had a handle from rim. Rim dia. 27 cm.	
34	Bowl	S 3.25	Yellow buff ware: black, white and quartz grits, reddish brown mat slip. Rim dia. 31 cm.	Imitation of <i>Antioch</i> 869–73; cf. above, nos. 13, 14. See below no. 42
35	Sherd	?	Wall sherd of large dish. Fine gray metallic ware with white grits. Band combing outside with white slip. Incised animal maw and front leg (?) inside.	
36	Base	S 4.3	Ware like 31. Polished interior on which traces of red paint. See no. 38	
37	Base	S 3.19	Ware like 31. Polished interior on which traces of red paint. See no. 38.	
38	Base	S 3.13–17	Ware like 31. Polished interior on which unclear motif in red paint. Lines form lobed outline.	
39	Base	S 4.3	Ware like 31. Polished.	
40	Base	S 4.5	Ware like 31. Combed circle (8-groove) in centre inside.	
41	Base	S 3.32A	Ware like 31. Combed circle (4-groove) in centre inside, enclosing figure of undulating combed lines.	
42	Base	S 3.24	Buff ware, dark red mat slip inside—perhaps originally polished. Stamped ornament.	Local imitation of late sigillata. Dr. Hayes reports a plate in the Amman Museum which is an imitation of shape <i>Antioch</i> 869–71 (Hayes form 67)—see our rims fig. 11.13, 14—and which has a stamp identical to this.
43	Lamp	S 3.23	Upper portion of lamp. Pale buff ware, black and white grits. Handle splintered but like nos. 51–53.	For zigzag ornament and pellets around filler hole see <i>Nebo</i> I, p. 327, no. 54 (pl. 143.7)
44	Lamp	S 4.5	Fragment of upper part of lamp. Pale buff ware.	
45	Lamp	S 3.25	Fragment of upper part of lamp. Buff ware, gray slip inside and out.	
46	Lamp	S 3.17	Fragment of upper part of lamp. Buff ware.	
47	Lamp	S 3.21–23	Fragment of upper part of lamp. Buff ware.	
48	Lamp	S 3.24	Fragment of upper part of lamp.	
49	Lamp	S 3.17	Portion of lamp. Buff ware, pale buff slip.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
50	Lamp	S 3.21	Fragment of lamp. Light brown ware and slip.	
51	Handle	S 3.21	Knob handle of lamp. Gray ware, buff slip. One raised curving line above, three pellets below. Belonged to a lamp with radiating raised lines similar to no. 45.	
52	Handle	S 3.25	Knob handle of lamp. As preceding but two raised curving lines and one (preserved) pellet.	
53	Handle	S 3.20	Knob handle of lamp. Light brown ware and slip. Design on face unclear but perhaps bird.	
54	Jar	S 4.5	Buff ware, black and white grits, white slip outside. Band combing on body. Dia. of rim 4 cm.	
55	Jar	S 3.17	Rim fragment of jar similar to preceding. Buff ware, white slip outside. Combing at base of neck. Dia of rim 4 cm.	
56	Jar	S 4.6	Rim sherd of jar similar to no. 54. Buff ware, white slip outside. Dia of rim 3 cm.	
57	Jar	S 3.29	Rim sherd of jar similar to no. 54. Pale yellow buff ware. Self slip firing to grayish on exterior. Dia. of rim 4 cm.	
58	Sherd	S 3.29	As drawn is considered to be mouth of bottle but may be upside down. Gritty light brown ware; black, white and quartz grits. Poor white slip outside.	
59	Jar	S 3.20	Rim sherd of jar like no. 54. Pink buff ware and slip, gray core. Rim dia. 4 cm.	
60	Jar	S 3.16	Rim, neck and shoulder of small jar. Pale gray ware, tiny black grits; pale gray slip inside and out. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
61	Jar	S 3.21-24	Small spouted jar fragment. Buff ware, black and white grits; pale grayish buff slip. Rim dia. 3.5 cm.	
62	Jar	S 3.23-25	Sherd from mouth and neck of small jug. Brown ware, black and white grits. White slip outside and inside neck. Rim dia. 3 cm.	Cf. <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 94, no. 386; pl. 154.41

Figure 12 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Jars.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Jar	S 4.5	Probably part of shoulder and neck of bag-shaped storage jar, to which belonged rims like nos. 28 ff. Buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; pale gray slip outside. Ridge at base of neck, no trace of ribbing.	Cf. <i>Karak</i> , pl. 55.4 for possible parallel although this jar has ribbing and no ridge at base of neck
2	Jar	S 3.17-19	Sherd of portable jar. Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits; white slip outside. Sharp ridge at base of neck and sharp carination at juncture of side and shoulder.	No good parallels known, but individual features are present at <i>Nebo</i> . The neck and rim (see below, nos. 5 ff.) are probably like <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 37, no. 91 (pl. 146.33); handle from rim to shoulder (cf. our no. 15) like <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 40, no. 134 (pl. 158 B. 20); cf. also <i>ibid.</i> , p. 40, no. 138 (pl. 149.6), and generally the jars listed as "shouldered" in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 40 ff. However, none of the Dhiban examples has the painted ornament (<i>Nebo</i> red-on-light) typical of that site
3	Jar	S 3.21	Sherd of jar similar to preceding. Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits; reddish brown (bistre) slip outside.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
4	Jar	S 3.23-25	Sherd of jar similar to preceding. Pinkish buff ware, black and white grits; dark gray slip outside.	
5	Rim	S 4.3	Probably rim of storage jar; solid pinkish buff ware, few small grits; medium ribbing begins about 1 cm. below offset at base of neck. White slip outside. Rim dia. c. 12 cm.	Cf. <i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 9.24
6	Rim	S 4.5	Prob. rim of storage jar with hollowed neck. Light brown ware, black and white grits; buff slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	<i>Karak</i> , pl. 55.4 has similar hollowing and collared rim. See below, nos. 28 ff.
7	Rim	S 3.17	As preceding. Similar ware but light gray slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
8	Rim	S 4.3	As preceding. Similar ware but white slip outside. Horizontal band combing in lower 1.5 cm. of sherd. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
9	Rim	S 3.17	As preceding. Similar ware and slip. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
10	Rim	S 4.5	Possibly rim of a jug. Similar ware and slip to preceding. Horizontal band combing below offset below handle. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
11	Rim	S 4.3	Possibly rim of a jug. Buff ware, black and white grits. Undulating band of combing below collar. Light buff slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
12	Rim	S 4.5	Possibly rim of a jug. Light brown ware, black and white grits, traces of buff slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
13	Rim	S 3.21	Jar rim. Light brown ware, black and white grits, white slip outside. Rim dia. 15 cm.	Perhaps 1st B.C./A.D. type. (Cf. <i>RR</i> 1961-1962, fig. 27.8)
14	Rim	S 3.19	Bowl rim. Buff ware, black and white grits, gray slip. Rim dia. 21 cm.	
15	Rim	S 3.21-23	Rim and handle, probably of jar. Fine buff ware, black and white grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 11 cm.	Cf. <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 39.4073 for collar and our nos. 16 ff.
16	Rim	S 3.29	Rim of jar; see preceding. Buff ware, black and white grits, buff slip. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
17	Rim	S 4.6	As preceding but white slip inside and out. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
18	Rim	S 4.6	As preceding, but buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
19	Rim	S 3.20	As preceding, buff slip inside and out. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
20	Rim	S 3.19, 23-25	Gray ware, black and white grits, grayish brown slip. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
21	Rim	S 3.20A	Light brown ware, black and white grits, light brown slip. Trace of horizontal combing on shoulder. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
22	Rim	S 3.21	Buff ware, buff slip. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
23	Rim	S 3.20A, 23-25	Light brown ware, black and white grits. Pinkish brown slip. Rim dia. 10 cm.	Cf. jug in <i>Bethany</i> fig. 59.4118; <i>RR</i> 1961-62, figs. 7.25; 23.11
24	Rim	S 4.3	Buff ware, black and white grits, buff slip outside. Horizontal band of combing on shoulder. Rim dia. 9 cm.	
25	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Ware and slip as preceding. Traces of horizontal band of combing on shoulder. Rim dia. 10 cm.	
26	Rim	S 3.21	Buff ware, dark gray slip outside. Horizontal combing on shoulder. Rim dia. 7 cm.	
27	Rim	S 4.5	Pinkish buff ware, tiny black and white grits, poor white slip outside. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
28	Rim	S 4.6	Rim, neck, and shoulder of jar, probably belonging to a jar with shoulder and handle like no. 1 above. Light brown ware, black and white grits. Rim dia. 10 cm.	For hollowed neck and collared rim cf. <i>Karak</i> , pl. 55.4. Also, for an earlier stage of the development, <i>BASOR</i> , 190 (April, 1968) pp. 19 and 32 (fig. 10)

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
29	Rim	S 3.29	Rim, neck and shoulder of jar. Ware as preceding. Rim dia. 11 cm.	
30	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Rim, neck and shoulder of jar. Grayish brown ware, black and white grits. Ridge at base of neck at line of break. Rim dia. 9 cm.	The hump, or offset, half-way down the neck in this and the two following examples, appears to be unique to Dhiban
31	Rim	S 4.3A	Rim, neck and shoulder of jar. Ware as preceding. Trace of ridge at base of neck. Rim dia. 10 cm.	See preceding
32	Rim	S 4.6	Rim, neck and shoulder of jar. Grayish brown ware, gray slip outside. Rim dia. 10 cm.	See preceding
33	Rim	S 4.6	Rim, neck and shoulder of jar. Ware and slip as preceding. Rim dia. 8 cm.	
34	Rim	S 3.13-17	Rim and neck of jar. Reddish brown ware, small white grits, pale brown slip. Possible trace of ridge at bottom edge of sherd. Rim dia. 9 cm.	Bethany, fig. 39.5233 (?)
35	Handle	S 4.6	Handle of storage jar. Buff ware, black and white grits, white slip.	
36	Handle	S 3.13-17	Handle, as preceding.	
37	Handle	S 3.16	Handle. Pinkish buff ware and traces of white slip.	
38	Handle	S 3.16	Buff ware, light gray slip. Medium ribbing.	
39	Handle	S 3.20A	Handle, probably from water jar. Ware as preceding, and light gray slip. Broad smooth ribbing.	
40	Handle	S 4.5	Handle, ware and slip as 35. Medium ribbing.	
41	Handle	S 3.21	Handle, buff ware and slip. Medium ribbing.	
42	Handle	S 3.17	Handle, probably from water jar. Pinkish brown ware, gray slip. Medium sharp ribbing above and below carination.	
43	Jar	S 3.21 S 3.3 (east) S 4.3	Jar reconstructed from many fragments. Compact slate gray ware with many small black and white grits, firing to gray brown inside and out. Broad flat ribbing below the handles gradually disappearing lower down. Base probably like no. 44 or 45. Rim dia. 12 cm.	For similar jars, but with flat rim instead of vertical rim, cf. <i>QDAP</i> IV, p. 115, fig. 1.b; <i>RR</i> 1961-62, fig. 9.2; <i>Bethany</i> , fig. 41.7038. All have ring bases, a combination of horizontal and wavy combing and ridge at base of neck. The 'Ain el Jedide example (<i>QDAP</i> IV) has a band of finger-impressions like the Dhiban jar but at base of neck rather than on rim
44	Base	S 4.5	Ware as preceding.	See no. 43
45	Base	S 4.5	Compact buff ware, small black and white grits, pale gray core. Trace of white slip outside.	See no. 43
46	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Fine pink ware; black, white and quartz grits. Rim dia. at narrowest point c. 14 cm.	Storage jar rim like <i>Nebo</i> III, p. 19, fig. 1.3. Following rims, (nos. 47-58) handles (59-63) and stamped body sherds (64-65) belong to similar jars
47	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Good slate gray ware; black, white and quartz grits; firing to pinkish buff on surface inside and over rim but gray outside. Rim is made by rolling upwards, out and down. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
48	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Ware as preceding but white slip. Rim dia. 14 cm.	
49	Rim	S 3.13-17	Gray ware, dark gray slip. Rim dia. 12 cm.	
50	Rim	S 3.13-17	Ware as no. 46. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
51	Rim	S 3.21	Ware as no. 46. White slip. Rim dia. 13 cm.	
52	Rim	S 3.21	Ware as no. 47 but larger grits. Light gray slip. Rim dia. 16 cm.	
53	Rim	S 3.4-5	Ware as no. 46. White slip. Rim dia. c. 16 cm.	
54	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Buff ware; black, white and quartz grits; buff slip. Two rows of incised lines on shoulder. Rim dia. 15 cm.	

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
55	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Ware as no. 47; buff slip. Rim dia. 20 cm.	
56	Rim	S 3.3 (east)	Ware as 46; white slip. Rim dia. 15 cm.	
57	Rim	S 4.3A	Ware as 46; light gray slip. Rim dia. c. 18 cm.	
58	Rim	S 4.3A	Ware as no. 46; white slip. Rim dia. 18 cm.	
59	Handle	S 3.21	Ware as no. 46. Handle has five longitudinal grooves and the impression of the incised marks on the body of the jar against which it was pressed.	See <i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 144 for handles but they appear to be generally round in section like our nos. 61, 62
60	Handle	S 3.13-17	Ware as preceding.	
61	Handle	S 3.21	Buff ware, dark gray slip. Round in section.	
62	Handle	S 3.3 (east)	Ware as no. 47; thick cream slip. Round in section.	
63	Handle	S 3.3 (east)	Ware as no. 46. Three grooves, the centre one deepest.	
64	Sherd	S 3.16	Sherds in same ware as rims and handles above. The inner surface of these sherds is irregular as if built up by fingers; the outer surface is smooth, without bumps, and in some cases there are fine lines which suggest that the jar was finished on the wheel. When leather-hard the surface was shallowly impressed with crosses; the ends of each limb are expanded to create "la croix formée." Sometimes, there is a series of parallel short strokes, apparently always three, similarly impressed.	For Maltese crosses on stones at Umm er-Resas, cf. Glueck in <i>AASOR</i> , XIV, p. 39
65	Sherd	S 3.23	Sherd similar in ware and manufacture to preceding, but ornamented with a fish (?) which is incised, not stamped.	

Figure 13 Glass, Bronze, Iron, etc.

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
1	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	Pale green glass.	
2	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As preceding.	
3	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
4	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
5	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
6	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
7	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
8	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
9	Rim	R 4.6	Rim of bottle (?). Pale green glass.	
10	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
11	Bowl	R 4.6	Small bowl (?). Pale green glass.	
12	Cup or Lamp	R 4.6	As 1.	
13	Bowl	R 4.6	Rim of bowl Pale green glass.	
14	Bowl or cup	R 4.6	Pale green glass.	
15	Bowl or cup	R 4.6	As 14 but pale blue glass.	
16	Bowl or cup	R 4.6	As 14 but pale blue glass.	
17	Rim	R 4.6	Rim of shallow plate. Pale green glass.	
18	Rim	R 4.6	Broad flat rim (?) of plate. Pale green glass.	
19	Rim and Handle	R 4.6	Pale green glass.	
20	Lamp	R 4.6	Hollow stem of lamp. Pale green glass.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 140.16-27
21	Lamp	R 4.6	Fragment of beaded knop of lamp. Pale green glass.	<i>Nebo</i> III, pl. 140.28
22	Jar	R 31.5	Rim of small jar. Pale green glass.	
23	Cup or Lamp	R 31.5	Pale green glass.	
24	Bowl	R 31.5	Rim of bowl. Pale green glass.	
25	Bowl	R 31.5	Rim of bowl. Pale green glass.	
26	Handle	R 31.5	Rim and handle of cup or lamp.	

<i>No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Parallels</i>
27	Stem	R 31.5	Hollow stem of lamp. Pale green glass.	<i>Nebo III</i> , pl. 140.30-39
28	Base	R 31.5	Base of "wine-glass." Yellow-green glass.	
29	Base	R 31.5	Base of cup or lamp. Pale green glass.	
30	Rim	V 4.3	Rim of cup or lamp. Green glass with threading.	
31	Rim	V 4.3	Rim and shoulder of small jar. Green glass.	
32	Rim	V 4.3	Rim and handle of small jar or cup. Pale blue glass.	
33	Rim	V 4.3	Rim and handle of small jar. Pale blue glass.	
34	Neck	V 4.3	Base of neck with narrowed orifice of bottle. Swirled ridging. Pale blue glass.	
35	Mouth	V 4.3	Mouth of small bottle. Pale green glass.	
36	Mouth	T 1.1	Mouth of small bottle. Pale green glass.	
37	Rim	T 1.1	Rim of cup or lamp. Green glass.	
38	Rim	T 1.1	Rim of cup with fragment of handle. Green glass.	
39	Wine-glass	S 4.3	Green glass.	
40	Base	R 40.2	"Wine-glass" base. Green glass.	
41	Handle	Wall V	Green glass (south wall of North Church).	
42	Stem	T 2 unstratified	Hollow stem of lamp. Green glass.	
43	Stem	T 1.1	Hollow stem of lamp. Green glass.	
44	Stem	R 40.1	Hollow stem of lamp. Green glass.	
45	Knop	Unknown	Knop of glass lamp. Green glass.	
46	Vial	R 30.4	Small vial. Pale green glass. Probably blown into mould and later cut and polished.	
47	Vial	Unknown	Small vial. Clear glass. Mould blown.	<i>Nebo I</i> , p. 310, nos. 188-222; <i>III</i> , pl. 135, fig. 1.8-10; pl. 137, fig. 1.5
48	Wick-holder	R 4.7	Lead.	
49	Wick-holder	R 4.6	Cf. preceding. Lead.	
50	Wick-holder	R 4.6	Leaded copper.	
51	Arrow-head	R 4.7	Iron.	
52	Receptacle (?)	R 4.6	Iron, broken.	
53	Ring	R 4.7	Bronze.	
54	Ring	R 4.8	Iron.	
55	Wick-holder	R 31.5A	Leaded copper (2 other examples).	
56	Wick-holder	R 31.5A	Lead (1 other example).	
57	Arrow-head	R 31.5	Iron.	
58	Wick-holder	R 2.1	Leaded copper.	
59	Hook	R 30.4-5	Hook or wick-holder. Bronze or leaded copper (?).	
60	Wick-holder	R 30.4-5	Leaded copper.	
61	Kohl Spatula	R 2.1	Bronze kohl applicator.	
62	Pin	R 11.2	Broken bronze pin.	
63	Ring	R 6.6B	Bronze ring.	
64	Bell	T 1.Sdg.A. 4-5	Bronze bell with fragment of iron clapper.	
65	Bell	R 30.5	Bronze.	
66	Ring	R 3.3	Bronze.	
67	Ring (?)	R 6.4	Bronze.	
68	Bracelet	R 30.9	Bronze. Flat in section.	
69	Bracelet	R 4.1	Fragment of bracelet. Bronze.	
70	Pendant (?)	R 30.4/5	Bronze.	
71	Key (?)	R 40.1A	Iron.	
72	Belt clasp (?)	Unstratified	Bronze.	
73	Ring (?)	R 40.1	Iron harness ring.	
74	Punch (?)	R 2.1	Bronze.	
75	Gold leaf	Wall V	Fragment of gold leaf (south wall of North Church).	
76	Cross	Surface	Bronze cross with punch marks on one side.	
77	Base	T 5.1	Circular bronze base.	
78	Handle	R 7.surface	Lamp handle. Byzantine.	

Possibly modern and related to Muslim burial of a woman in the area

No.	Object	Provenance	Description	Parallels
79	Head	Purchase	Limestone head from bowl. Pl. XXIII.9.	Cf. RR 1961-62, pl. 7.3, 4 (in terracotta). Pl. XXIII.9
80	Unguentarium	Surface	Pointed base of unguentarium in fine, hard, gray ware with thick dark red slip trickling down, and stamp impression.	See John W. Hayes in "Excavations at Sarāḫane in Istanbul: Fifth Preliminary Report," <i>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</i> , no. 22, pp. 212 ff. and fig. 19 (7th century A.D.). Pl. XXIII.7
81	Sea Urchin	R 30.8	Fossil sea urchin; regular echinoid. Drilled for use as bead.	
82	Disk	R 30.7	Broken bone disk with incised lines and hole in centre.	
83	Rim	S 3.21	Pale glass with darker blue horizontal lines below rim.	
84	Rim	S 3.20A (?)	Pale green glass with brown horizontal lines below rim.	
85	Rim and Handle	S 3.36A	Rim and handle. Pale greenish blue glass. Handle opaque.	
86	Handle	S 3.32	Green glass. Handle may be horizontal.	
87	Rim	S 3.20-21	Rim and broken handle. Green glass.	
88	Base	S 3.21-25	Pale green glass. Fluting.	
89	Wine-glass	S 3.21	Base and part of cup of "wine-glass." Pale green glass.	
90	Base	S 3.29A	Green glass.	
91	Bracelet	S 3.19	Fragment of black glass bracelet.	
92	Hook (?)	S 3.17	Iron.	
93	Arrow-head	S 3.18	Iron.	

Figure 14 Pottery from Tombs J 4 and J 8 and Burnt Bone Deposit.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type
1	J 4.8	Lamp	I A (1)	10	J 8.1	Byzantine Lamp	
2	J 4.17	Crater		11	BBD 18	Crater	
3	J 4.18	Crater		12	BBD 15	Crater	
4	J 4.9	Jar		13	BBD 14	Plate	
5	J 4.2	Byzantine Lamp		14	BBD 16	Bowl	
6	J 4.3	Byzantine Lamp		15	BBD 4	Lamp	I (A) 1
7	J 8.3	Lamp	I A (2)	16	BBD 17	Cooking Pot	
8	J 8.14	Crater		17	BBD 13	Juglet	II c
9	J 8.13	Crater		18	BBD 1	Lamp	III

Figure 15 Lamps from Tomb J 5.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 5.24	Lamp	I (A) 1	XXIV.3	9	J 5.4	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXIV.15
2	J 5.6	Lamp	I (A) 1	XXIV.6	10	J 5.5	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXIV.2
3	J 5.7	Lamp	I (A) 1	XXIV.4	11	J 5.28	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXIV.5
4	J 5.17	Lamp	I (A) 1	XXIV.7	12	J 5.1	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXIV.12
5	J 5.64	Lamp	I (A) 1	XXIV.10	13	J 5.25	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXIV.11
6	J 5.20	Lamp	I (B) 1	XXIV.8	14	J 5.18	Lamp	II (B) 1	XXIV.9
7	J 5.33	Lamp	I (A) 2	XXIV.1	15	J 5.114	Lamp	II (B) 2	XXIV.13
8	J 5.3	Lamp	I (A) 2	XXIV.14	16	J 5.69	Lamp	III (B)	XXIV.16

Figure 16 Juglets and Censers from Tomb J 5.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 5.105	Juglet	I a	XXV.1	10	J 5.95	Juglet		
2	J 5.42	Juglet	I b	XXV.6	11	J 5.45	Juglet	III d	XXV.5
3	J 5.88	Juglet	I b	XXV.7	12	J 5.11	Juglet	III b	XXV.9
4	J 5.14	Juglet	II c	XXV.2	13	J 5.44	Juglet	III b	XXV.11
5	J 5.43	Juglet	II a		14	J 5.30	Censer		XXV.14
6	J 5.89	Juglet	III a	XXV.3	15	J 5.60	Censer		XXV.13
7	J 5.103	Juglet	III a	XXV.4	16	J 5.47	Censer		XXV.15
8	J 5.106	Juglet	III c	XXV.8	17	J 5.118	Censer		
9	J 5.108	Juglet	III a		18	J 5.48	Censer		

Figure 17 Jars, Bowls, and Craters from Tomb J 5.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object
1	J 5.51	Jug	XXVI.1	9	J 5.124	Crater
2	J 5.61	Jar		10	J 5.125	Crater
3	J 5.50	Jug	XXVI.3	11	J 5.129	Bowl
4	J 5.39	Bowl	XXVI.2	12	J 5.123	Crater
5	J 5.46	Base		13	J 5.121	Crater
6	J 5.41	Bowl	XXVI.4	14	J 5.122	Crater
7	J 5.54	Crater		15	J 5.56	Crater
8	J 5.55	Crater		16	J 5.63	Crater

Figure 18 Bowls, Saucers, Jars from Tomb J 5.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Plate
1	J 5.49	Bowl		10	J 5.35	Saucer	
2	J 5.62	Bowl		11	J 5.15	Footed Bowl	XXVI.5
3	J 5.113	Bowl		12	J 5.87	Plate	
4	J 5.97	Bowl		13	J 5.96	Rattle (?)	
5	J 5.52	Bowl		14	J 5.119	Decanter (?)	
6	J 5.53	Bowl		15	J 5.38	Cooking pot	XXVI.8
7	J 5.34	Saucer		16	J 5.57	Bowl	XXVI.6
8	J 5.94	Bowl		17	J 5.120	Base	
9	J 5.127	Bowl		18	J 5.58	Decanter	XXVI.7

Figure 19 Storage Jars from Tomb J 5.

No.	Tomb No.	No.	Tomb No.
1	J 5.37	3	J 5.36
2	J 5.111	4	J 5.112

Figure 20 Lamps from Tomb J 6.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 6.4	Lamp	I (A) 1		8	J 6.123	Lamp	II (A) 2	XXVIII.13
2	J 6.93	Lamp	I (A) 2	XXVIII.3	9	J 6.6	Lamp	II (B) 1	XXVIII.14
3	J 6.73	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXVIII.11	10	J 6.153	Lamp	II (B) 1	XXVIII.5
4	J 6.36	Lamp	I (A) 2	XXVIII.1	11	J 6.54	Lamp	II (B) 2	
5	J 6.79	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXVIII.7	12	J 6.85	Lamp	III (A)	XXVIII.2
6	J 6.104	Lamp	I (B) 2	XXVIII.10	13	J 6.72	Lamp	III (B)	XXIX.4
7	J 6.88	Lamp	I (C) 2	XXVIII.8	14	J 6.9	Lamp	III (A)	XXIX.1

Figure 21 Juglets from Tomb J 6.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 6.40	Juglet	I a		10	J 6.197	Juglet	II c	XXIX.12
2	J 6.121	Juglet	I a	XXIX.5	11	J 6.38	Dipper		XXX.5
3	J 6.39	Juglet	I b	XXIX.6	12	J 6.64	Juglet	III a	XXIX.13
4	J 6.237	Juglet	I b	XXIX.7	13	J 6.202	Juglet	III c	XXIX.15
5	J 6.185	Juglet	I b	XXIX.8	14	J 6.198	Juglet	III b	XXIX.14
6	J 6.192	Juglet	II a	XXIX.9	15	J 6.170	Juglet	III d	XXIX.16
7	J 6.196	Juglet	II a	XXIX.10	16	J 6.99	Small Jug		XXX.9
8	J 6.199	Juglet	II a		17	J 6.214	Pilgrim Flask		XXX.4
9	J 6.186	Juglet	II b	XXIX.11	18	J 6.166	Bottle		XXX.1

Figure 22 Craters and Bowls from Tomb J 6.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Plate
1	J 6.219	Crater	XXXI.3	8	J 6.44	Crater	XXXI.7
2	J 6.226	Crater	XXXI.2	9	J 6.232	Crater	
3	J 6.231	Crater	XXXI.9	10	J 6.45	Jar	XXXI.5
4	J 6.218	Crater	XXXI.1	11	J 6.227	Crater	XXVII.3
5	J 6.233	Bowl		12	J 6.222	Crater	XXVII.2
6	J 6.46	Jar	XXXI.6	13	J 6.42	Crater	XXVII.1
7	J 6.43	Crater	XXXI.8				

Figure 23 Jars, Incense Burners, Bowls and Saucers from Tomb J 6; Lamps from Tomb J 7.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 6.168	Jug		XXXI.4	12	J 6.63	Saucer		XXX.13
2	J 6.236	Jug			13	J 6.37	Saucer		XXX.15
3	J 6.235	Jar			14	J 7.34	Lamp	I (A) 1	
4	J 6.234	Bowl			15	J 7.41	Lamp	I (A) 1	
5	J 6.211	Bowl		XXX.10	16	J 7.1	Lamp	I (A) 2	
6	J 6.141	Footed Saucer		XXX.14	17	J 7.43	Lamp	I (A) 2	
7	J 6.171	Incense Burner		XXX.8	18	J 7.10	Lamp	I (B) 2	
8	J 6.210	Bowl		XXX.11	19	J 7.2	Lamp	I (C)	
9	J 6.178	Bowl		XXX.12	20	J 7.31	Lamp	III (B)	
10	J 6.220	Saucer		XXX.16	21	J 7.5	Lamp	III (B)	
11	J 6.169	Incense Burner		XXX.7	22	J 7.3	Lamp	II (B) 1	

Figure 24 Juglets, Bowls, Craters from Tomb J 7.

No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate	No.	Tomb No.	Object	Type	Plate
1	J 7.45	Juglet	I a	XXXII.1	14	J 7.48	Bowl		
2	J 7.53	Juglet	II a	XXXII.3	15	J 7.68	Bowl		
3	J 7.52	Juglet	II b	XXXII.5	16	J 7.57	Cooking Pot		
4	J 7.54	Juglet	II c	XXXII.6	17	J 7.64	Jar Handle		
5	J 7.46	Juglet		XXXII.2	18	J 7.67	Bottle Neck (?)		
6	J 7.13	Juglet		XXXII.4	19	J 7.73	Crater		
7	J 7.55	Juglet	III a	XXXII.7	20	J 7.72	Crater		
8	J 7.20	Juglet	III b	XXXII.9	21	J 7.71	Crater		
9	J 7.18	Platter		XXXII.13	22	J 7.65	Crater		
10	J 7.56	Bottle		XXXII.10	23	J 7.70	Crater		
11	J 7.17	Pedestal Bowl		XXXII.12	24	J 7.22	Crater		XXVII.6
12	J 7.58	Bowl		XXXII.11	25	J 7.49 plus 63	Crater		XXVII.5
13	J 7.66	Bowl			26	J 7.16	Crater		XXVII.4

Figure 25 Jewellery from Iron Age Tombs (for description see Chapter VI). Tomb J 4: 1-24; Tomb J 5: 25-48; Tomb J 8: 49-57; Burnt Bone Deposit: 58-59.

No.	Plate	No.	Plate	No.	Plate	No.	Plate
33 = XXXIII.4		37 = XXXIII.2		41 = XXXIII.10		45 = XXXIII.13	
34 = XXXIII.5		38 = XXXIII.11		42 = XXXIII.18		46 = XXXIII.15	
35 = XXXIII.1		39 = XXXIII.12		43 = XXXIII.7		47 = XXXIII.8	
36 = XXXIII.6		40 = XXXIII.14		44 = XXXIII.3		48 = XXXIII.9	

Figure 26 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs (for descriptions see Chapter VI). Tomb R1: 1-14; Tomb R 2: 15-28; Tomb R 3: 29-41.

No.	Plate	No.	Plate	No.	Plate	No.	Plate
29 = XXXVI.21		33 = XXXVI.14		38 = XXXVI.45		42 = XXXVI.42-43	
30 = XXXVI.20		35 = XXXVI.24		39 = XXXVI.47			
31 = XXXVI.6-12, 22		36 = XXXVI.15		40 = XXXVI.32			
32 = XXXVI.25-26		37 = XXXVI.16		41 = XXXVI.29			

Figure 27 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs (for description see Chapter VI).

Tomb R 3 (continued): 1-4 (see pl. XXVI.38-41)

Tomb R 15: 25

Tomb R 6 (lower): 5-8

Tomb R 8: 26-32

Tomb R 17: 9-13

Tomb R 10 (level 2): 33-43

Tomb R 14: 14-24

Figure 28 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs and Miscellaneous (for description see Chapter VI).

Area K. Grave 1: 1-7 (see pl. XXXV)

Area H. Tomb 1: 28-42 (see pl. XXXIV)

Area K. Grave C: 8-18 (see pl. XXXV)

Miscellaneous: 43-45 (for 45 see pl. XXIII.10)

Area K. Grave D: 19-27 (see pl. XXXV)

Figure 29 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 361	Horn-shaped piece	S 4.3A		White limestone. Finely combed face except margins, which are smoothed.
2	DS 300	Triglyph fragment (?)	R 1.Surface		White limestone.
3		Altar fragment (?)	m-9, level 102.05 m. (i.e. above south-west corner of Nab. temple)	Dhiban I, pl. 11.2	Soft white limestone. Reconstructed on basis of drawings and measurements made in field in 1951.
4	DS 392	Frame of door or window	R 30.1A		White limestone.
5	DS 397	Capital	R 40.1	XL.4	White limestone with comb dressing. Plaster adhering in places from re-use (?) in Byzantine church.
6	DS 349	Moulding	R 6.6B	XLI.3	Fragment of egg and dart moulding with dentils. The drawing is a reconstruction. Soft white limestone.

Figure 30 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 358	Base and shaft	R 4.Surface		Base and lower part of shaft. Pinkish limestone. Crudely finished; intended to be covered with plaster?
2	DS 380	Capital	R 7.Wall 18		Capital and upper part of shaft. Top of capital has a saucer-like depression 3.5–4.0 cm. deep. White limestone.
3	DS 371	Base	R 7.6B		Column base fragment. White limestone with pinkish cast.

Figure 31 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 305	Capital	Area B (1951–52), built into pier in Arab house	XL.6	Corinthian capital. Three sides only finished—perhaps for pilaster. White limestone. See <i>Dhiban I</i> , p. 41 <i>b.</i> ; pl. 38.1.
2	DS 381	Base	R 11. tumble from Wall 23		Plain base of column like <i>Nebo III</i> , pl. 131, fig. 1; or (?) top of shaft like our fig. 30.2.
3	DS 313	Base	o-12 (1950–51); (northwest of Nab. temple)	<i>Dhiban I</i> , pl. 11.6	White limestone. Two other fragments, DS 311 (from S 2.1) and DS 314 (from T 3. Surface)—unillustrated—belong to similar bases. Perhaps, also, <i>Dhiban I</i> , pl. 11.5; 12.2.
4	DS 354	Base	T 3.Surface		Plain base (an unfinished version of preceding?). White limestone. Poorly fashioned, for slope of sides is not constant; finished with fine comb pick.

Figure 32 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 368	Pedestal	R 7.Wall 17		Mouldings similar to following. White limestone.
2	DS 55	Pedestal	Area C (1951–52)	<i>Dhiban I</i> , pls. 38.2; 39.1, 2	White limestone. Cf. <i>Dhiban I</i> , p. 41 <i>b.</i>

Figure 33 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 309	Cornice	R 3.Surface	XL.5	Reconstructed moulding. White limestone. Another fragment (DS 304) from S 1.1–2.
2	DS 360	Moulding	R 6.6B		Base (?) moulding fragment. White limestone.
3	DS 363	Moulding	T 3.1		White limestone.
4	DS 348A	Cornice (?)	R 6.6A		Cornice (?) moulding. White limestone. Fine comb finish.
5	DS 347	Cornice (?)	R 6.4		Cornice (?) moulding. Hard, somewhat crystalline, limestone. Flat surface (the top surface as drawn) has four holes forming a square approximately 15 cm. centre to centre, 2.5 cm. in diameter and 2 cm. deep—presumably dowel holes.

Figure 34 Architectural Pieces (stucco).

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1-5	DO 478	Stucco	S 3.36	XLII	Moulded and painted stucco
6	DS 343	Stucco	S 4.2	XLII. centre	Moulded stucco, apparently for a cornice. A very coarse plaster backing contains holes which apparently carried dowels for securing the moulding to masonry. A second layer of finer plaster overlies this and a third, finishing, coat is very smooth and fine.
7-12	DO 478	Stucco	S 3.36		Moulded stucco, painted. Some pieces suggest a moulded frame of a pediment (?).

Figure 35 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 333	Cornice	R 4. Floor 1	XLI. 4	Cornice moulding. Dark gray marble. Square dowel hole. Cf. similar piece from square <i>n</i> -9 (1950-51), <i>Dhiban</i> I, pl. 11.1; and two other, unillustrated fragments in gray or grayish marble with similar mouldings—DS 372 (from R 31.1) and DS 403 (from R 40.1).
2	DS 374	Column base	S 3.36A		Fragment of column base moulding; pink limestone.
3	DS 373	Moulding	R 30.1A		Fragment of moulding; marble of a grayish tinge with many fine gray lines.
4	DS 332	Cornice (?)	Unknown		Cornice moulding (?). Hard white limestone. Grooved cutting, 5 cm. wide and 4 cm. deep, in bottom, running from front to back.
5	DS 383	Cornice (?)	V 5.7		Cornice moulding (?). Gray marble. Cf., above, no. 1.
6	DS 389	Moulding	R 7.4		White limestone. Cf. below, no. 9.
7	DS 404	Moulding	R 40.2		White limestone.
8	DS 320	Moulding	Unknown		White limestone.
9	DS 387	Moulding	R 11.5		White limestone. Cf. above, no. 6.

Figure 36 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 393	Base	R 40.1	XLI. 5	Chancel screen base. White limestone. Contains hollowed groove to support panels and large square cutting for chancel post.
2	DS 395	Threshold	R 40.1	XLI. 6	Threshold block. White limestone.
3	DS 390	Keystone (?)	R 30. Surface	XLI. 1	Keystone (?) of arch. Badly weathered white limestone. Crudely worked cross fourchée on underside. Diameter of arch by calculation 5.10 m.

Figure 37 Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Provenance	Plate	Description
1	DS 399	Panel	R 4. Surface		Chancel screen panel fragment. Dark gray "Nebi Musa" limestone.
2	DS 331	Post or panel	R 4. Floor 1	XL. 3	Chancel screen post or panel. White limestone. Re-used in floor of Umayyad Room A (south of east end of south aisle of North Church).
3	DS 345	Post or panel	S 4.2	XL. 2	Chancel screen post or panel. Fine soft white limestone, roughly cut.

Figure 38 Architectural Pieces and Miscellany.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	DS 378	Pedestal	R 11.Wall 23		Pedestal for square pier (see no. 6). White limestone, combed on all faces. Found in position in Byzantine stylobate of porch but re-used as part of Ayyubid Wall 23.
2, 3	DS 329-30	Shaped pieces	Unknown		Two pieces of white limestone cut to form (?) curb for cistern opening (?), but no sign of rope wear.
4	DS 366	Capital	R 7.Wall 19		Capital of pilaster (or perhaps one end has been trimmed for re-use in Ayyubid Wall 19 in the debris of which it was found). White limestone; fine comb dressing. Cf. no. 5.
5	DS 367	Capital	R 7.Wall 19		Capital of pilaster or pier (see preceding). Found in debris of Ayyubid Wall 19.
6	DS 379	Pedestal	R 7.Wall 19		Pedestal for square pier (see no. 1). White limestone. Found in Ayyubid Wall 19 but it had been merely tipped up into this new position from its original site at southern end of Byzantine porch stylobate opposite south portal of North Church.
7	DS 301	Base	S 1.Surface		Broken base and lower part of shaft. Base and 2 cm.-wide margin at base of shaft smooth-dressed; above margin, shaft has diagonal dressing. Pinkish-white limestone.
8	DS 396	Fragment	R 40.1		Chancel screen fragment (?). White limestone with comb dressing.
9	DS 402	Pedestal moulding	R 11.2		Pedestal moulding. Fine soft white limestone. Cf. no. 12
10	DS 362	Inscription	S 4.6	XLI.2	Fragment of inscription. White limestone. The upper margin of the inscription is clear and one letter (a <i>tau</i> ?) to the left of the <i>alpha</i> .
11	DS 401	Pedestal moulding	R 40.2		Pedestal moulding. Fine soft white limestone.
12	DS 348	Pedestal moulding	R 6.6A		Corner of pedestal moulding. Fine white limestone, comb dressed. See no. 9.
13	DS 306	Mortar	S 1.1-2		Basalt mortar fragment.
14	DO 477	Bowl	T 3.1		Fragment of alabaster bowl. Cf. <i>Nebo</i> I, p. 153 and III, pl. 129.11.
15	DS 346	Arm	S 3.Surface	XXIII.8	Bent left (?) arm of small basalt statue. Broken off at shoulder and wrist. Some indication of musculature. Lines representing hair or fringe incised on inside of upper arm. For parallels see Chapter I (end).

PLATE DESCRIPTIONS

Plate XXII Nabataean Pottery from various areas.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Fig. 4.56 | 16. Fig. 4.58 |
| 2. Fig. 3.10 | 17. Fig. 3.6 |
| 3. Fig. 3.11 | 18. Fig. 3.35 |
| 4. Fig. 4.14 | 19. Fig. 3.16 |
| 5. Fig. 3.12 | 20. Fig. 3.45 |
| 6. Fig. 4.34 | 21. Fig. 3.7 |
| 7. Fig. 4.33 | 22. Fig. 3.13 |
| 8. Fig. 4.49 | 23. Fig. 3.31 |
| 9. Fig. 3.18 | 24. Fig. 4.60 |
| 10. Fig. 3.1 | 25. Fig. 3.17 |
| 11. Fig. 3.34 | 26. Fig. 3.33 |
| 12. Fig. 3.15 | 27. Fig. 3.27 |
| 13. Fig. 4.24 | 28. Fig. 3.28 |
| 14. Fig. 4.11 | 29. Fig. 3.32 |
| 15. Fig. 4.28 | 30. Fig. 3.19 |

Plate XXIII Nabataean Pottery and other objects.

1. Fig. 4.23
2. Fig. 3.5
3. Fig. 2.60
4. Fig. 2.59
5. Fragments of ajouré moulded bronze, possibly from a Byzantine candelabrum. From R 6.6C. As level 6C is immediately above the Byzantine pavement, it presumably contains Byzantine destruction material as well as Umayyad material from the re-use of that pavement.
6. Fig. 2.61
7. Fig. 13.80
8. Fig. 38.15
9. Fig. 13.79
10. Fig. 28.45. Figurine in terra cotta with traces of red paint. From Tomb Area J, probably thrown out from an Iron Age tomb.
11. Fig. 2.57

Plate XXIV Lamps from Tomb J 5.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 5.33	15.7	9	J 5.18	15.14
2	J 5.5	15.10	10	J 5.64	15.5
3	J 5.24	15.1	11	J 5.25	15.13
4	J 5.7	15.3	12	J 5.1	15.12
5	J 5.28	15.11	13	J 5.114	15.15
6	J 5.6	15.2	14	J 5.3	15.8
7	J 5.17	15.4	15	J 5.4	15.9
8	J 5.20	15.6	16	J 5.69	15.16

Plate XXV Juglets and Censers from Tomb J 5.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 5.105	Juglet	16.1	9	J 5.11	Juglet	16.12
2	J 5.14	Juglet	16.4	10	J 5.16	Juglet	
3	J 5.89	Juglet	16.6	11	J 5.44	Juglet	16.13
4	J 5.103	Juglet	16.7	12	J 5.12	Juglet	
5	J 5.45	Juglet	16.11	13	J 5.60	Censer	16.15
6	J 5.42	Juglet	16.2	14	J 5.30	Censer	16.14
7	J 5.88	Juglet	16.3	15	J 5.47	Censer	16.16
8	J 5.106	Juglet	16.8				

Plate XXVI Jugs and Bowls from Tomb J 5.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 5.51	Jug	17.1	5	J 5.15	Footed Bowl	18.11
2	J 5.39	Bowl	17.4	6	J 5.57	Bowl	18.16
3	J 5.50	Jug	17.3	7	J 5.58	Decanter	18.18
4	J 5.41	Bowl	17.6	8	J 5.38	Cooking Pot	18.15

Plate XXVII Craters from Tombs J 6 and J 7. (N.B. Upper scale applies to nos. 1–3; lower scale to nos. 4–6).

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 6.42	Crater	22.13	4	J 7.16	Crater	24.26
2	J 6.222	Crater	22.12	5	J 7.49 plus 63	Crater	24.25
3	J 6.227	Crater	22.11	6	J 7.22	Crater	24.24

Plate XXVIII Lamps from Tomb J 6.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 6.36	20.4	9	J 6.31	
2	J 6.85	20.12	10	J 6.104	20.6
3	J 6.93	20.2	11	J 6.73	20.3
4	J 6.14		12	J 6.29	
5	J 6.153	20.10	13	J 6.123	20.8
6	J 6.147		14	J 6.6	20.9
7	J 6.79	20.5	15	J 6.26	
8	J 6.88	20.7	16	J 6.55	

Plate XXIX Lamps and Juglets from Tomb J 6.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 6.9	Lamp	20.14	9	J 6.192	Juglet	21.6
2	J 6.131	Lamp		10	J 6.196	Juglet	21.7
3	J 6.96	Lamp		11	J 6.186	Juglet	21.9
4	J 6.72	Lamp	20.13	12	J 6.197	Juglet	21.10
5	J 6.121	Juglet	21.2	13	J 6.64	Juglet	21.12
6	J 6.39	Juglet	21.3	14	J 6.198	Juglet	21.14
7	J 6.237	Juglet	21.4	15	J 6.202	Juglet	21.13
8	J 6.185	Juglet	21.5	16	J 6.170	Juglet	21.15

Plate XXX Bottles, Juglets, Incense Burners and Saucers from Tomb J 6.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 6.166	Bottle	21.18	9	J 6.99	Small Jug	21.16
2	J 6.167	Bottle		10	J 6.211	Bowl	23.5
3	J 6.188	Bottle		11	J 6.210	Bowl	23.8
4	J 6.214	Pilgrim Flask	21.17	12	J 6.178	Bowl	23.9
5	J 6.38	Dipper	21.11	13	J 6.63	Saucer	23.12
6	J 6.203	Incense Burner		14	J 6.141	Footed Saucer	23.6
7	J 6.169	Incense Burner	23.11	15	J 6.37	Saucer	23.13
8	J 6.171	Incense Burner	23.7	16	J 6.220	Saucer	23.10

Plate XXXI Craters, Jars and Jug from Tomb J 6.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 6.218	Crater	22.4	6	J 6.46	Jar Handle	22.6
2	J 6.226	Crater	22.2	7	J 6.44	Crater	22.8
3	J 6.219	Crater	22.1	8	J 6.43	Crater	22.7
4	J 6.168	Jug	23.1	9	J 6.231	Crater	22.3
5	J 6.45	Jar Handle	22.10				

Plate XXXII Juglets and Bowls from Tomb J 7.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 7.45	Juglet	24.1	8	J 7.47	Juglet	
2	J 7.46	Juglet	24.5	9	J 7.20	Juglet	24.8
3	J 7.53	Juglet	24.2	10	J 7.56	Bottle	24.10
4	J 7.13	Juglet	24.6	11	J 7.58	Bowl	24.12
5	J 7.52	Juglet	24.3	12	J 7.17	Pedestal Bowl	24.11
6	J 7.54	Juglet	24.4	13	J 7.18	Platter	24.9
7	J 7.55	Juglet	24.7				

Plate XXXIII Bronze and Iron Jewellery from Tomb J 5.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1	J 5.91	Bracelet	25.35	10	J 5.90b	Earring	25.41
2	J 5.91	Bracelet	25.37	11	J 5.92b	Iron Pin (?)	25.38
3	J 5.92a	Bracelet	25.44	12	J 5.92a	Bracelet	25.39
4	J 5.91	Bracelet	25.33	13	J 5.92a	Bracelet (?)	25.45
5	J 5.90a	Ring	25.34	14	J 5.92a	Bracelet	25.40
6	J 5.90a	Ring	25.36	15	J 5.92a	Bracelet	25.46
7	J 5.90a	Ring	25.43	16	J 5.92a	Iron Bracelet fragment	
8	J 5.90b	Earring	25.47	17	J 5.92a	Iron Bracelet fragment with ring like no. 12	
9	J 5.90b	Earring	25.48	18	J 5.92a	Bracelet (?)	25.42

Plate XXXIV Jewellery from area H. Tomb 1.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1-5	H 1.5	Carnelian beads	28.32	16	H 1.4	Black glass bead	28.31
6-8	H 1.8	Glass beads	28.35	17-19	H 1.3	Black and white glass beads	28.30
9	H 1.6	Etched carnelian bead	28.33	20-21	H 1.9	Brown and white glass beads	28.36
10	H 1.10	Black glass bead	28.37	22-23	H 1.1	Gray glass beads	28.28
11	H 1.15	Pendant	28.42	24	H 1.7	Glass bead	28.34
12	H 1.13	Bronze buckle	28.40	25	H 1.16	Cluster of iron links	
13	H 1.2	Cream glass bead	28.29	26	H 1.14	Glass bottle	28.41
14	H 1.plus	Glass bead		27	H 1.17	Iron bracelet fragment	
15	H 1.20	Minimus coin, disintegrated (Catalogue no. 25)					

Plate XXXV Tomb finds from area K.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1-2	K Grave 1.9	Earrings		30	K Grave C.13	Tiny bronze pendant, in shape like fig. 28.43 but much smaller (see also K Grave D.11)	
3-5	K Grave 1.3	Resin beads	28.3				
6-7	K Grave 1.4	Frit beads	28.4				
8	K Grave 1.2	Earring	28.2				
9	K Grave 1.7	Clamp	28.7	31	K Grave C.10	Bronze rod fragment, probably end of applicator no. 16. See fig. 28.17	
10	K Grave 1.6	Ring	28.6				
11	K Grave 1.8	Bracelet					
12	K Grave 1.10	Torque					
13-14	K Grave 1.1	Bracelet	28.1	32	K Grave C.5	Ring Bezel	28.12
15	K Grave 1.5	Bracelet	28.5	33	K Grave C.7	Hook	28.14
16	K Grave C.10	Kohl applicator	28.17	34	K Grave C.11	Earring	28.18
17	K Grave C.8	Bone bottle	28.15	35	K Grave C.9	Torque	28.16
18-21	K Grave C.2	Shell beads	28.9	36	K Grave C.6	Wire fragments	28.13
22	K Grave C.1	Frit(?) bead	28.8	37	K Grave D.1	Frit bead	28.19
23-24	K Grave C.12	Frit beads (broken)		38	K Grave D.2	Frit beads	28.20
25-27	K Grave C.4	Bronze pendants	28.11	39	K Grave D.9	Faceted ring	28.27
28	K Grave C.3	Glass beads	28.10	40	K Grave D.8	Bronze ring	28.26
29	K Grave C.12	7-sided bead fragments like fig. 26.30		41	K Grave D.3-7	Beads	28.21-25
				42	K Grave D.11	Pendants; see above no. 30	

Plate XXXVI Jewellery from Tomb R 3.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tomb No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1-5	R 3.21	Five yellow paste(?) beads		30	R 3.24	Fragmentary wick-holder	
6-12,	R 3.3	Black and white paste beads of various shapes and sizes	26.31 (no. 12)	31	R 3.28	Fragmentary bronze bracelet	
22				32	R 3.12	Bronze cross pendant	26.40
13	R 3.20	Small gray to black bead		33	R 3.33	Bronze bracelet	
14	R 3.5	Small red carnelian bead	26.33	34	R 3.32	Coin of Justinian. Coin Catalogue no. 74a	
15	R 3.8	Cowrie shell bead	26.36				
16	R 3.9	Shell with iron ring	26.37	35	R 3.	Bronze fragment (Coin?)	
17, 18	R 3.29	Moulded glass bracelet fragments		36, 37	R 3.31	Two illegible coins	
19	R 3.30	Glass handle		38	R 3.16	Bronze ring	27.2
20	R 3.2	Paste bead, 7-sided	26.30	39	R 3.15	Bronze ring	27.1
21	R 3.1	White and cream agate bead	26.29	40	R 3.18	Bronze ring	27.4
23	R 3.22	Black and white bead		41	R 3.17	Bronze ring	27.3
24	R 3.7	Frit(?) bead	26.35	42, 43	R 3.14	Bone pin fragments	26.42
25, 26	R 3.4	Orange carnelian beads	26.32	44	R 3.27	Cluster of four iron links	
27	R 3.26	Iron nail		45	R 3.10	Bronze case	26.38
28	R 3.25	Fragments of iron bracelets		46	R 3.23	Fish bone pins	
29	R 3.13	Wick-holder, leaded copper	26.41	47	R 3.11	Glass bottle	26.39

Plate XXXVII Coins.

1. Trajan. Catalogue no. 4
2. Malichus and Shaqilath. Catalogue no. 1
3. Hadrian. Catalogue no. 5
4. Trajan. Catalogue no. 3
5. Otacilia Severa. Catalogue no. 6
6. Constantine I. Catalogue no. 8
7. M. Aurelius Carinus. Catalogue no. 7
8. A son of Constantine I. Catalogue no. 10
9. Constantine I. Catalogue no. 9
10. Constantius II. Catalogue no. 11
11. Anastasius. Catalogue no. 19
12. Prob. Theodosius II. Catalogue no. 15
13. Valens or Valentinian. Catalogue no. 12
14. Theodosius II. Catalogue no. 14
15. Prob. Anastasius I. Catalogue no. 20
16. Minimus, fourth century. Catalogue no. 21
17. Minimus, fourth century. Catalogue no. 57
18. Minimus, fourth-fifth century. Catalogue no. 30

Plate XXXVIII Coins.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Justin I. Catalogue no. 71 | 6. Justinian I. Catalogue no. 74 |
| 2. Justin I. Catalogue no. 70 | 7. Justin II and Sophia. Catalogue no. 76 |
| 3. Justin I or Justinian I. Catalogue no. 72 | 8. Tiberius II. Catalogue no. 77 |
| 4. Justinian I. Catalogue no. 73 | 9. Maurice Tiberius. Catalogue no. 79 |
| 5. Justinian I. Catalogue no. 75 | |

Plate XXXIX Coins.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Al- ^ʿ Aziz Muhammad. Catalogue no. 84 | 8. Mamluke coin. Catalogue no. 91 |
| 2. Umayyad coin. Catalogue no. 80 | 9. Ayyubid coin. Catalogue no. 87 |
| 3. Umayyad coin. Catalogue no. 81 | 10. Ayyubid coin. Catalogue no. 85 |
| 4. Isma'il ibn Mahmud. Catalogue no. 83 | 11. Mahmud II. Catalogue no. 92 |
| 5. Mamluke coin. Catalogue no. 89 | 12. Mahmud II. Catalogue no. 93 |
| 6. Ayyubid coin. Catalogue no. 86 | 13. Abdul-Mejid (?). Catalogue no. 94 |
| 7. Ayyubid-Mamluke coin. Catalogue no. 90a | |

Plate XL Architectural Pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Figure	Comments	No.	Reg. No.	Object	Figure	Comments
1	DS 375	Inscription		See Chapter III and A. D. Tushingham, "An Inscription of the Roman Imperial Period from Dhiban," <i>BASOR</i> 138 (April, 1955), pp. 29 ff.	4	DS 397	Capital	29.5	
					5	DS 304	Cornice	33.1	
						(left)			
						DS 309			
						(right)			
					6	DS 305	Capital	31.1	
					7		Lintel		Over doorway of house in modern village of Dhiban.
2	DS 345	Panel or Post	37.3						
3	DS 331	Panel or Post	37.2						

Plate XLI Architectural pieces.

No.	Reg. No.	Object	Figure	Comments	No.	Reg. No.	Object	Figure	Comments
1	DS 390	Keystone (?)	36.3		6	DS 395	Threshold	36.2	
2	DS 362	Inscribed fragment	38.10		7	DS 394	Worked block		White limestone. One side dressed with diagonal combing within smoothed borders. Use unknown. From R 40.1
3	DS 349	Moulding fragment	29.6						
4	DS 333	Cornice moulding	35.1						
5	DS 393	Screen base	36.1						

Plate XLII Architectural Stucco.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Centre—Cornice fragment (DS 343) from area S 4.2. See figure 34.6 | Upper left—Moulded piece (DO 478) from area S 3.36. See figure 34.1 |
| Bottom—Moulded frame (?) (DO 478) from area S 3.36. See figure 34.5, 5 | Remainder—Moulded frame of window (?) (DO 478) from area S 3.36. See figure 34.2, 3 |

APPENDIX

THE WALLS OF DHIBAN

1. General

<i>Number or Letter in this Publication</i>	<i>Designation of Excavator</i>
A (Nabataean Temple Podium wall)	Wall A (generally)
A (E)	T 1. Wall II
A (S)	R 30. Wall 3
A (W)	S 1. Wall D
B (Nabataean Temple wall)	R 6. Wall 4
B (E)	Wall B (generally)
B (N)	T 1. Wall A
C (East-west wall in Nab. temple)	T 4. Wall B
D (East-west wall in Nab. temple)	R 8. Wall 5
E, E 1, F, F 1 (crypt walls in Nab. temple)	R 1. Wall 1
G, G 1, G 2 (foundation of G) (Byz. walls over Nab. temple platform)	Wall C (generally)
H (Iron Age City wall)	R 1. Wall 2
J (Iron Age wall)	Wall D (generally)
K (Iron Age wall)	T 4. Wall D
L (Iron Age wall)	Walls E, E 1, F, F 1 (generally)
M (Iron Age City wall)	Walls G, G 1, G 2 (generally)
M 1, M 2	R 31. Wall 2
N, NN (Nabataean walls)	T 1. Wall C
O (Iron Age City wall)	R 4. Wall 1
P (Battered Iron Age City wall in Gateway area)	R 4. Wall 2
Q (Nabataean wall in Gateway area)	S 1. Wall G
QA (Nabataean wall in Gateway area—rebuilding of Wall Q)	S 1. Wall E (Reed's Wall A 1)
QB (Rubbly wall supporting Nab. eastern staircase)	M 1, M 2 (Casemate walls southwest of Nabataean temple)
Aqueduct (Nabataean)	S 1. Wall F (Reed's Walls A 3, A 2)
R (Byzantine wall)	S 1. Wall A
S (Nabataean/Byzantine wall)	V 4. Wall 3
T (Byzantine Wall)	V 5. Wall 1
U (Bath room wall—Byzantine)	V 5. Wall 2
V (i.e. "Vee." Extension of Wall B (N) to east, Byzantine)	V 5. Level 9
W (Iron Age/Nabataean/Byzantine wall)	V 5. Wall 3 (Reed's Wall A 4)
X (Umayyad)	V 4. Wall 2 (Reed's Wall E 11)
1 (North Church, south shoulder of apse wall?—Byzantine)	V 5. Wall 4
2 (North Church, east end of south aisle—Byzantine)	V 4. Wall 1 A (eastern end of Reed's Wall BC 10)
3 (North Church, south stylobate—Byzantine)	R 31. Wall 1
4 (North Church, north stylobate—Byzantine)	R 4. Wall 5
5 Umayyad	R 30. Wall 1
6A–E Chancel Screen and Stepups in Presbytery of North Church	T 1. Wall D
7 (Byzantine?)	Abutting Nabataean podium wall on west.
7A (Ayyubid)	R 40. Unnumbered
	R 30. Wall 9 (?)
	R 8. Wall 4
	R 10. Wall 2
	R 30. Wall 6
	R 9. Wall 4
	R 40. Wall 3
	R 30. Wall 2
	R 40. Wall 5
	R 30. Wall 4
	R 4. Wall 7

The Walls of Dhiban (*continued*)*Number or Letter in this Publication**Designation of Excavator*

8, 8A (Umayyad)
 9, 9A (Ayyubid)
 10, 11 (Umayyad)
 12 (Ayyubid)
 13 (Byzantine)
 13A (Umayyad)
 14 (Ayyubid)
 15 (Umayyad)
 16 (Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 17 (Ottoman)
 18 (Ayyubid)
 19 (Ayyubid)

R 30. Wall 5
 R 30. Wall 7
 R 40. Wall 2
 R 40. Wall 1
 R 6. Wall 1 A
 R 6. Wall 1 B
 R 6. Wall 3
 R 6. Wall 2
 R 6. Wall 5
 R 7. Wall 1
 R 7. Wall 2
 R 7. Wall 3
 R 11. Wall 3

Stylobate of Porch, North Church (Byzantine)

R 7. Wall 4
 R 11. Wall 7

West wall (façade) of North Church

R 11. Wall 8
 R 8. Wall 2

20 (Ayyubid)

R 9. Wall 3

21 (Ayyubid)

R 11. Wall 4

22 (Ayyubid)

R 7. Wall 5

23 (Ayyubid)

R 11. Wall 2

24 (Ayyubid)

R 11. Wall 6

R 11. Wall 5

R 9. Wall 2

R 11. "Steps 1, 2"

2. Northeast Area

I (Northeast area—Iron Age City wall)
 II (Northeast area—Iron Age; backing for Wall III)
 III (Northeast area—battered Iron Age City wall)
 III A (Northeast area—Byzantine terrace wall?)
 IV (Northeast area—Iron Age City wall)
 V A (Northeast area—Roman wall?)
 V B (Northeast area—Umayyad wall?)

I—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our section F-F
 II—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our section F-F
 III—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our sections E-E and F-F
 Site V I. Wall 1 (cf. our sections E-E and F-F)
 IV—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our section F-F
 V—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our section F-F
 V—*Dhiban* I, pl. 24.1; our section F-F

3. Gateway Area

R (Gateway Area—Byzantine)
 R 1 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 2 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 3 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 4 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 5 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 6 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)
 R 7 (Gateway Area—Iron Age)
 R 8 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)

Reed's Wall E 11; Wall E 13 over staircase (?); V 4 Wall 2

Reed's Wall BC 1

Reed's Wall B 2

Reed's Wall BC 3

Presumed continuation of Wall R 2

Running south from Wall R 3

Runs along northern edge of Wall R 12

Reed's Wall BE 7

East–west wall joining Wall R 5 and forming continuation of Wall R 6.

R 9 (Gateway Area—Byzantine)

Short north–south wall running north from Wall R

R 10 (Gateway Area—Byzantine)

Reed's Wall BC 10; our Wall T is eastern end of it.

R 12 (Gateway Area—Iron Age)

Reed's Wall C 12

R 20 (Gateway Area—Iron Age)

Reed's Wall 20

R 21 (Gateway Area—Iron Age)

Reed's Wall 21

R 22 (Gateway Area—Iron Age)

Reed's Wall 22

W 1 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)

North wall of Arab house southwest of temple (1950–51)

W 2 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)

West wall of Arab house.

W 3 (Gateway Area—Umayyad/Ayyubid)

South wall of Arab house.



FIG. 1

Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares.

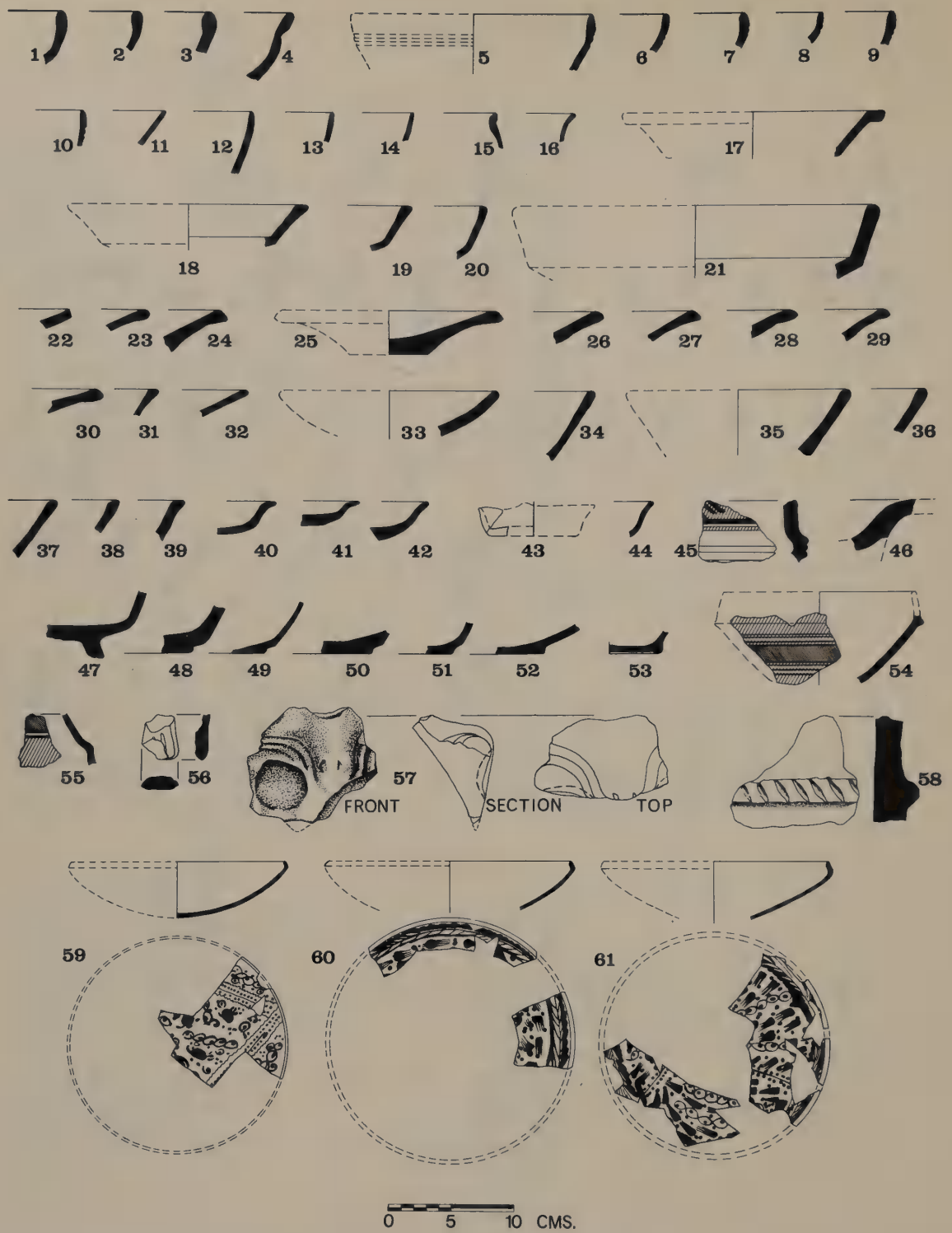


FIG. 2 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Iron Age wares: 1-58; Nabataean: 59-61.

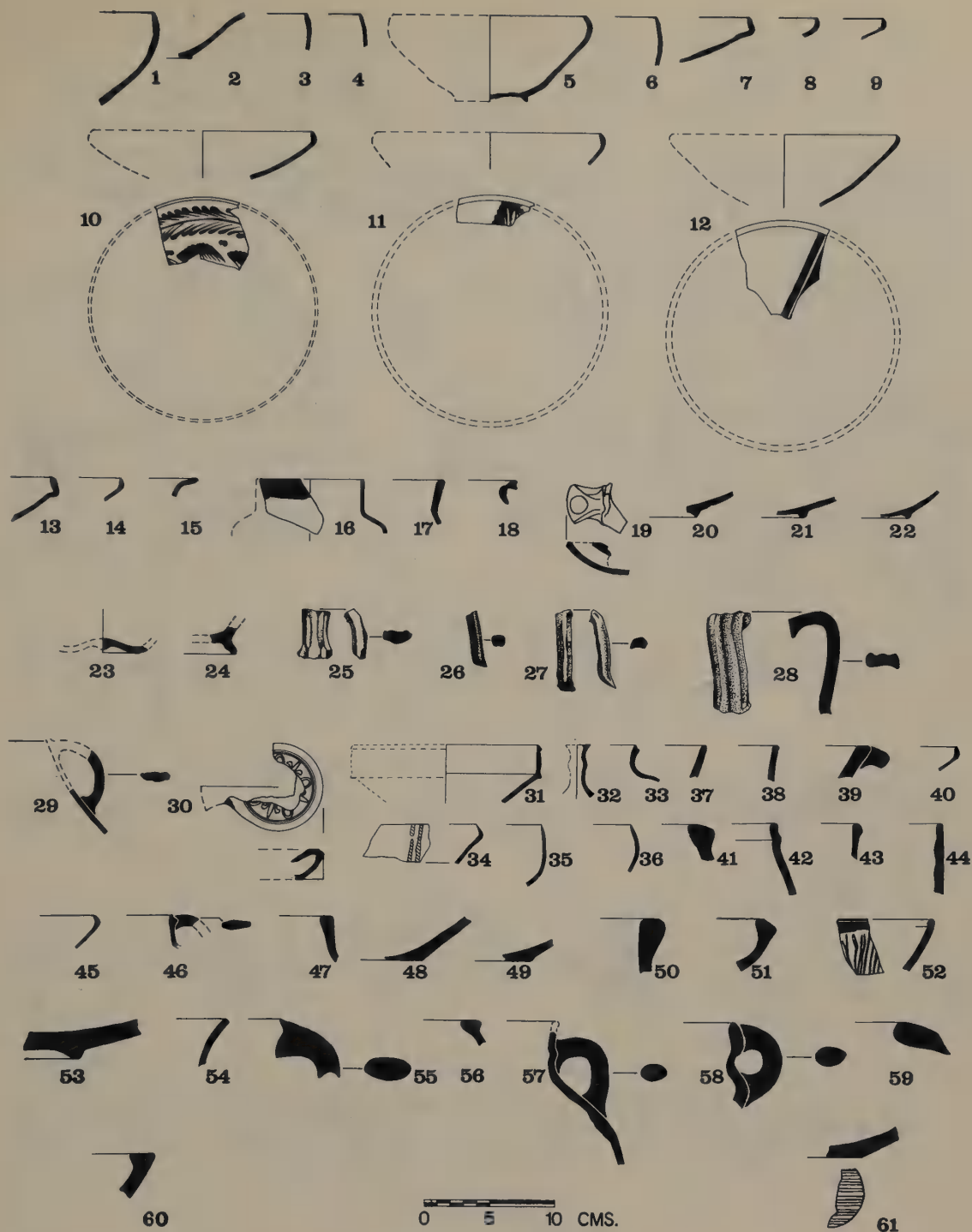


FIG. 3 Pottery from the Fill of the Nabataean Temple Podium: Nabataean: 1-30 (except 11, 21, 25); Casemate Fill: 31-36; Iron Age Fill below Nabataean Fill: 37-46; Iron Age Fill below Hall: 47-61.

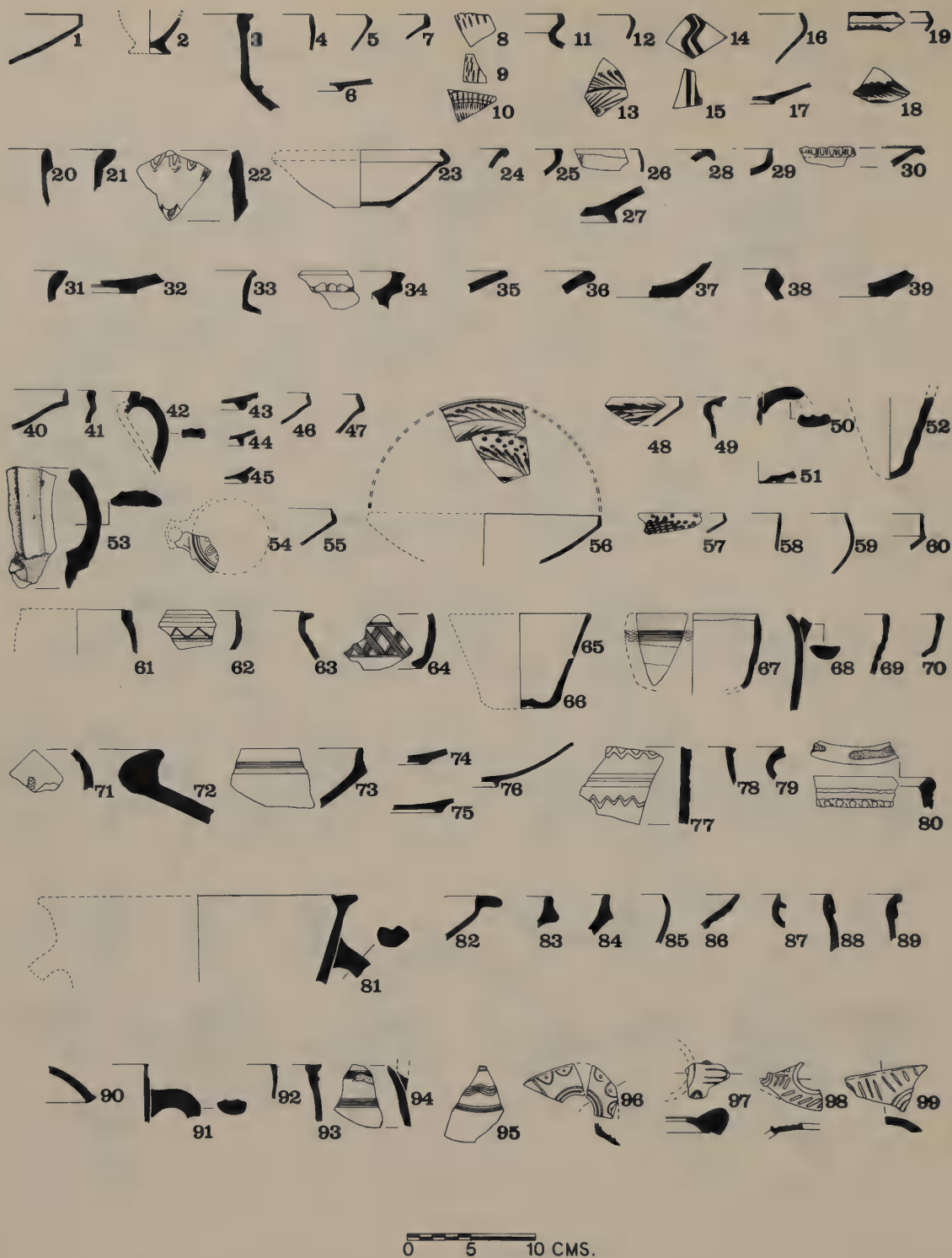


FIG. 4 Fill in front of Iron Age Wall II/III: 1-39; Nabataean destruction: 40-60; Area V 4: 61-75; Area V 5.12: 76-80; Byzantine Phase A (Byzantine Building on Nabataean temple podium): 81-99.

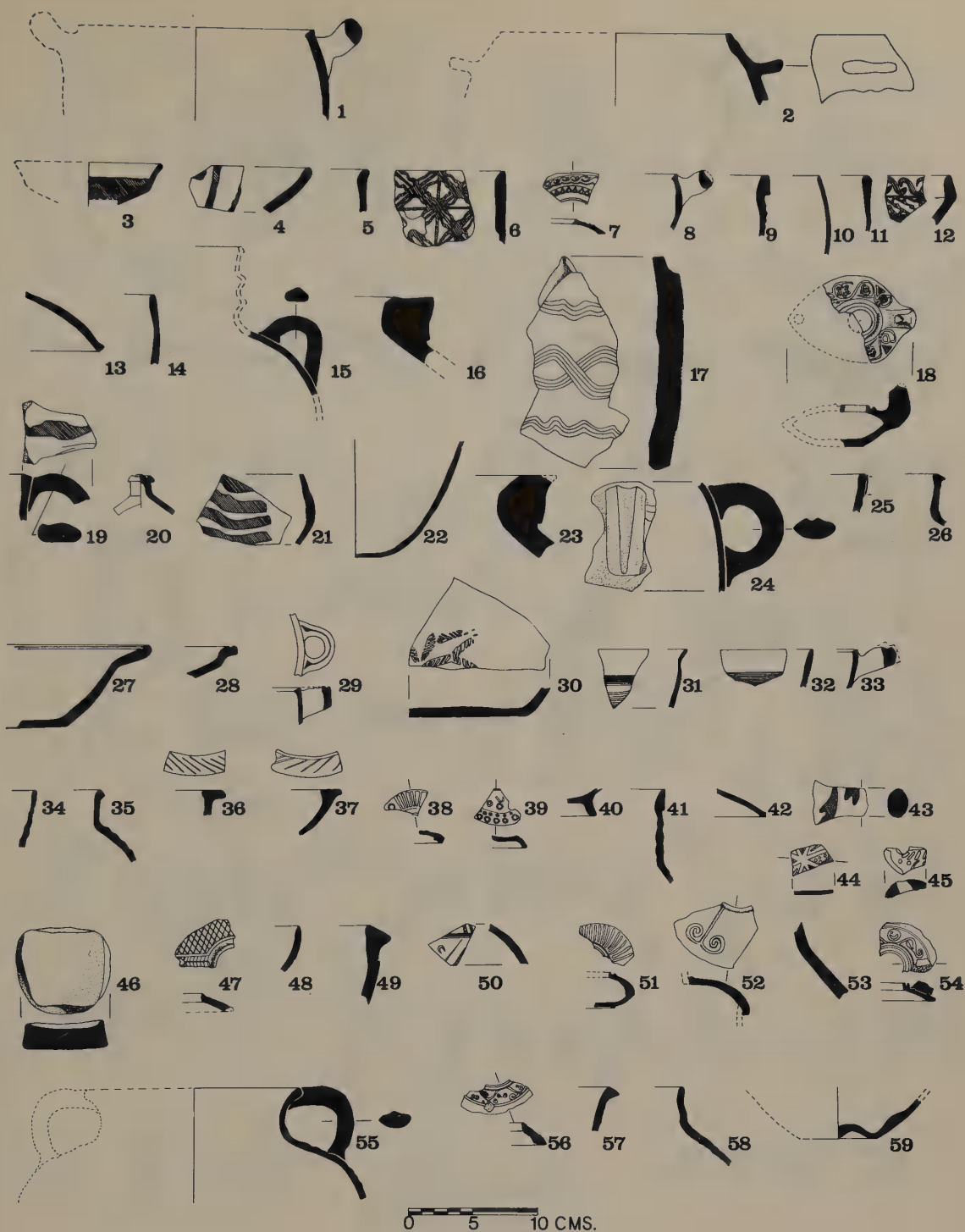


FIG. 5 Area V 5: 1-26; Byzantine Phase A: 27-32; Byzantine Phase B: 33-42; Byzantine Phase C: 43-51; Byzantine Destruction 52-59.

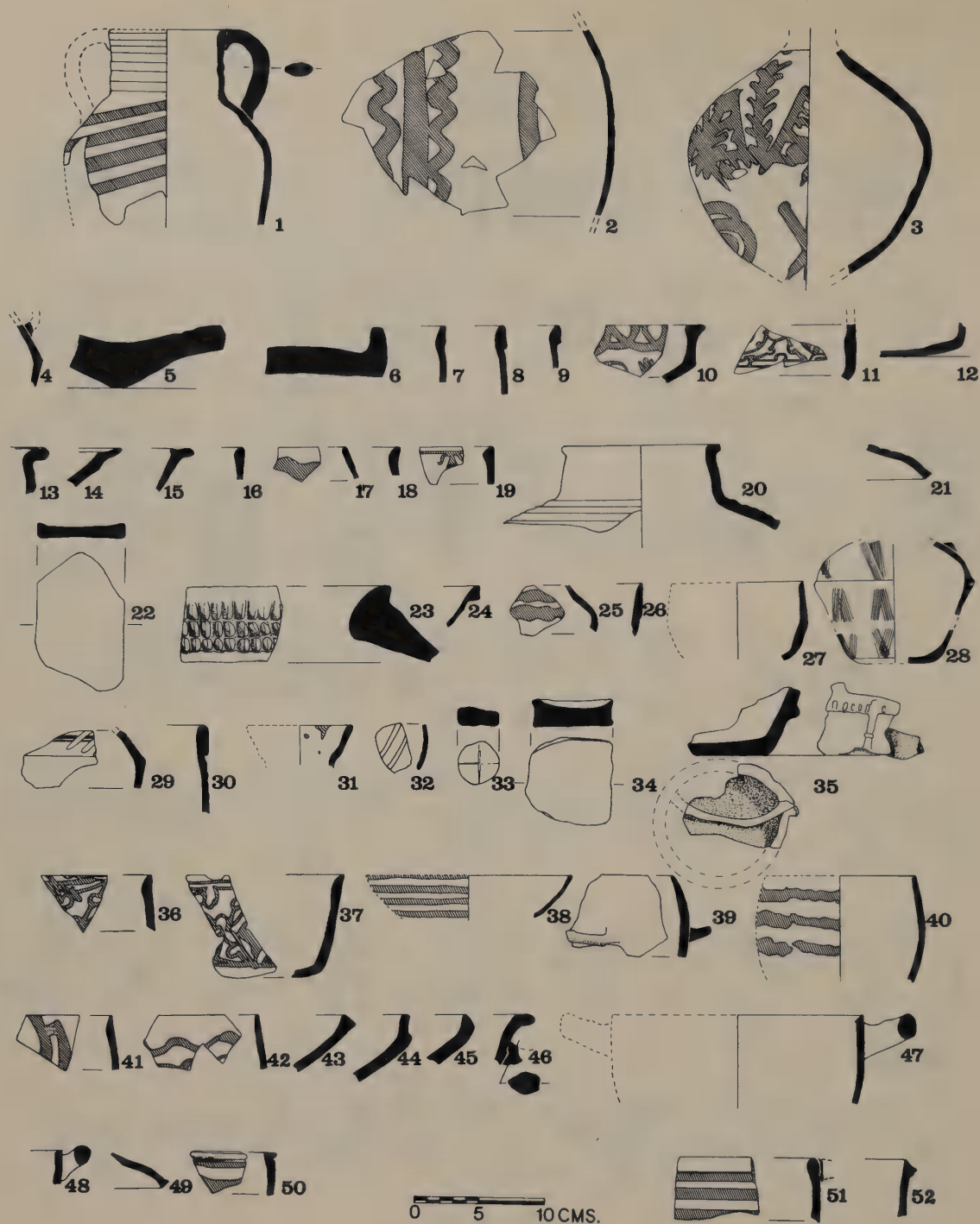


FIG. 6 Byzantine Destruction: 1-23 (except 11-13); Umayyad Construction: 24-38; Umayyad Destruction: 11-13, 39-52.



FIG. 7 Umayyad Destruction: 1-28 (except 4 and 7), 31-34; Umayyad Construction: 4, 7; Ayyubid Construction: 29 (?); Ayyubid Destruction: 30, 35-53.



FIG. 8 Ayyubid Destruction: 1-38 (including material from surface levels), with possible Turkish intrusions (e.g. 4, 22, 35).

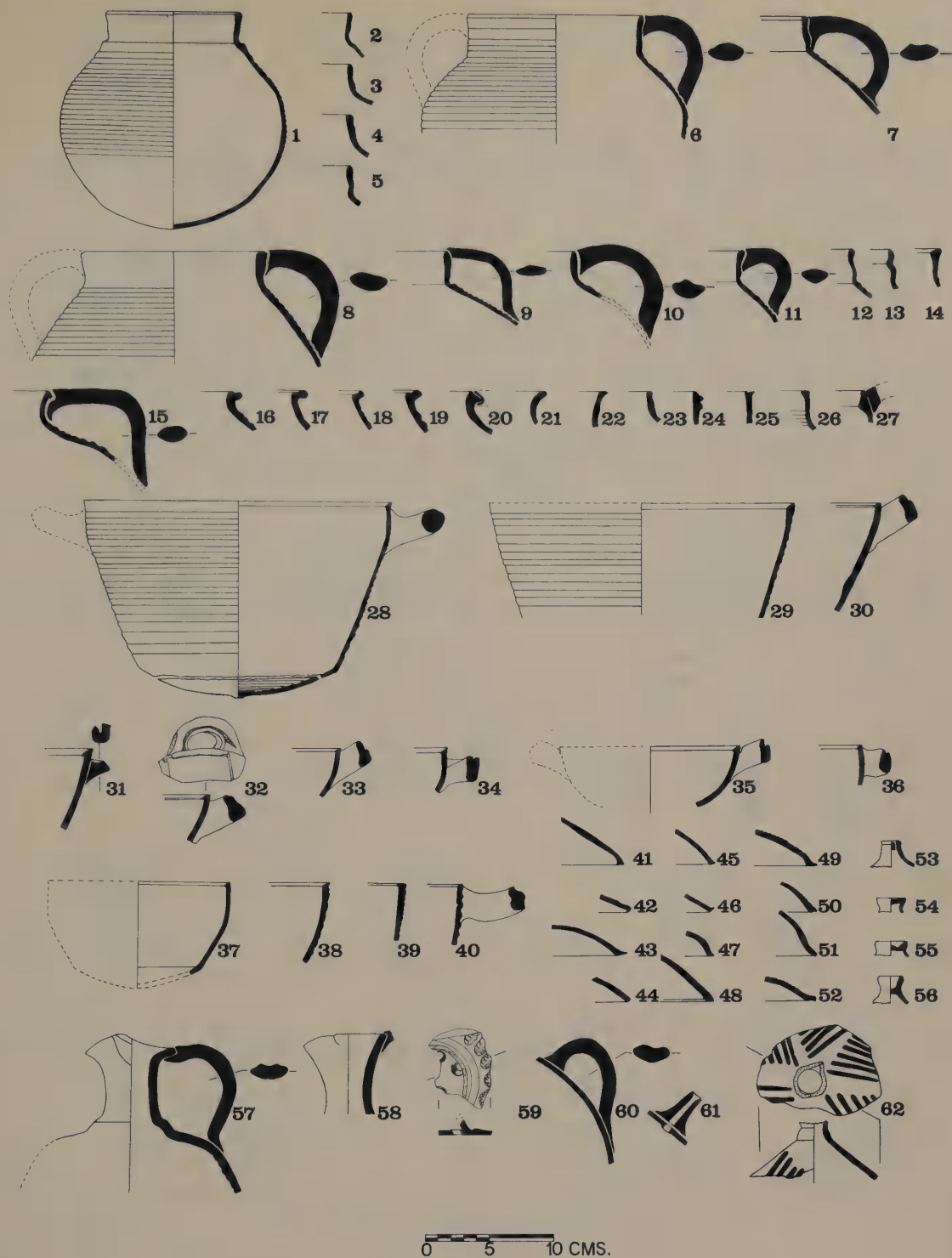


FIG. 9 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV):
Cooking Pots and Pans, Lids and Jugs.

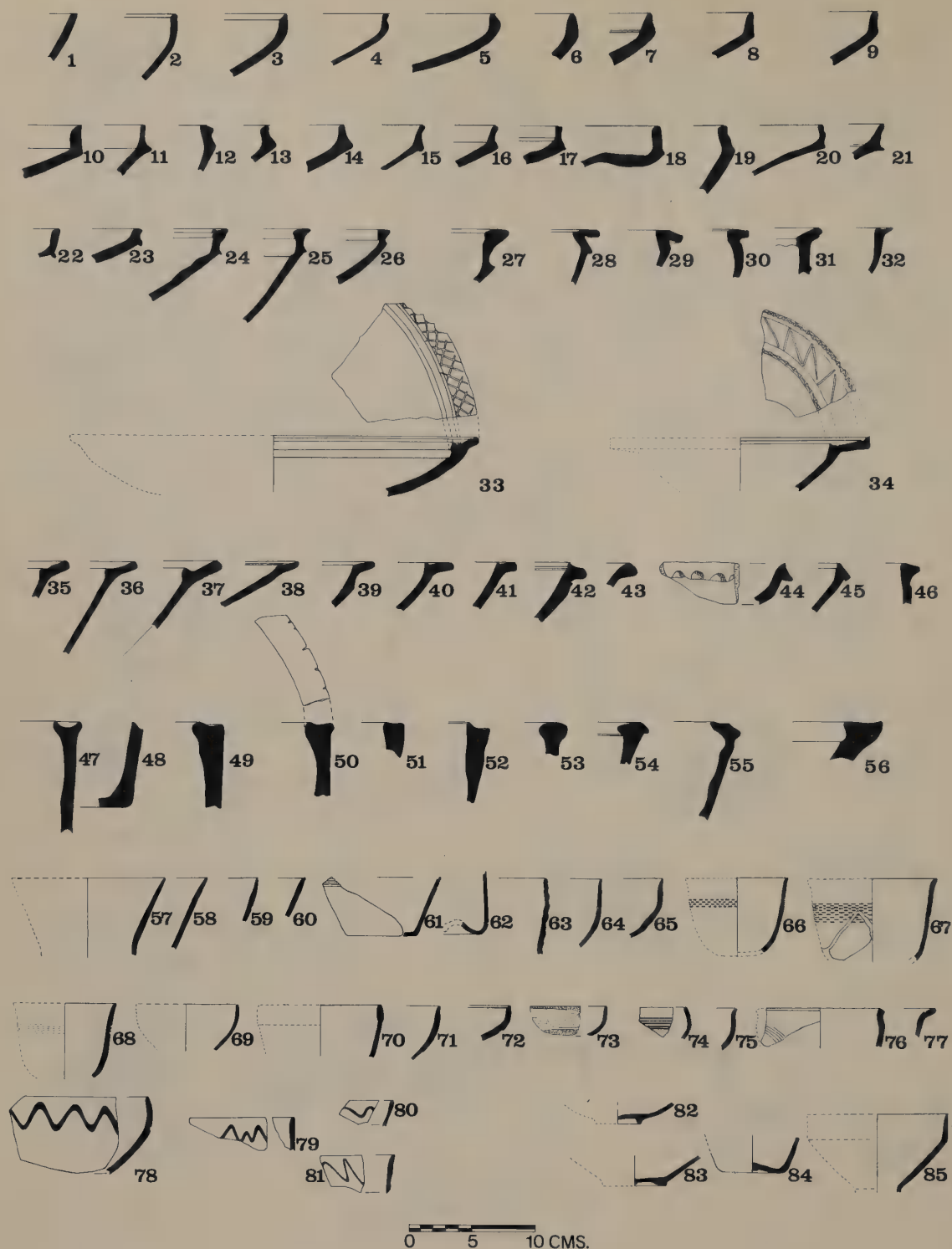


FIG. 10 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Large Bowls and Basins, Small Bowls and Cups.



FIG. 11 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Late Sigillata and Imitation Sigillata Wares, Lamps, Small Jars, etc.



FIG. 12 Byzantine wares from areas S 3 and S 4. Probably third quarter of sixth century (see Chapter IV): Jars.

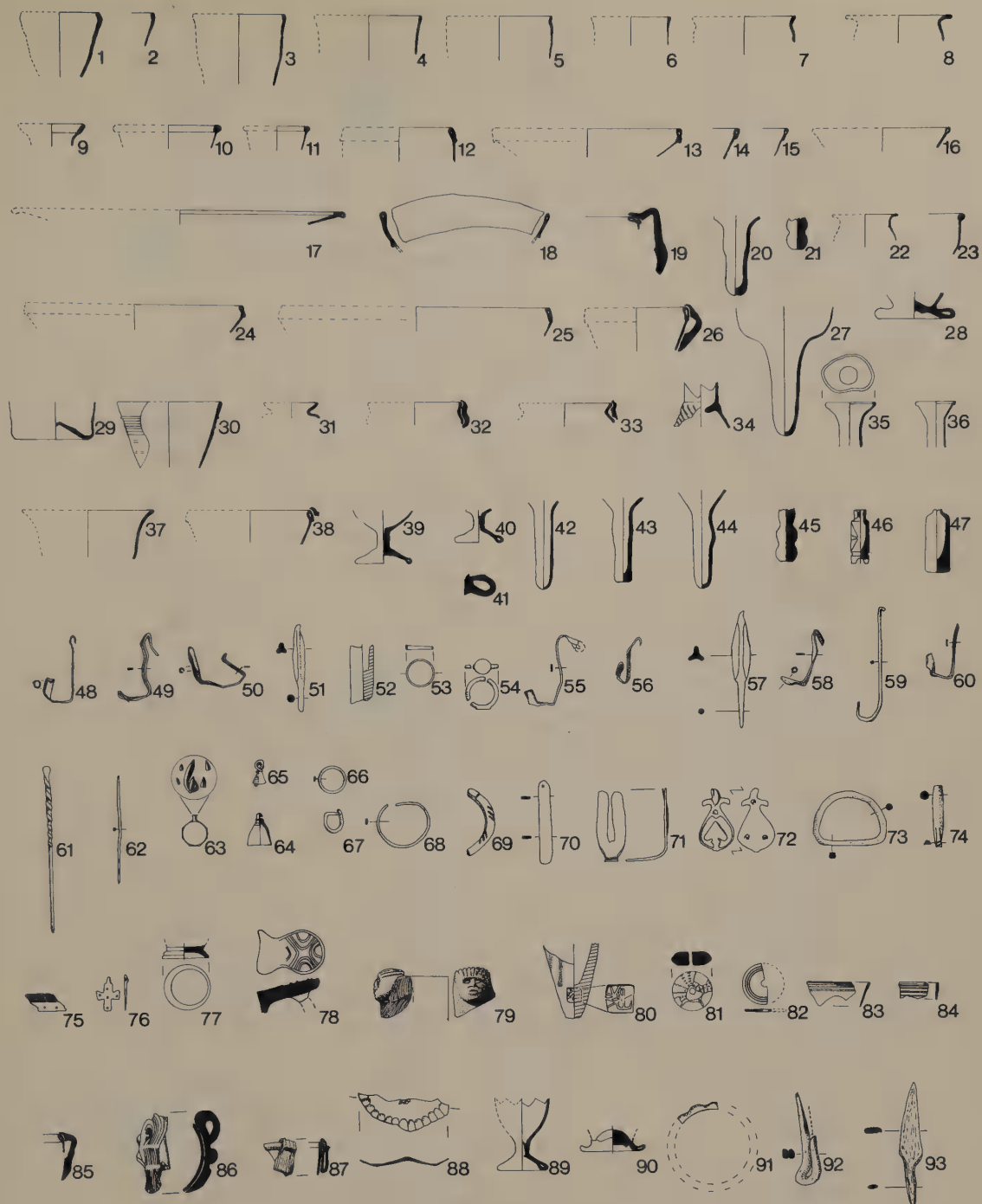


FIG. 13

Glass, Bronze, Iron, etc.

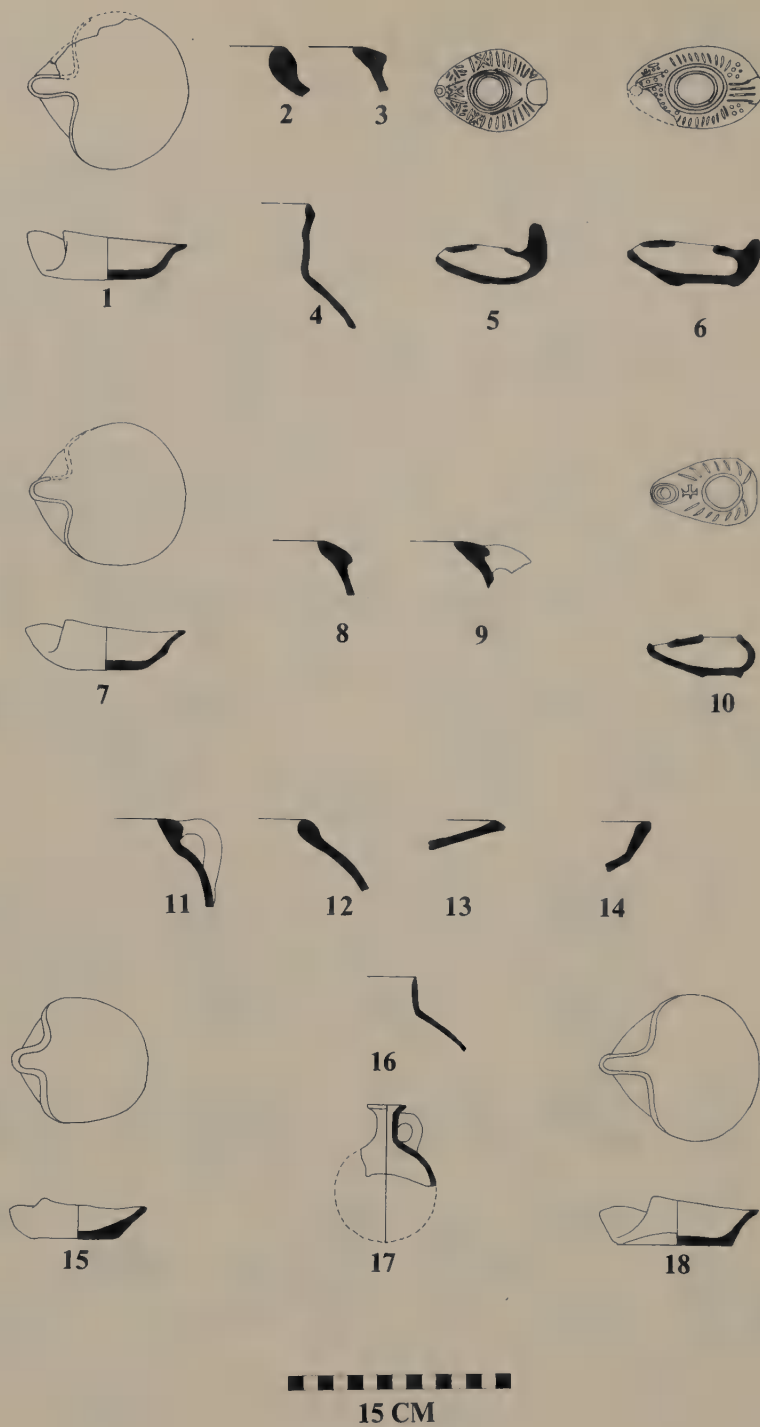


FIG. 14 Pottery from Tombs J 4 and J 8 and Burnt Bone Deposit.

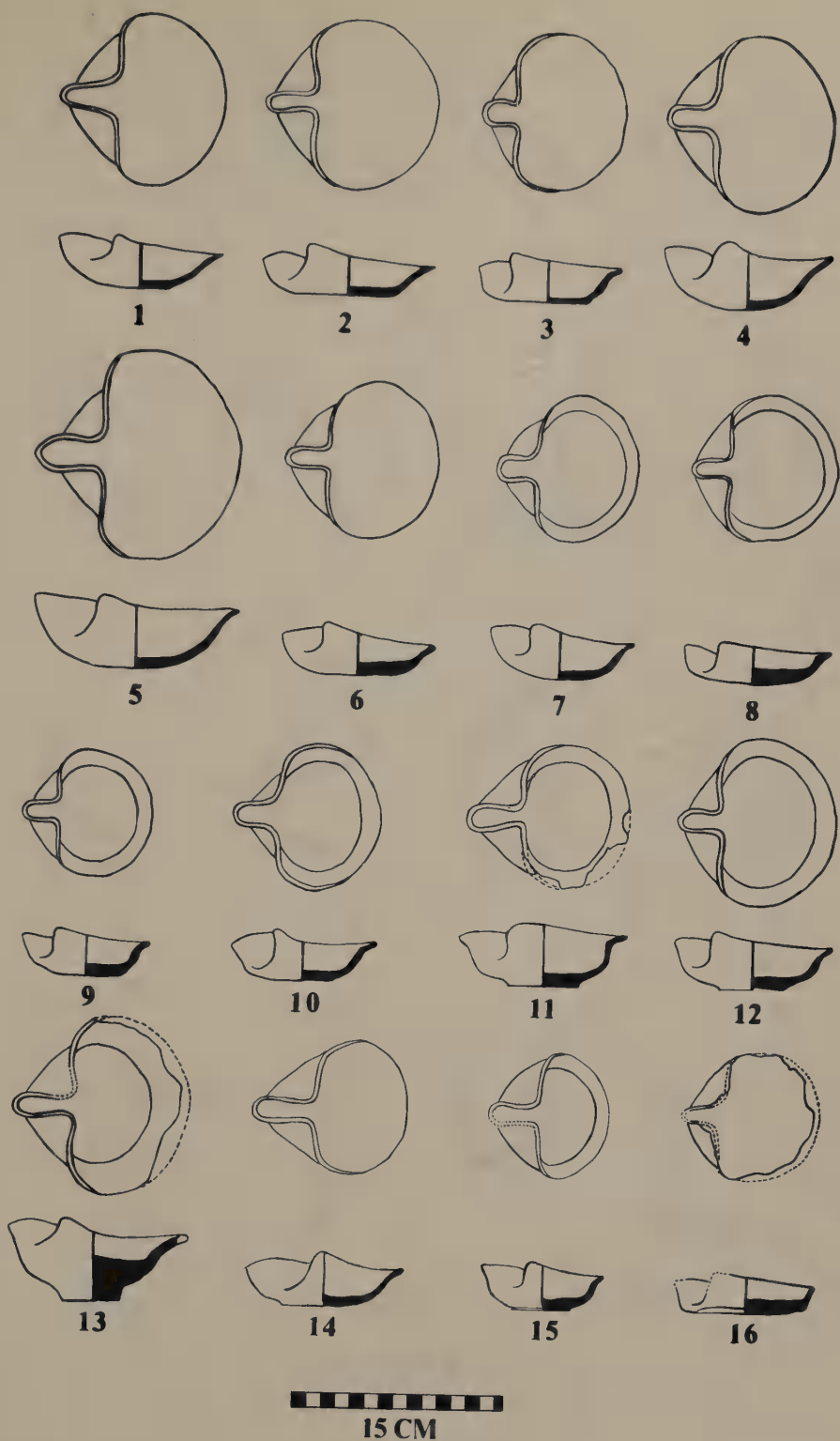


FIG. 15

Lamps from Tomb J 5.

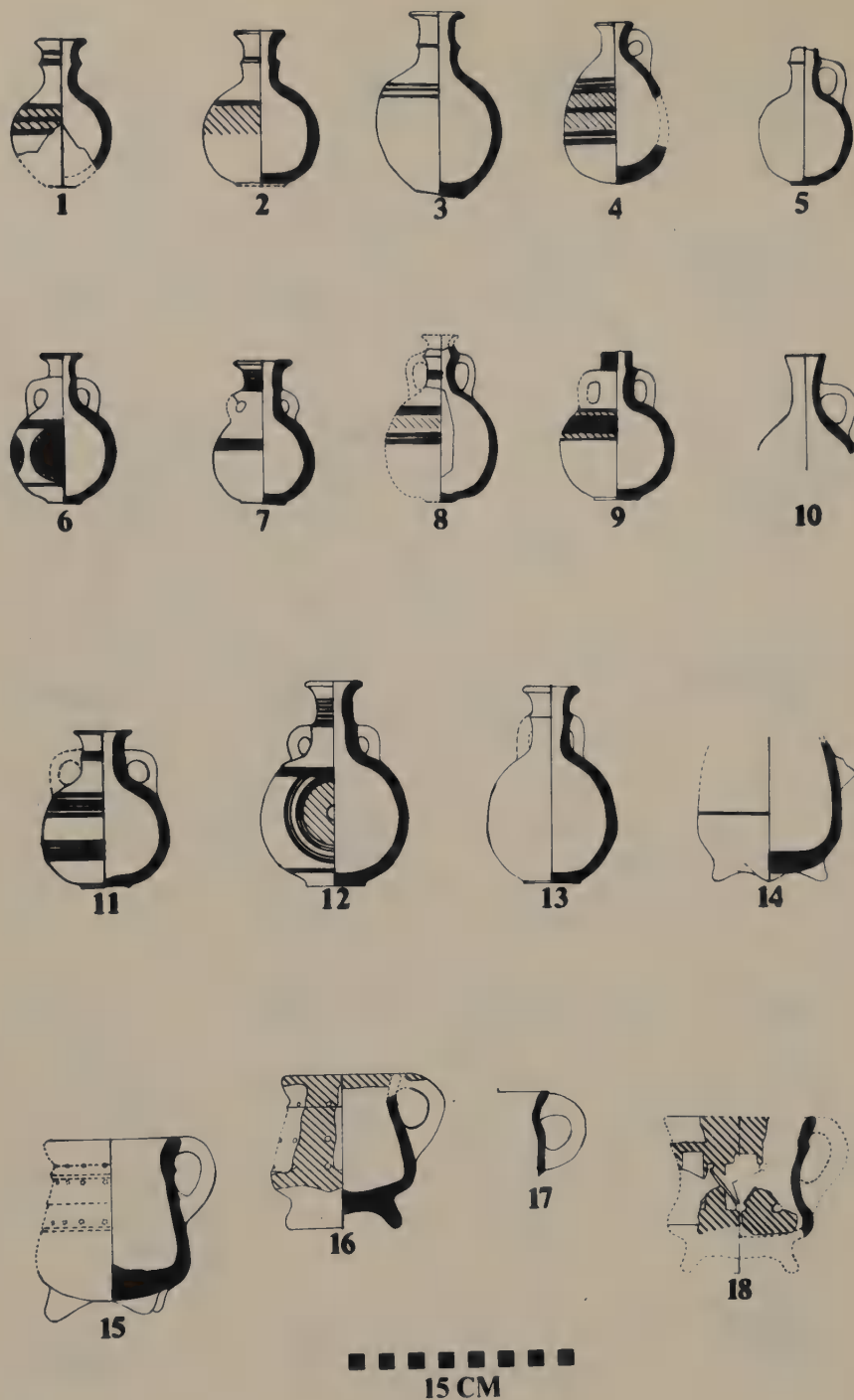


FIG. 16

Juglets and Censors from Tomb J 5.

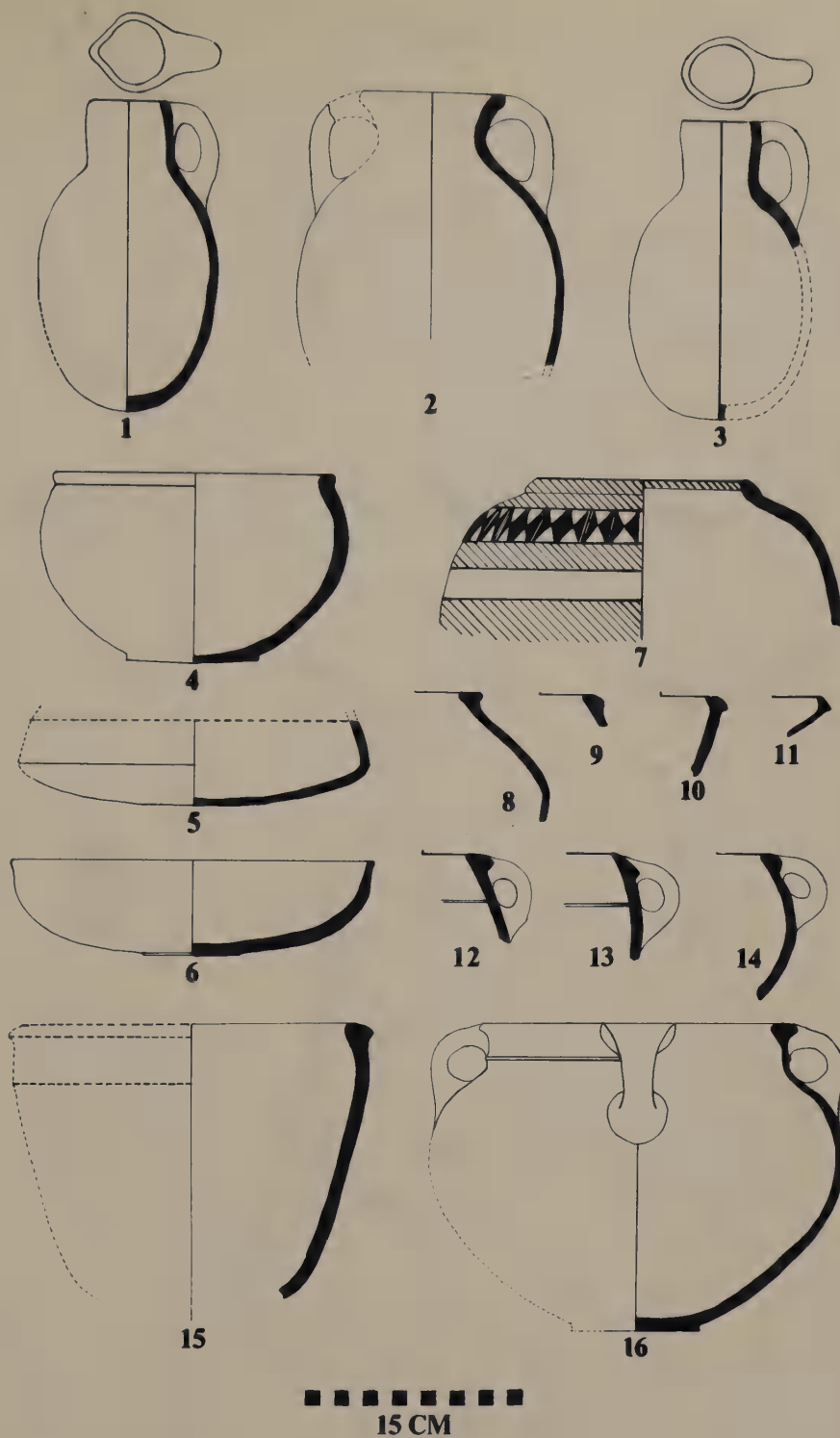
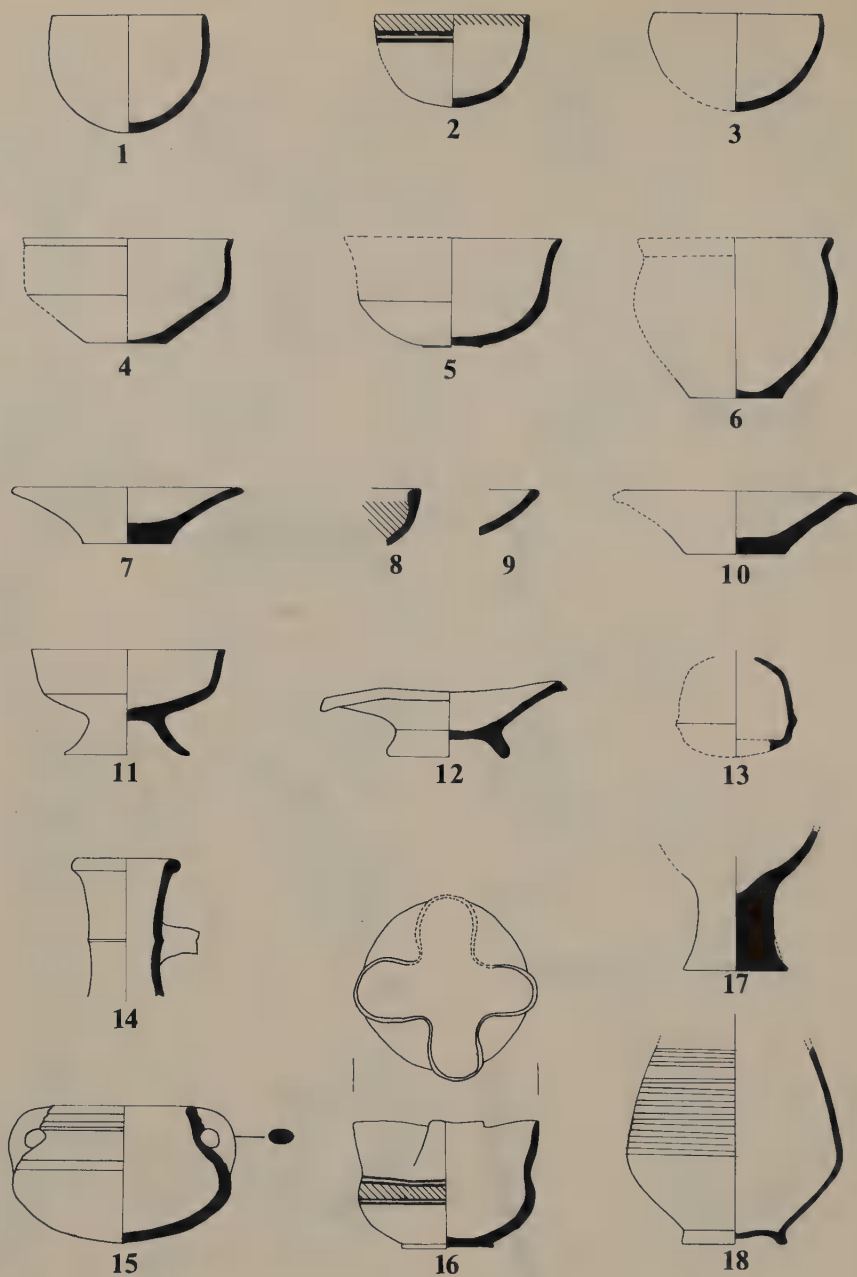


FIG. 17

Jars, Bowls, and Craters from Tomb J 5.



15 CM

FIG. 18

Bowls, Saucers, Jars from Tomb J 5.

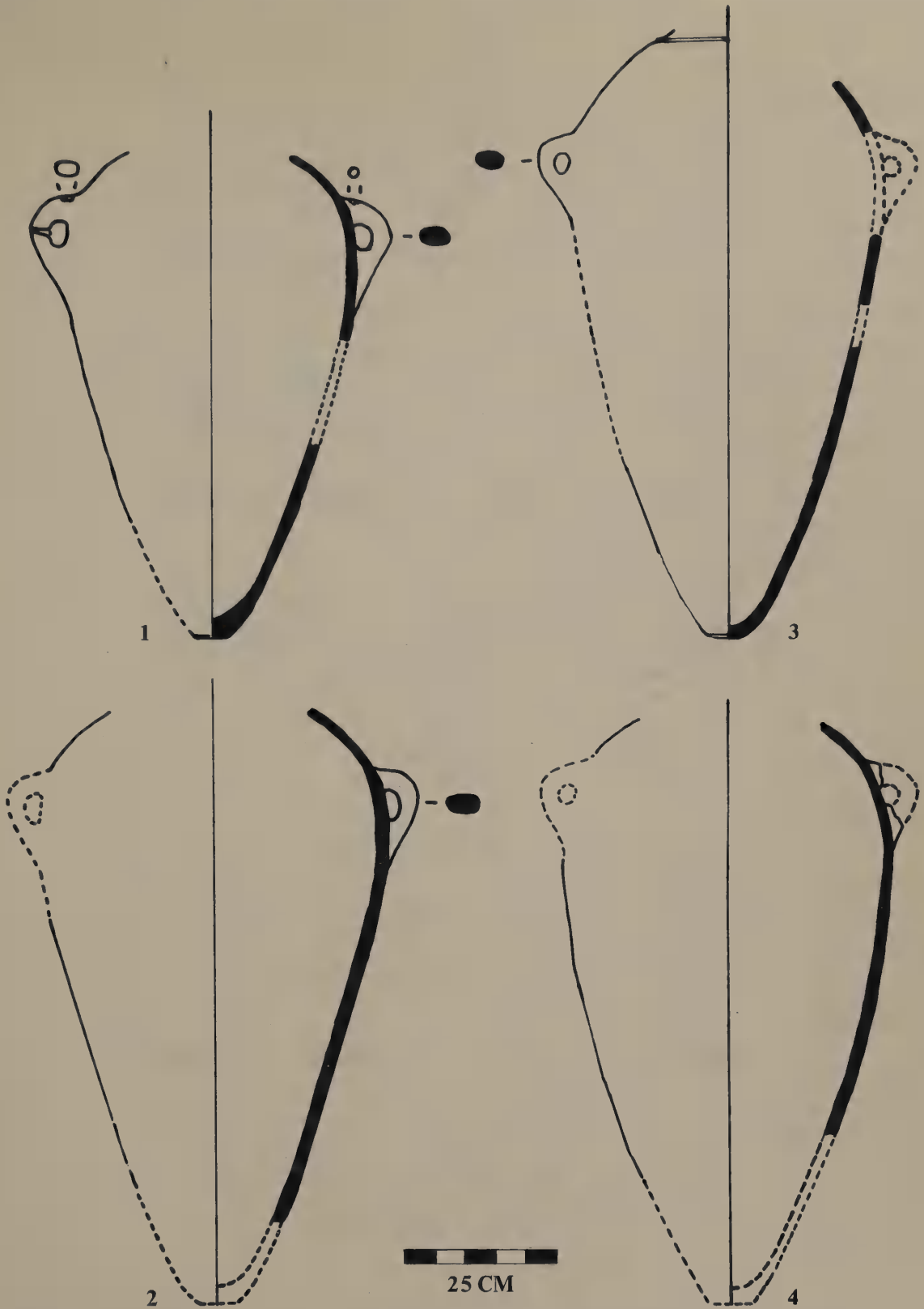


FIG. 19

Storage Jars from Tomb J 5.

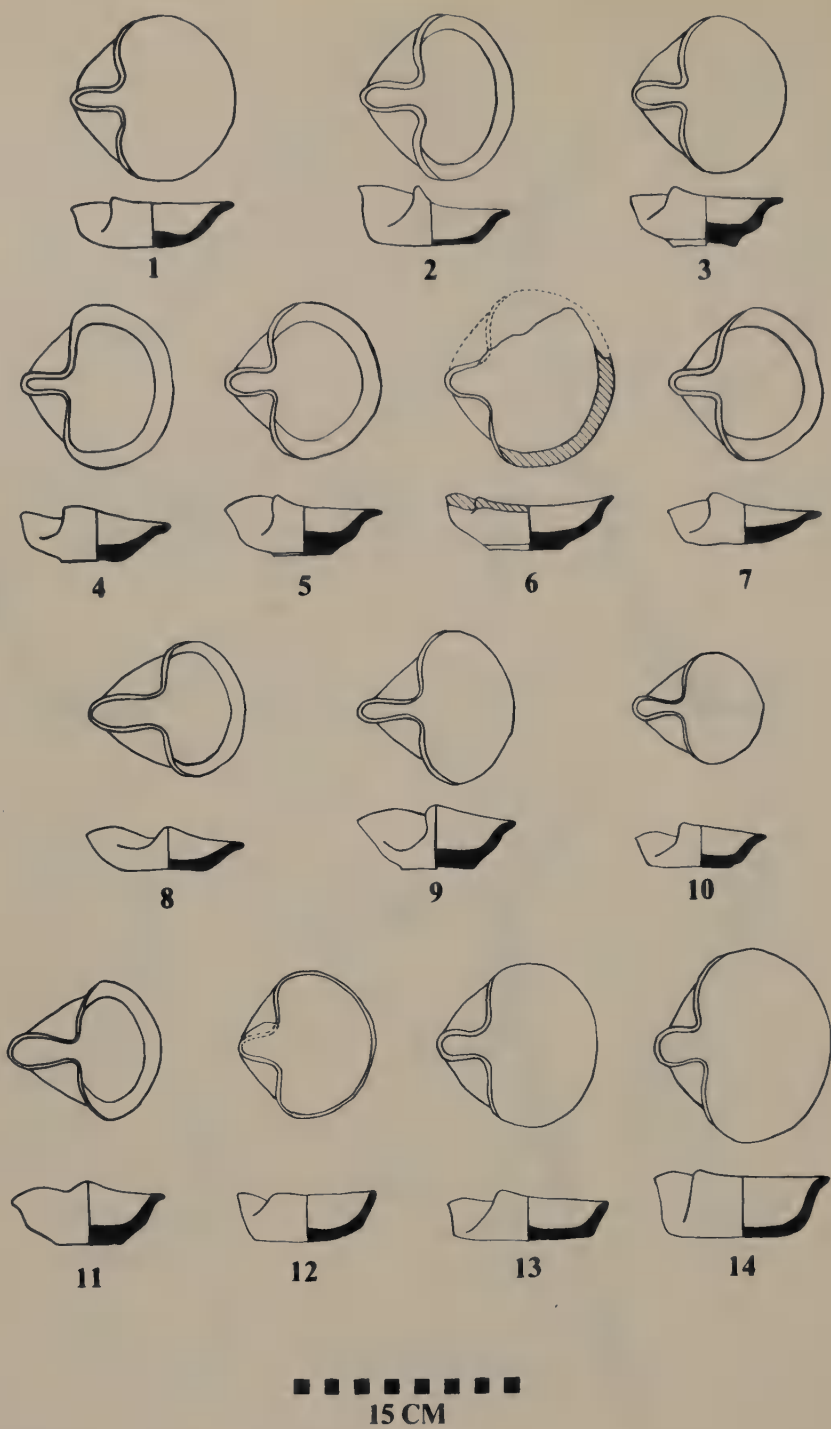


FIG. 20

Lamps from Tomb J 6.

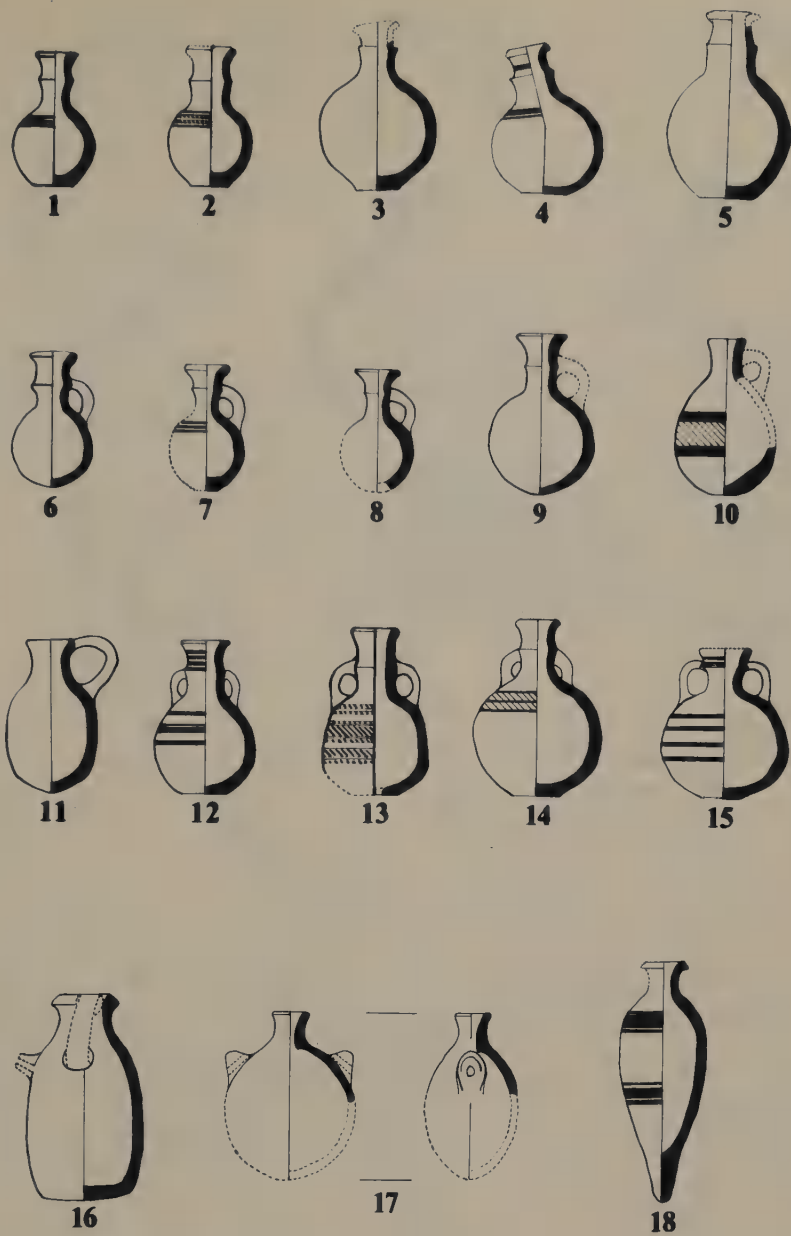


FIG. 21

Juglets from Tomb J 6.

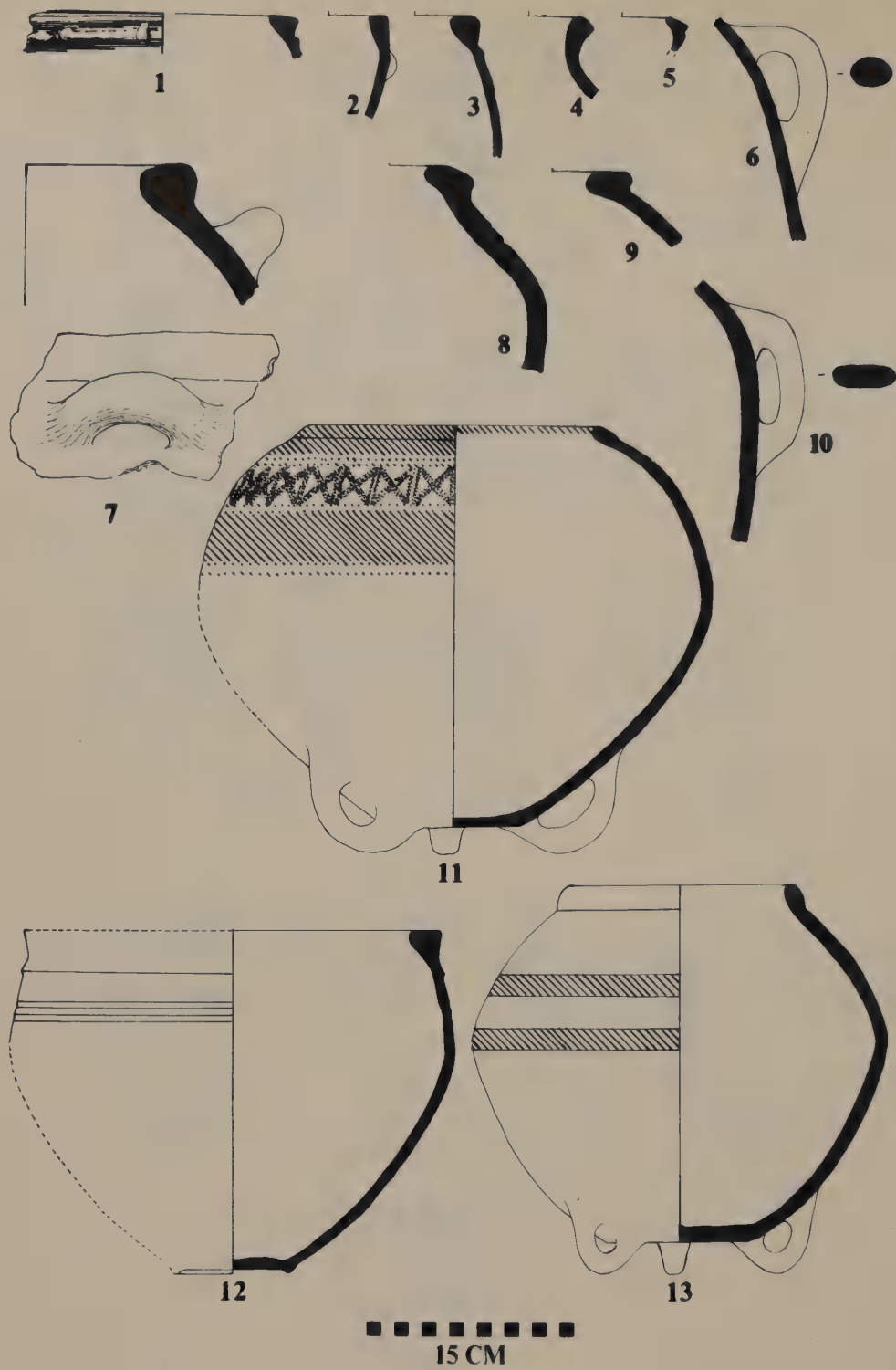


FIG. 22

Craters and Bowls from Tomb J 6.

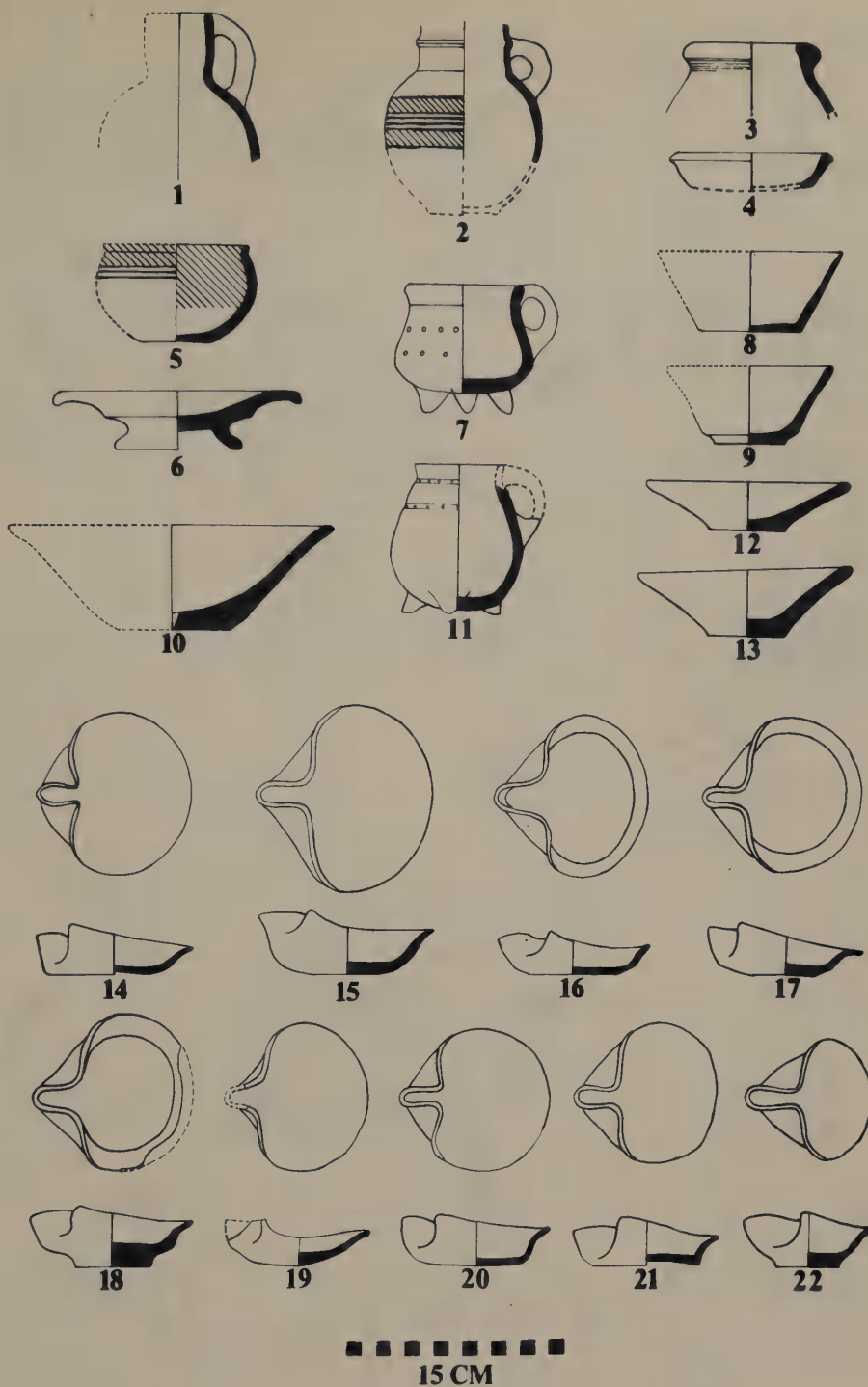


FIG. 23 Jars, Incense Burners, Bowls and Saucers of Tomb J 6; Lamps of Tomb J 7.

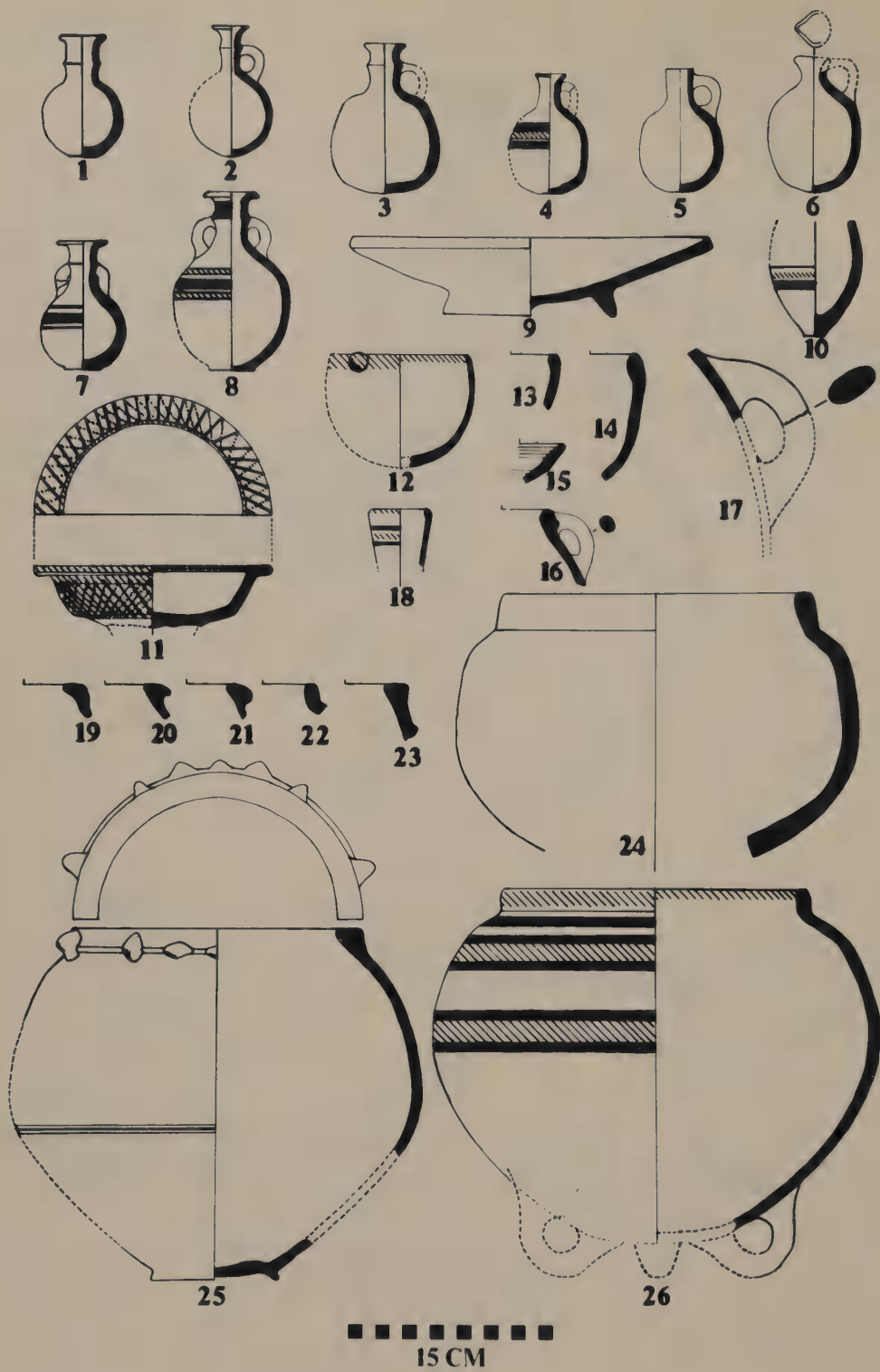


FIG. 24

Juglets, Bowls, Craters from Tomb J 7.

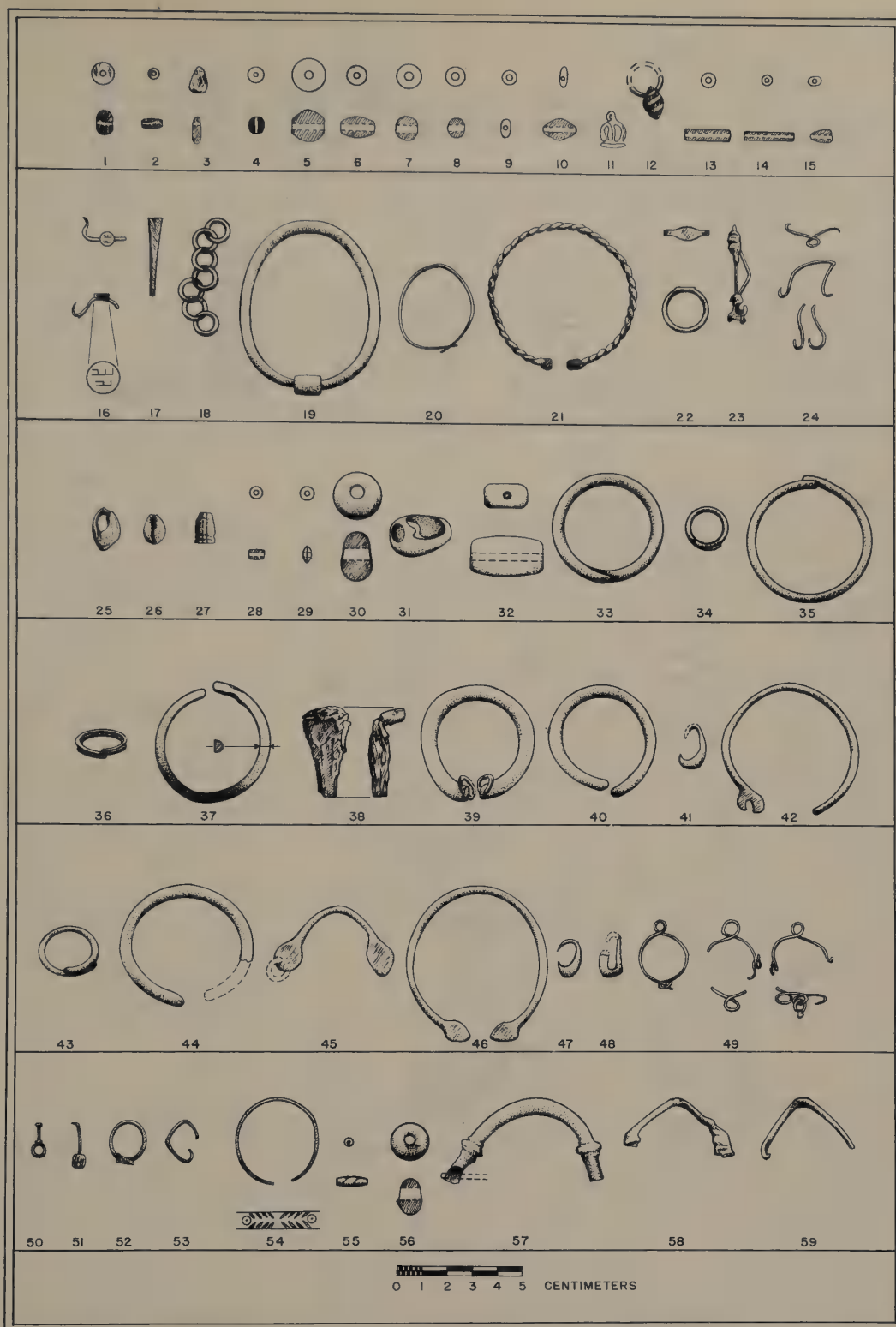


FIG. 25

Jewellery from Iron Age Tombs (for description see Chapter VI).

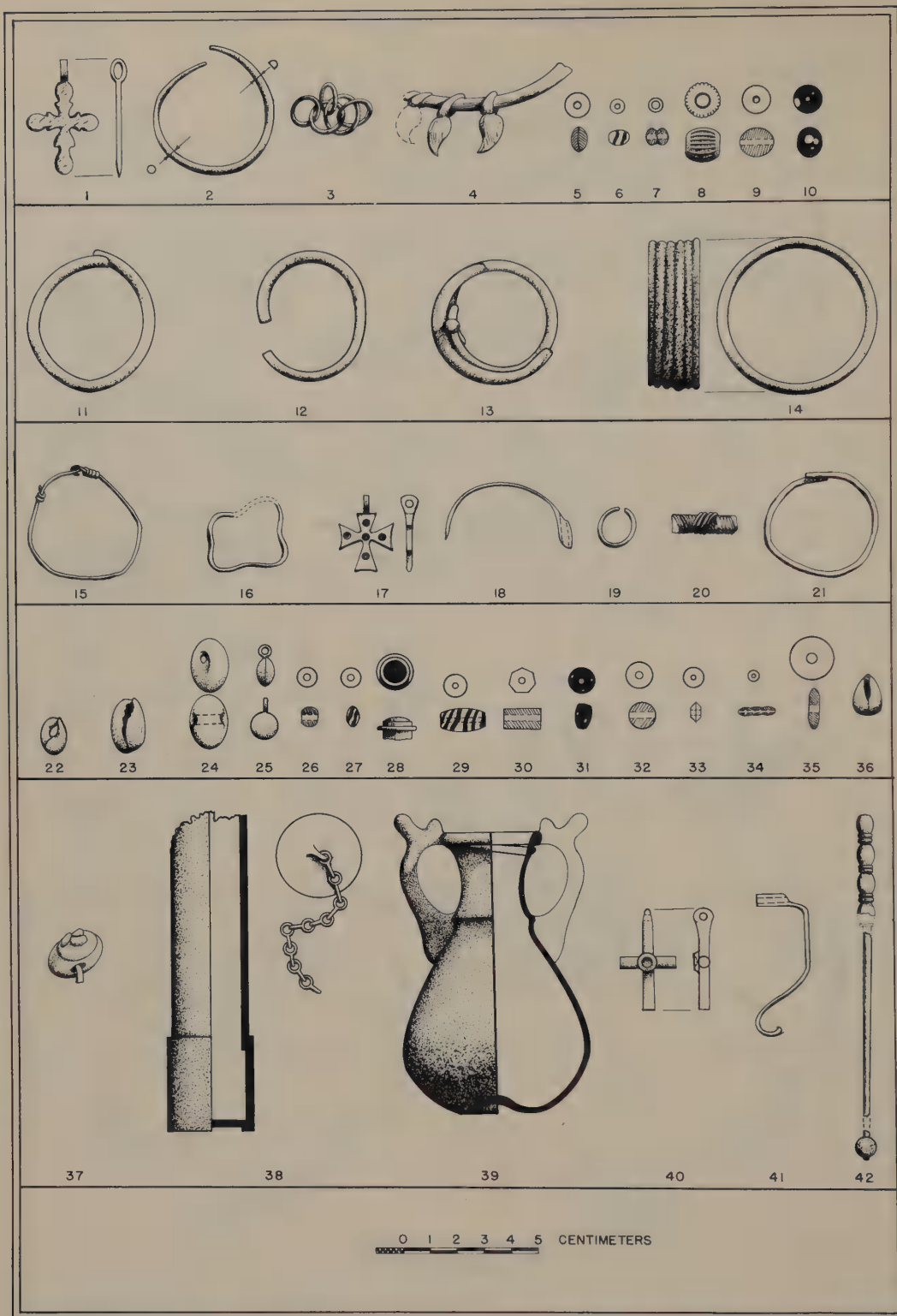


FIG. 26

Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs (for descriptions see Chapter VI).

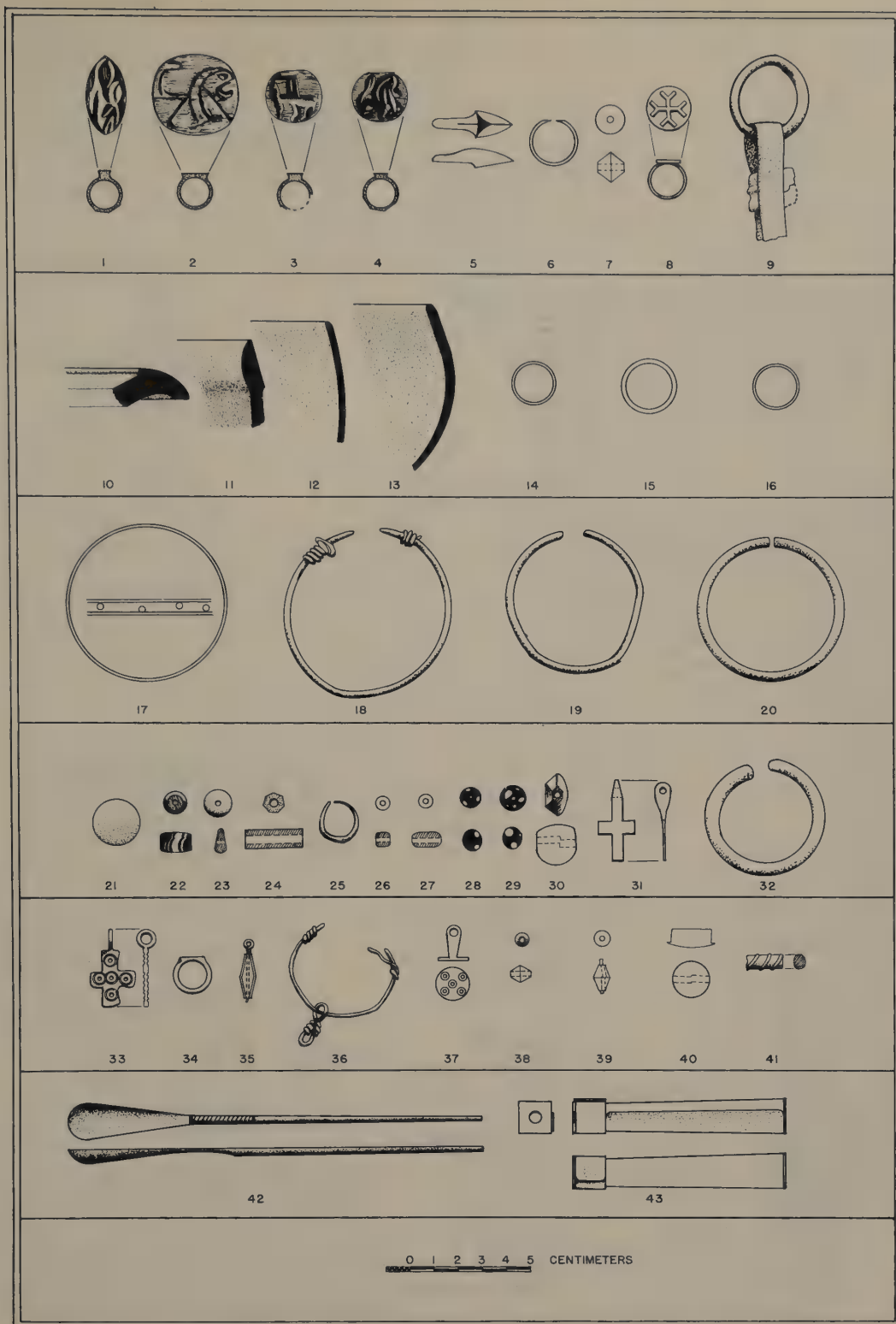


FIG. 27

Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs (for description see Chapter VI).

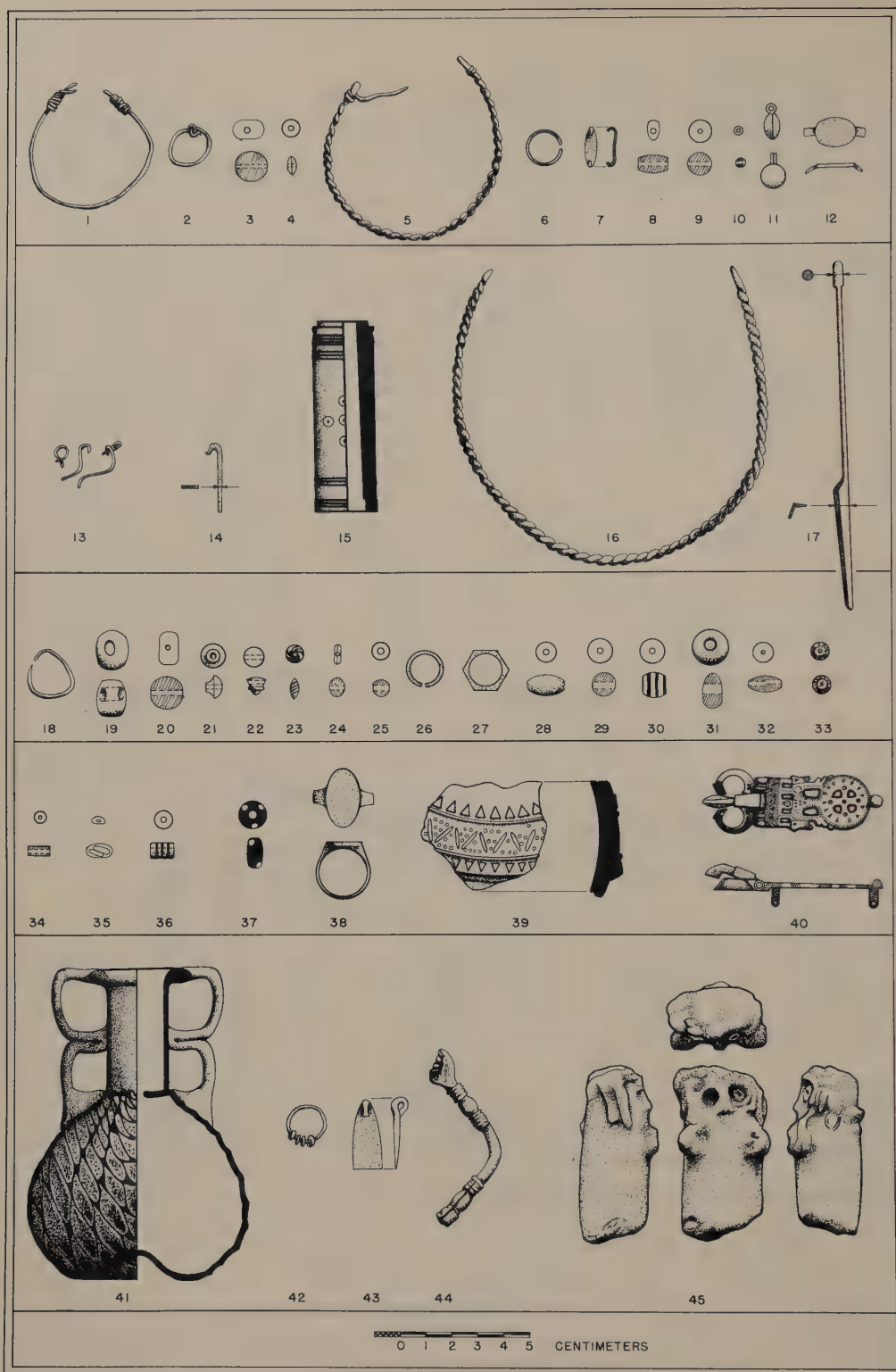


FIG. 28 Jewellery from Byzantine Tombs and Miscellaneous (for description see Chapter VI).

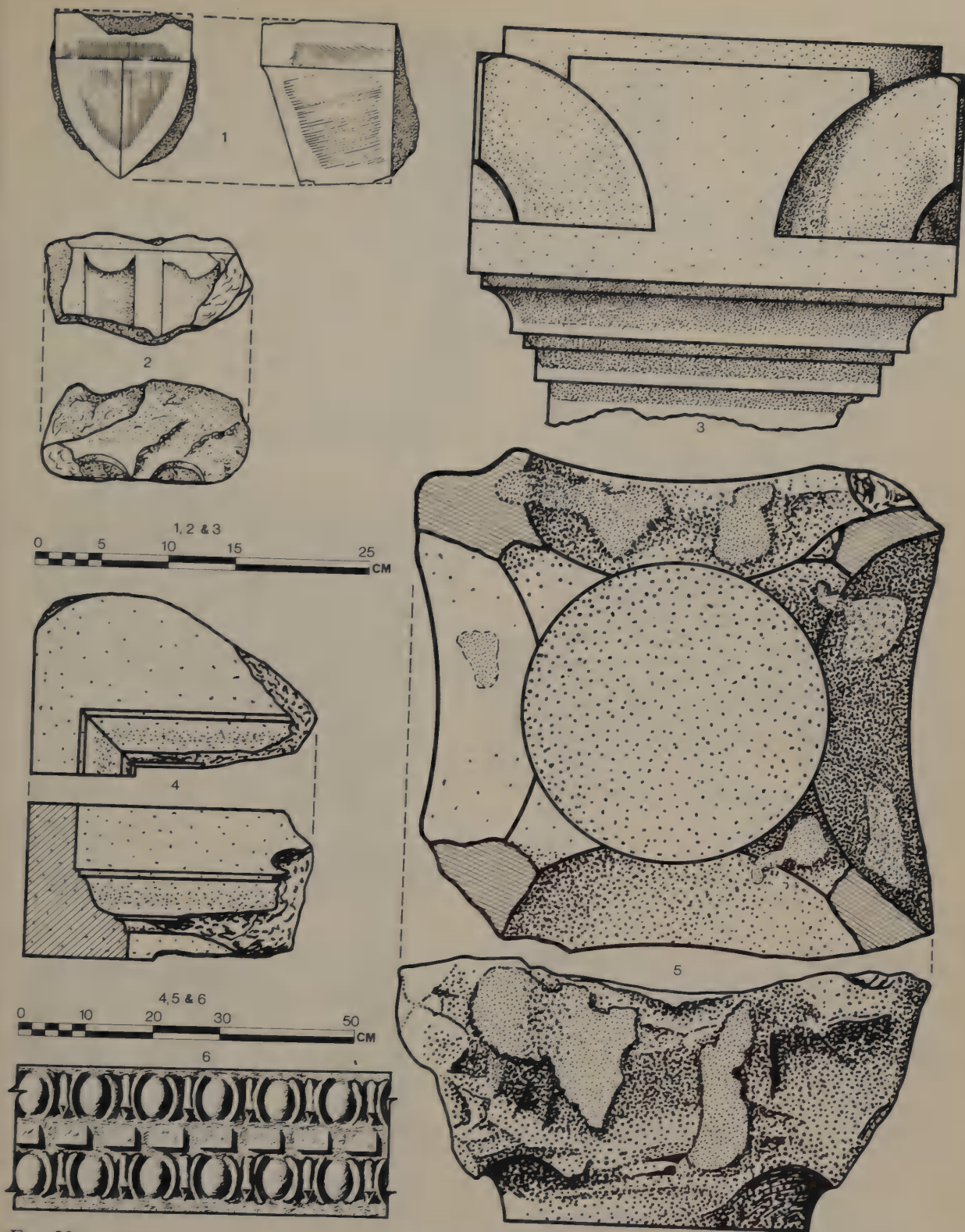


FIG. 29

Architectural Pieces.

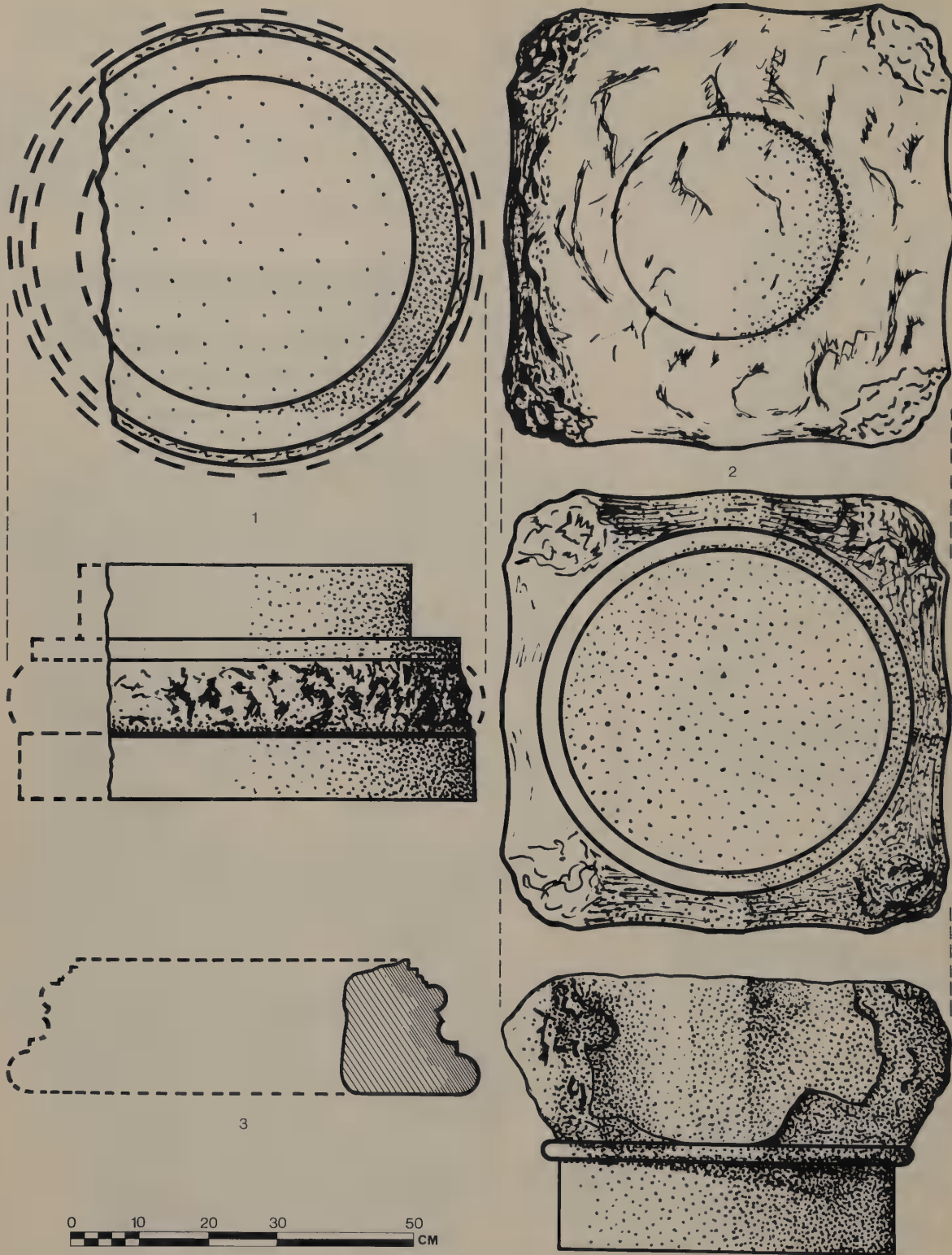
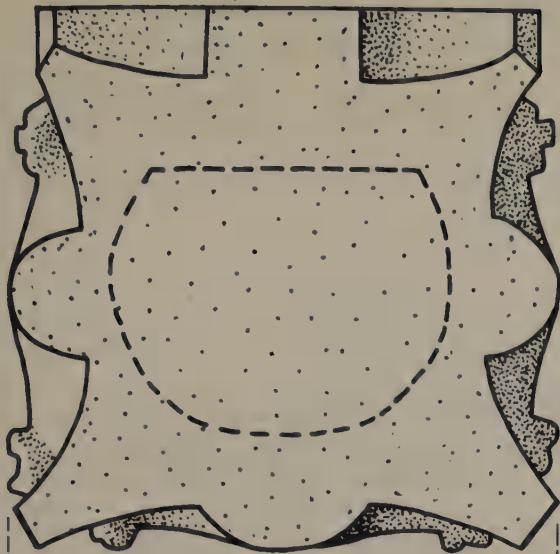


FIG. 30

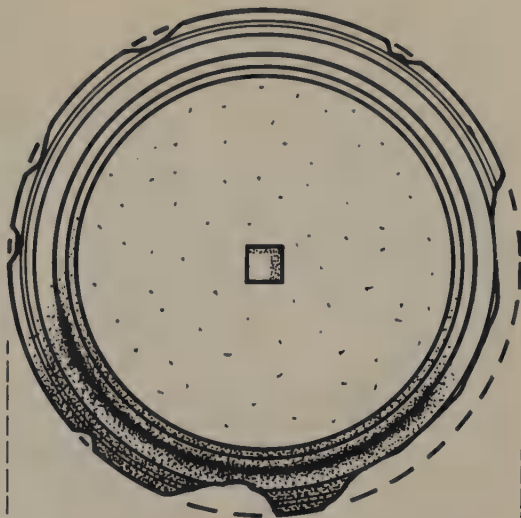
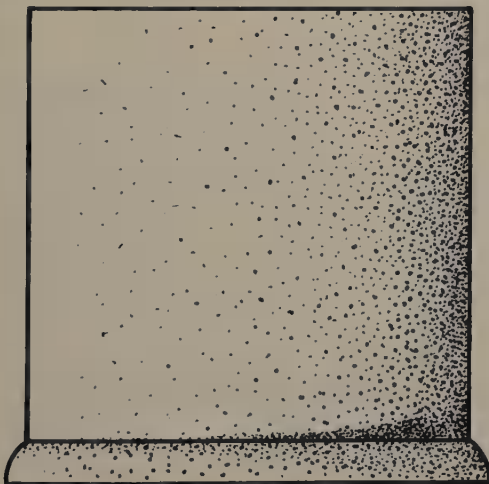
Architectural Pieces.



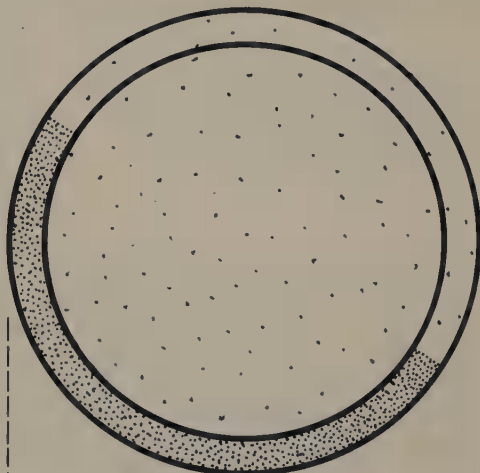
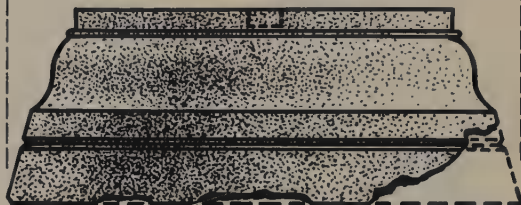
1



2



3

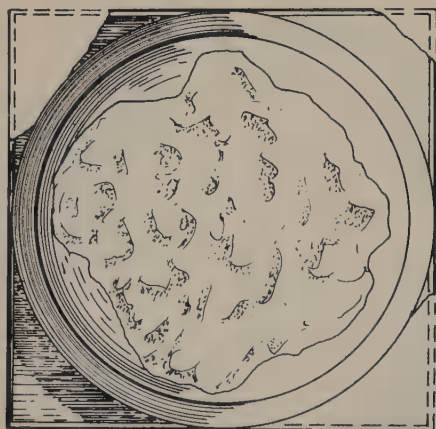


4

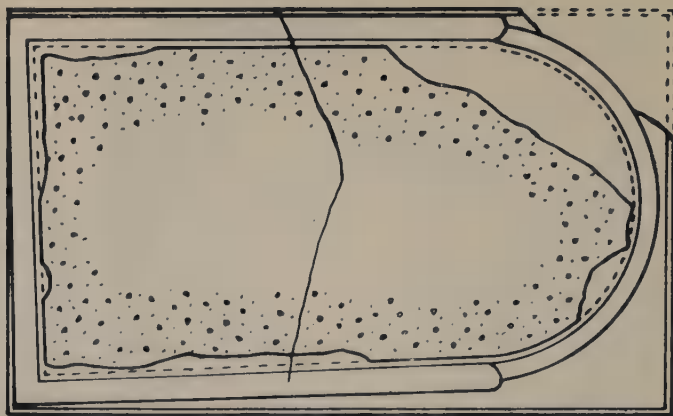
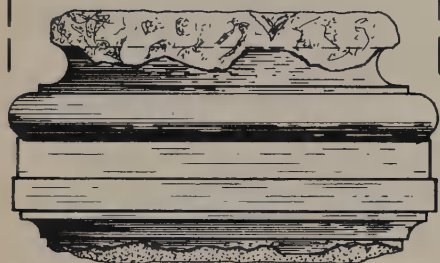


FIG. 31

Architectural Pieces.



1



2

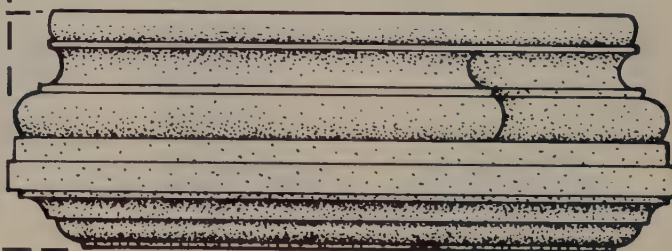
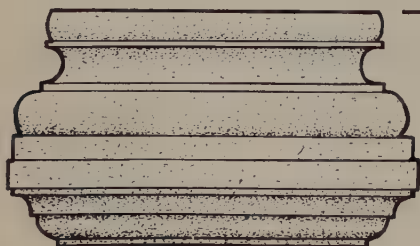
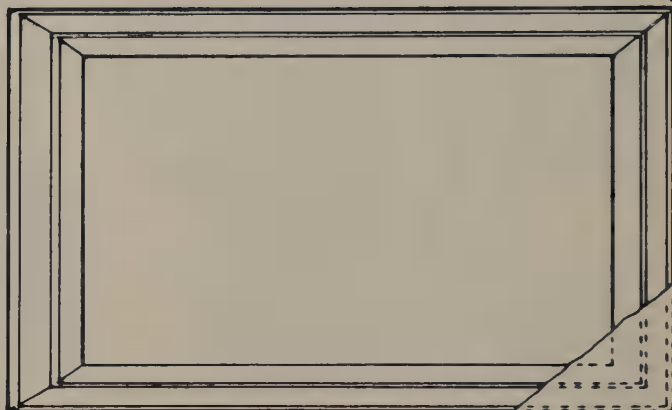


FIG. 32

Architectural Pieces.

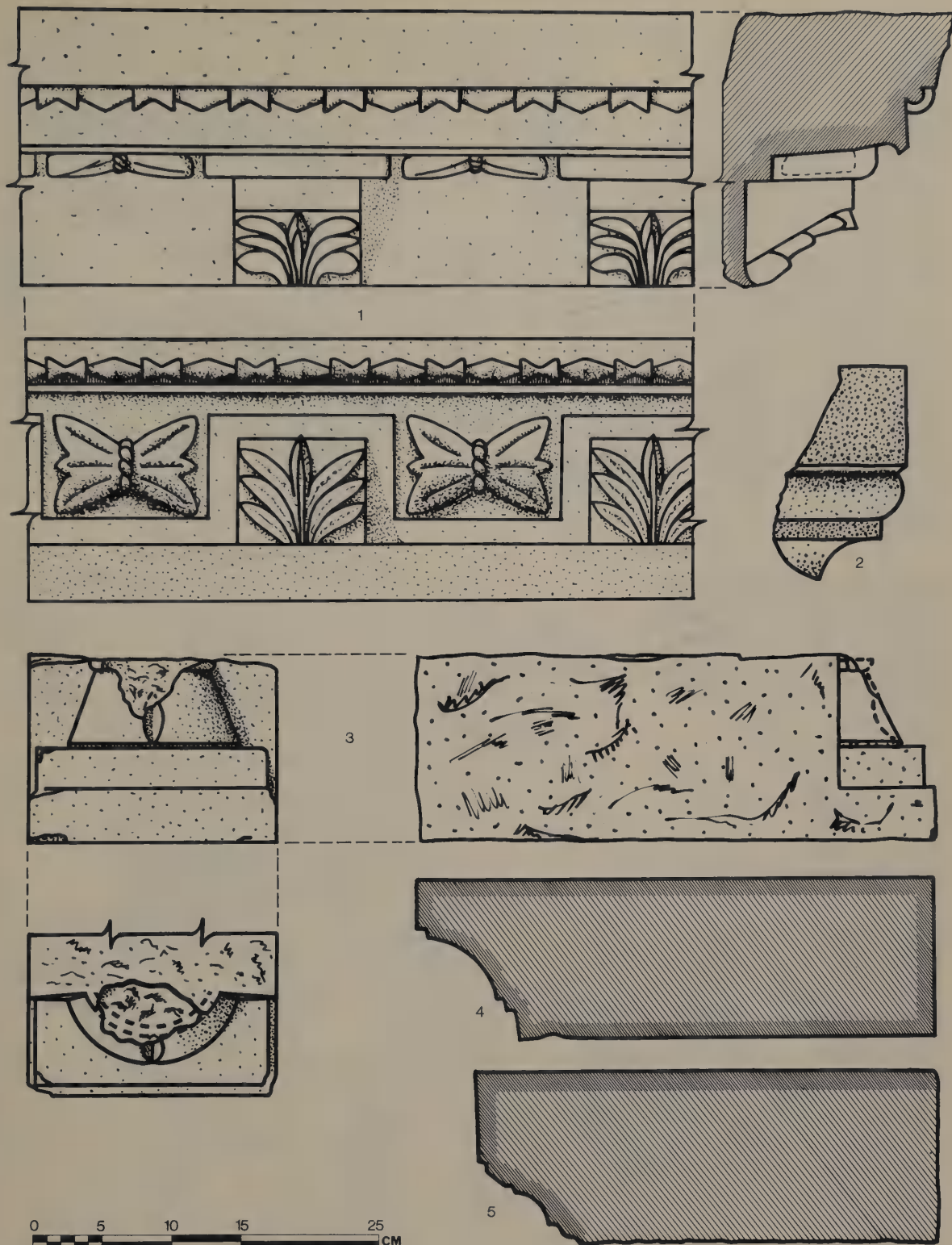


FIG. 33

Architectural Pieces.

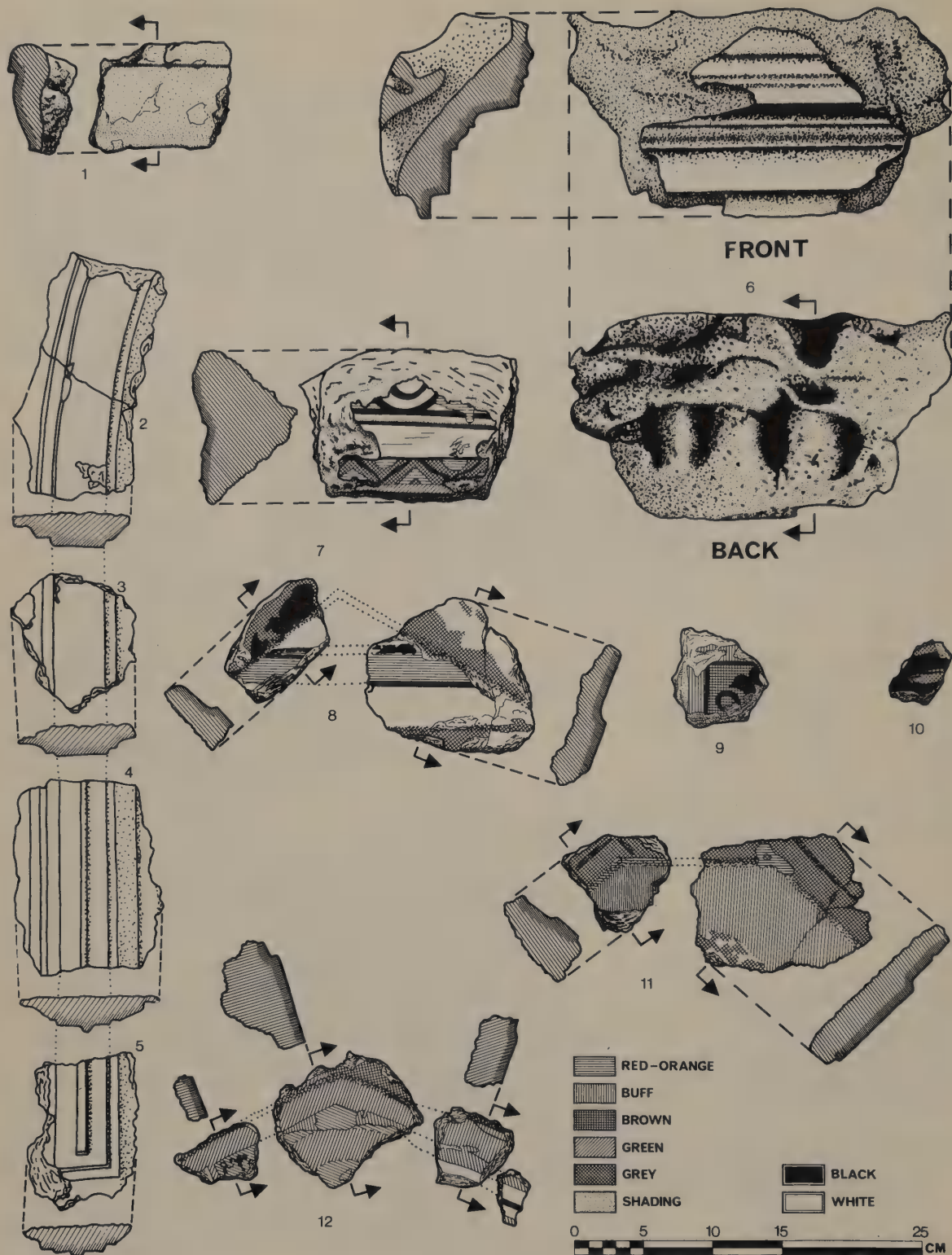


FIG. 34

Architectural Pieces (stucco).

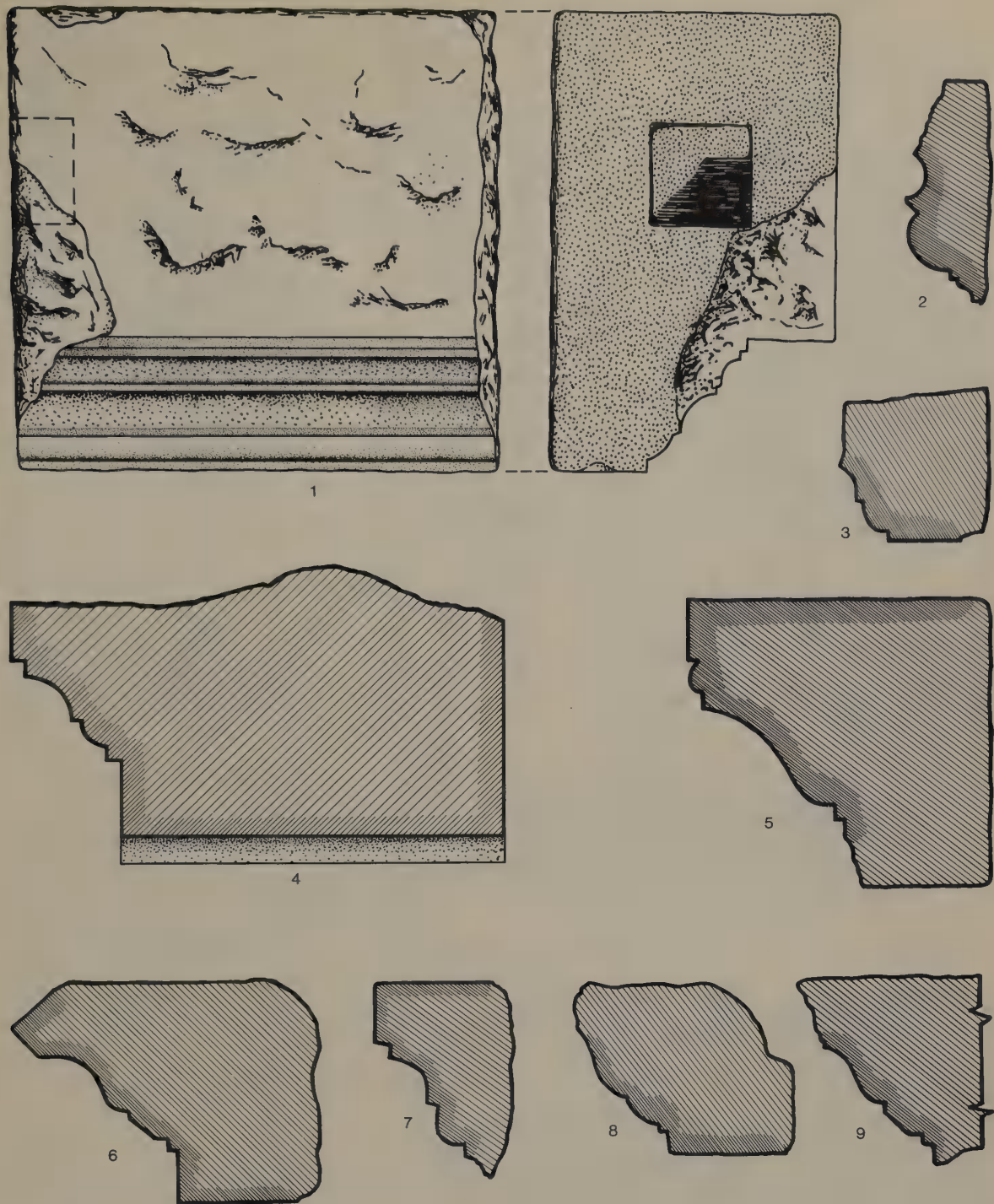


FIG. 35

Architectural Pieces.

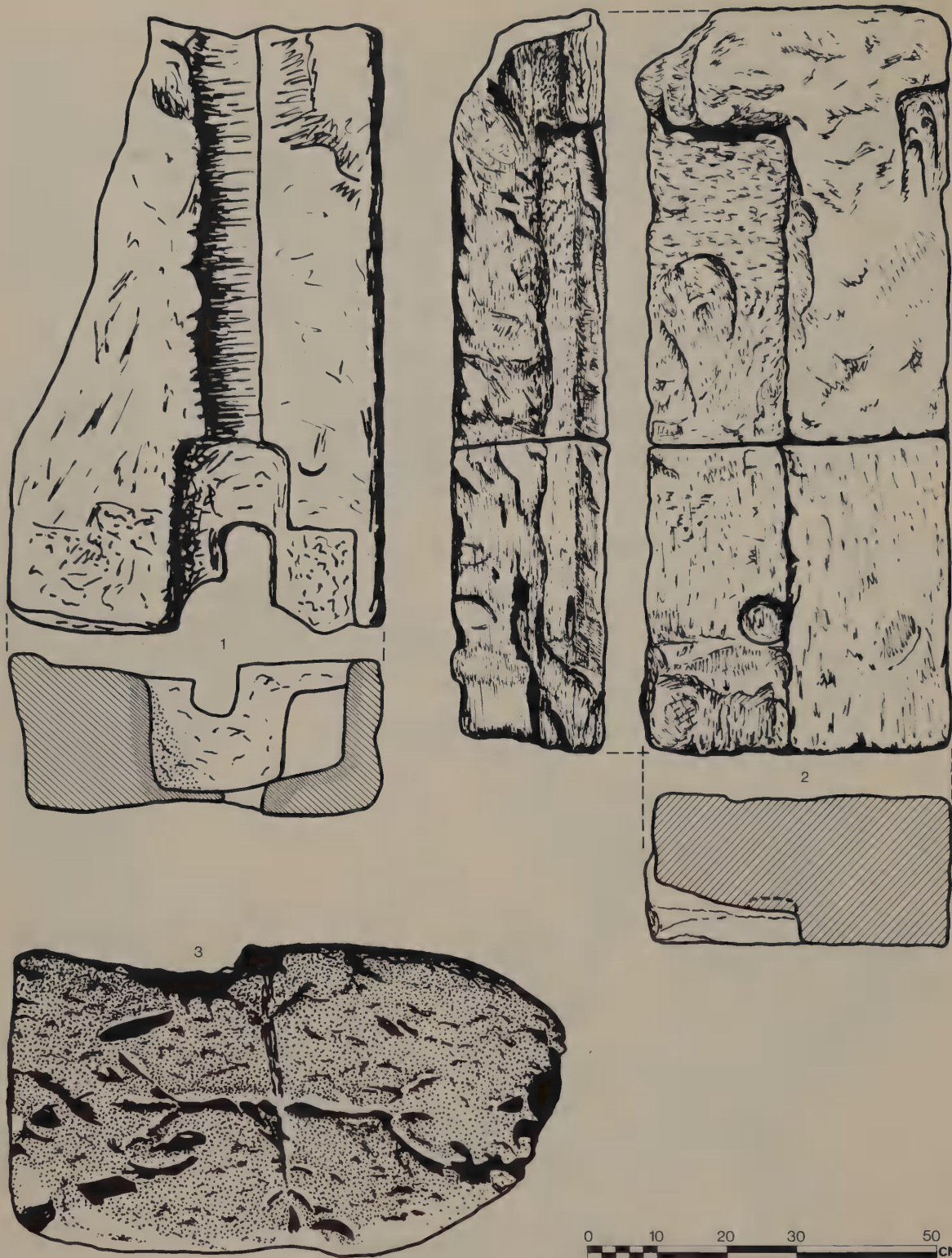


FIG. 36

Architectural Pieces.

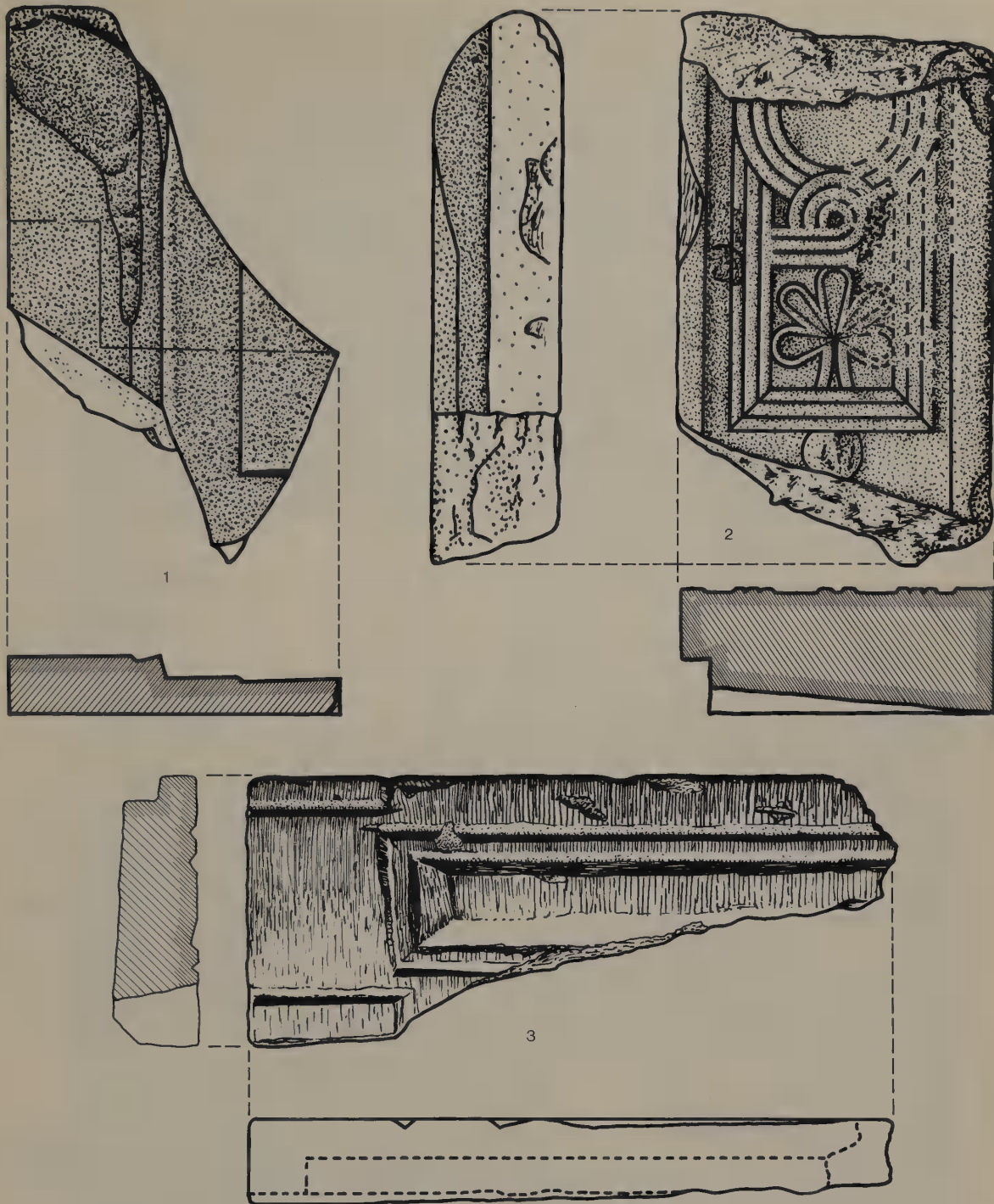


FIG. 37

Architectural Pieces.

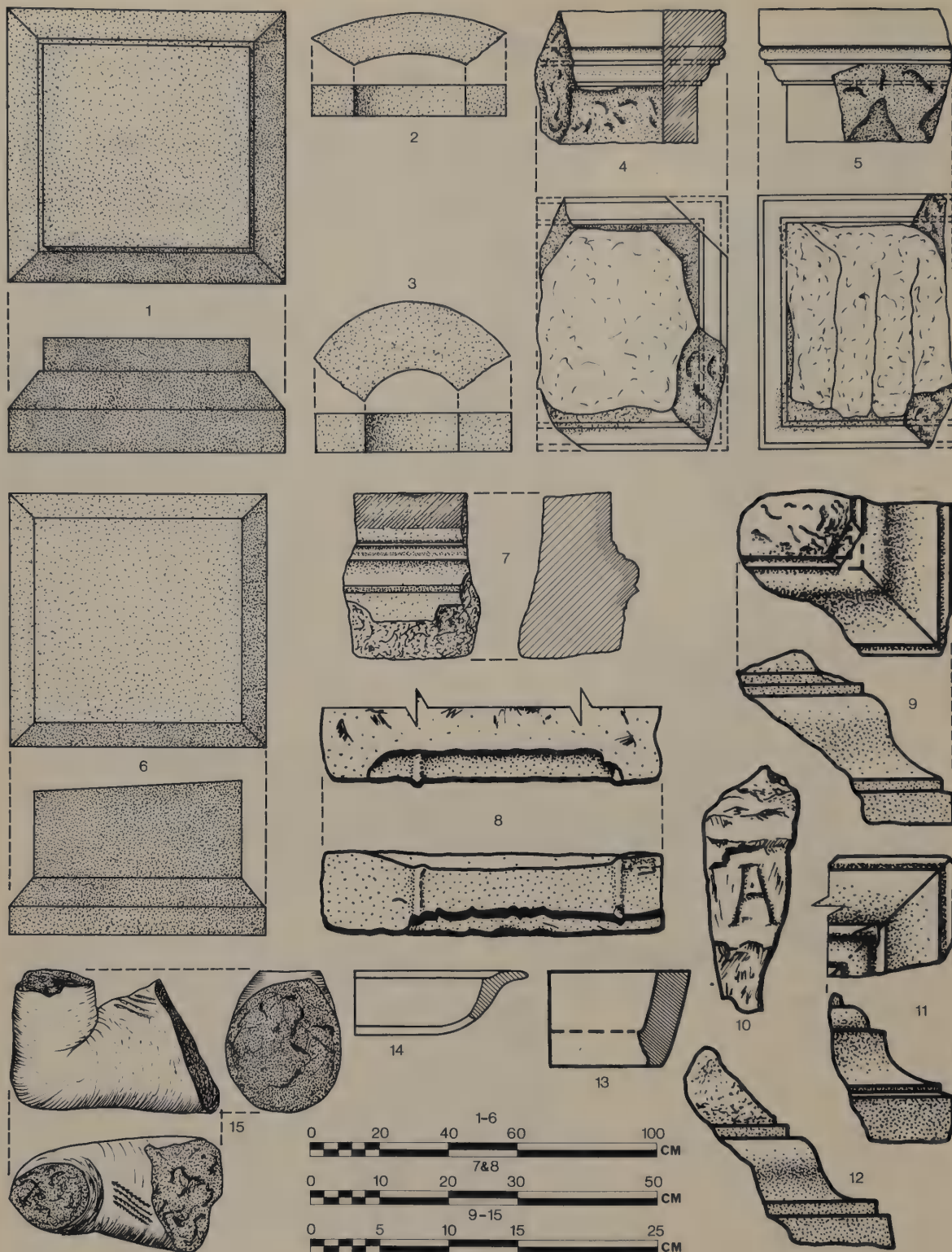


FIG. 38

Architectural Pieces and Miscellany.



General view of the tell of Dhiban from the south during the 1952-53 season, showing the extent of collapse at the southeast corner.

PLATE I.1



Southeast wall complex, from northeast. Walls N/NN (Nabataean) enclosing earlier Iron Age defences. Corner of Wall O about 1.5 m. to right of stadia rod.

PLATE I.2



Southeast wall complex from northeast, showing corner of Wall O.

PLATE II.1



Southeast wall complex from southeast. Wall L to right of stadia rod;
Wall O beyond. Nabataean stone platform to right.

PLATE II.2



PLATE III.1 Southeast wall complex from east. Lower stadia rod rests on stone platform at *c.* 99.63 m.

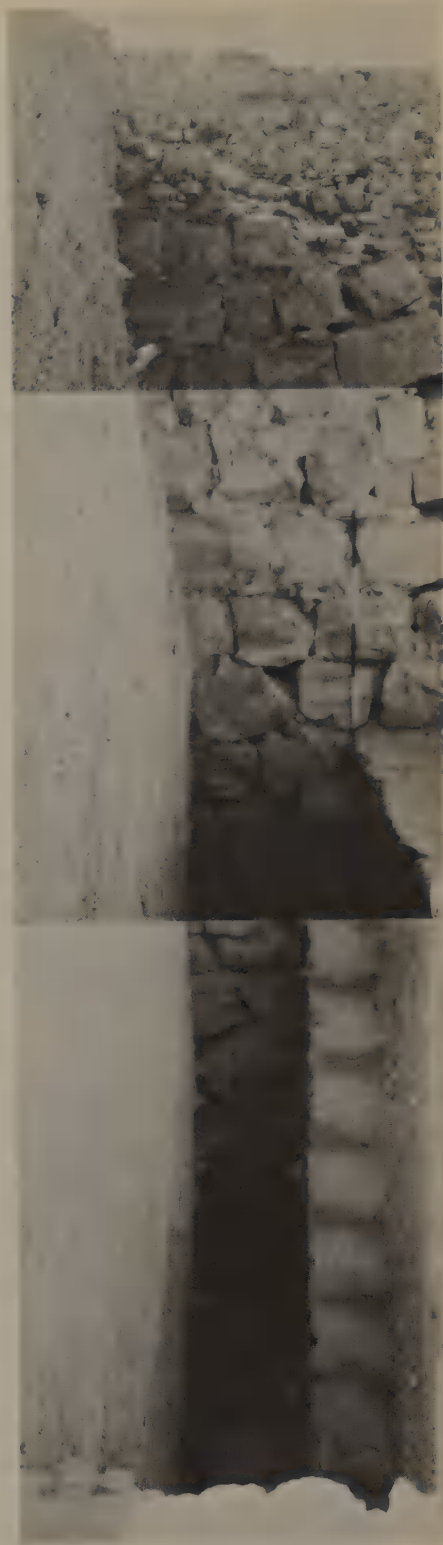


PLATE III.2 Southeast wall complex from north. Wall H to right; Wall W abutting Wall O beyond.



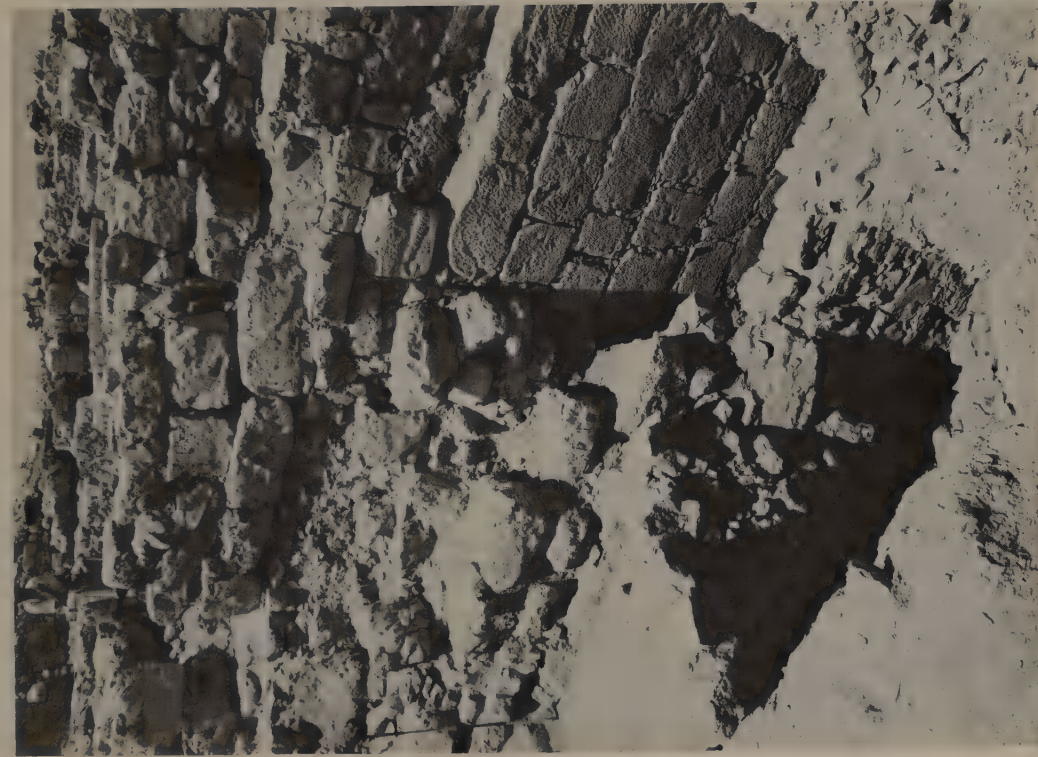
Southeast wall complex from south. Podium Wall A (E) to left; Wall O to right bifurcating into Walls J (left) and H (right).

PLATE IV.1



Wall III in Area V 1, from southeast (composite photograph).

PLATE IV.2



Walls in Gateway area from southeast. To the right, Nabataean Walls N (below, with diagonal dressing) and NN (above it); "aqueduct" running parallel to Wall N; Wall Q abutting aqueduct and enclosing Iron Wall P—the heavy battered wall right of the stadia rod; heavy blocks of Wall QA resting against western end of Wall N; above Platform B of ruined staircase, Wall R.

PLATE V.1



As plate V.1 but view from northeast. In extreme background, remains of lowest preserved landing (Platform C) in the Nabataean staircase.

PLATE V.2



As pl. V.1.2, but view from southwest. Rubbly Wall QB just beyond the stadia rod overlying Wall P.

PLATE VI.1



As pl. V.1.2 and VI.1 but view from southeast. Photograph taken in 1966. Note difference in wear between stones of Wall P (foreground) and Wall QA (resting against the end of Wall N).

PLATE VI.2



Southeast corner of city defences (Area S 3) from east during excavations. Wall NN over Wall N. Note diagonal crack and dislocation of coursing in Wall N approximately 3 m. west of corner.

PLATE VII.1



Northern end of Wall B(W) from west showing two preserved courses of upper foundation with diagonal dressing. Wall A (W) at lower right; Wall C joining Wall B from northeast. Tomb R 3 north of Wall C; Tomb R 7 south of it.

PLATE VII.2



Northern end of Wall B (W) from southeast. Podium Wall A (W) to the left; Wall G 2
(i.e. foundation of Wall G) abutting Wall B at right.

PLATE VIII.1



Nabataean temple from northwest. Tomb R 5 cut down into stone fill of staircase at lower left.
Cleared Robber Trenches of Wall B (N) beyond tomb, and Wall B (E) to left. The highest of the
large blocks resting on Nabataean podium fill reaches 102.13 m.

PLATE VIII.2



Crypt below central adytum chamber, from south. At left, Wall F and, contiguous to it, Wall F 1 bearing one voussoir of vault. At right, Walls E and E 1, the latter bearing two voussoirs. Wall D beyond. Byzantine tombs R 14, 15, 16 fitted into the crypt.

PLATE IX.1



Area R 1 from northeast. Byzantine tombs R 1, 2, 3. North face of Wall C at left with strange offset.

PLATE IX.2



View from northwest over porch and atrium of North Church. At left, line of church facade (with threshold of south portal) is a continuation of Nabataean Wall B (W). In centre, line of landing in front of south portal continues the course of west podium wall of Nabataean temple to line of step down to north (where the landing narrows). Stylobate for support of porch on pavement to right. Wall 15 continues its line to south (behind stadia rod).

PLATE X.1



View across Nabataean staircase area from southwest. Note line of flagstones marking lower step and, to the right of them in centre of picture, a row of large blocks which has been interpreted as marking the line of the landing in the staircase. To the left of the robbed out Wall B (N) is the heavy stone fill of its north foundation trench. Ayyubid Wall 14 at lower right.

PLATE X.2

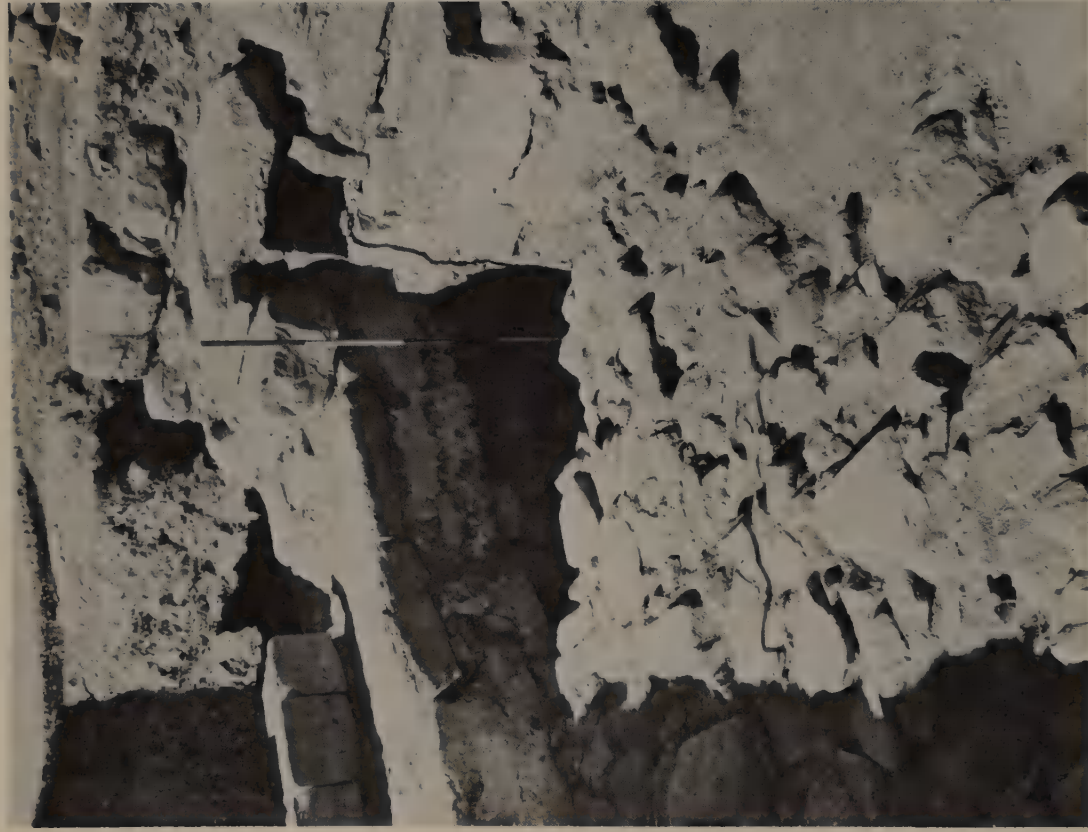


PLATE XI.1 Wall D from northeast showing foundation trench and podium fill (see section A-A).



Area R 4 from the east. Wall V (with square drain or cupboard) to upper right and robber trench of Wall B (N) and (E) at upper left. Pavement of Umayyad period.

PLATE XI.2



Area R 4 from the east. To the right, Wall V. In foreground, the "cobble" floor (originally plastered) of bath. Beyond, the flagged and plastered podium wall and, on top of it, the "bench."

PLATE XII.1



Later structures east of the Nabataean temple, from the northwest. In the centre, robber trench of Wall B (E). Wall V, at left, continues line of robbed out Wall B (N); beyond, Wall U runs up to Wall B (E). Tomb R 5 at lower right.

PLATE XII.2



East end of south aisle of North Church from west. To right, Wall V, continuing robbed-out Wall B (N) as east wall of church. Paving of church abutting Wall V from north and, on the pavement, the Umayyad Wall 5.

PLATE XIII.1



Nabataean temple podium from west. The Byzantine Wall G, on its foundation (called Wall G2) runs diagonally from lower right to upper left, with a flagstone pavement running up to it and sealing Wall C at lower left.

PLATE XIII.2



South stylobate of North Church in Area R 30, from southeast. Stylobate crosses from left to right, under later Arab constructions, and is abutted by one flagstone (lower left) of floor of south aisle. Below and to the right of this are slabs of lowest step of Nabataean staircase.

PLATE XIV.1



The chancel of the North Church from the southwest. In foreground, the line of the chancel screen.

PLATE XIV.2



Sounding east of apse of North Church, from the east. In the foreground, Iron Age Wall H. Above this, probably, elements of Iron Age Wall IV/M and Umayyad Wall V B, the last cutting across (?) the apse floor (the horizontal line near the top of the metre stick).

PLATE XV.1



The apse of the North Church from the southeast. Wall 2 in foreground. Three blocks of "Wall" 1 beyond and to right. Course of Wall V B crosses diagonally at lower right. "Well" and cemetery above pavement.

PLATE XV.2



PLATE XVI.1 Cuttings for altar and baldacchino supports in chancel of North Church. From west.



Area R 2 from north. Robbed out north end of west podium wall with rebuild, abutted from west by Wall 16. Broken-off flagstone at foot of metre stick.

PLATE XVI.2



Baptistry in south aisle of Gateway Church, from northwest.

PLATE XVII.2



View from southwest of the south aisle of the North Church. In the centre, robbed out Wall B (N) continued, in background, by Wall V. In foreground, Wall 13 cut by north-south Wall 15.

PLATE XVII.1



Area B (1952), from west. In centre foreground, Wall 10, running into Wall T (with threshold). To right, at lower level, floor of Gateway Church (cut through); beyond, heavy stone fill of Umayyad period, above church floor. At right, parallel to Wall T (but cut through) is Wall R.

PLATE XVIII.1



Ayyubid structures in atrium area, from southeast. Robbed out northwest corner of Wall B (N) and B (W) in foreground. Beyond and to left of it, Wall 14 running east to abut line of façade of North Church (containing thresholds of south aisle and nave).

PLATE XVIII.2



PLATE XIX.1

Iron Age Tombs J 4-8 on the south slope of the Wadi Dhiban.



PLATE XIX.2

Entrance of Iron Age Tomb J 4.

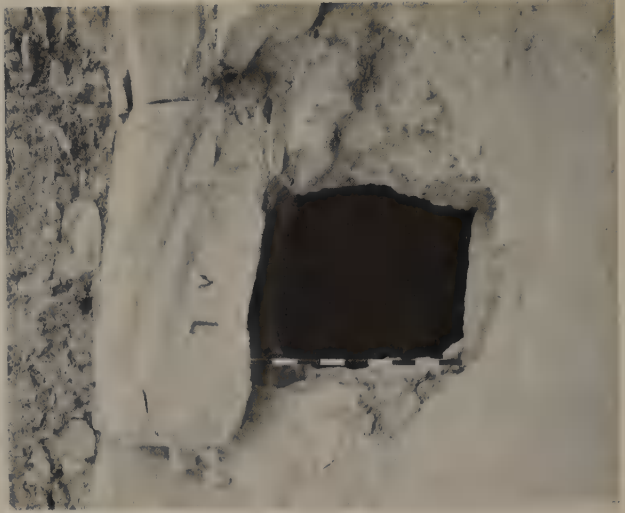


PLATE XX.1, 2, 3
Entrances of Iron Age Tombs J 5, J 6, J 7.

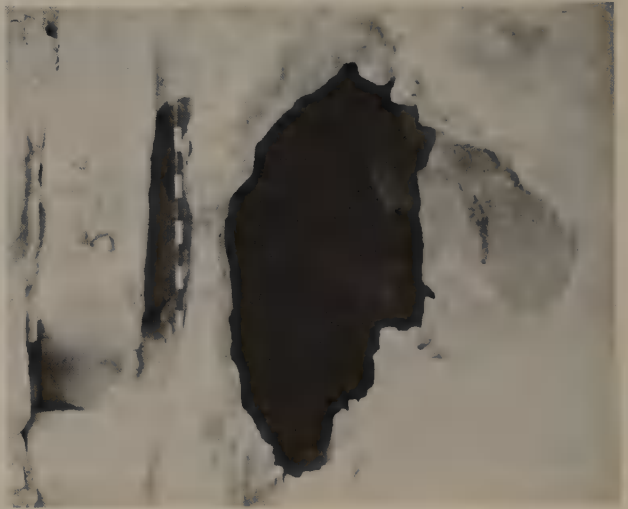




PLATE XXI.1

Entrance of Iron Age Tomb J 8.



PLATE XXI.2

Byzantine tombs in Area K.

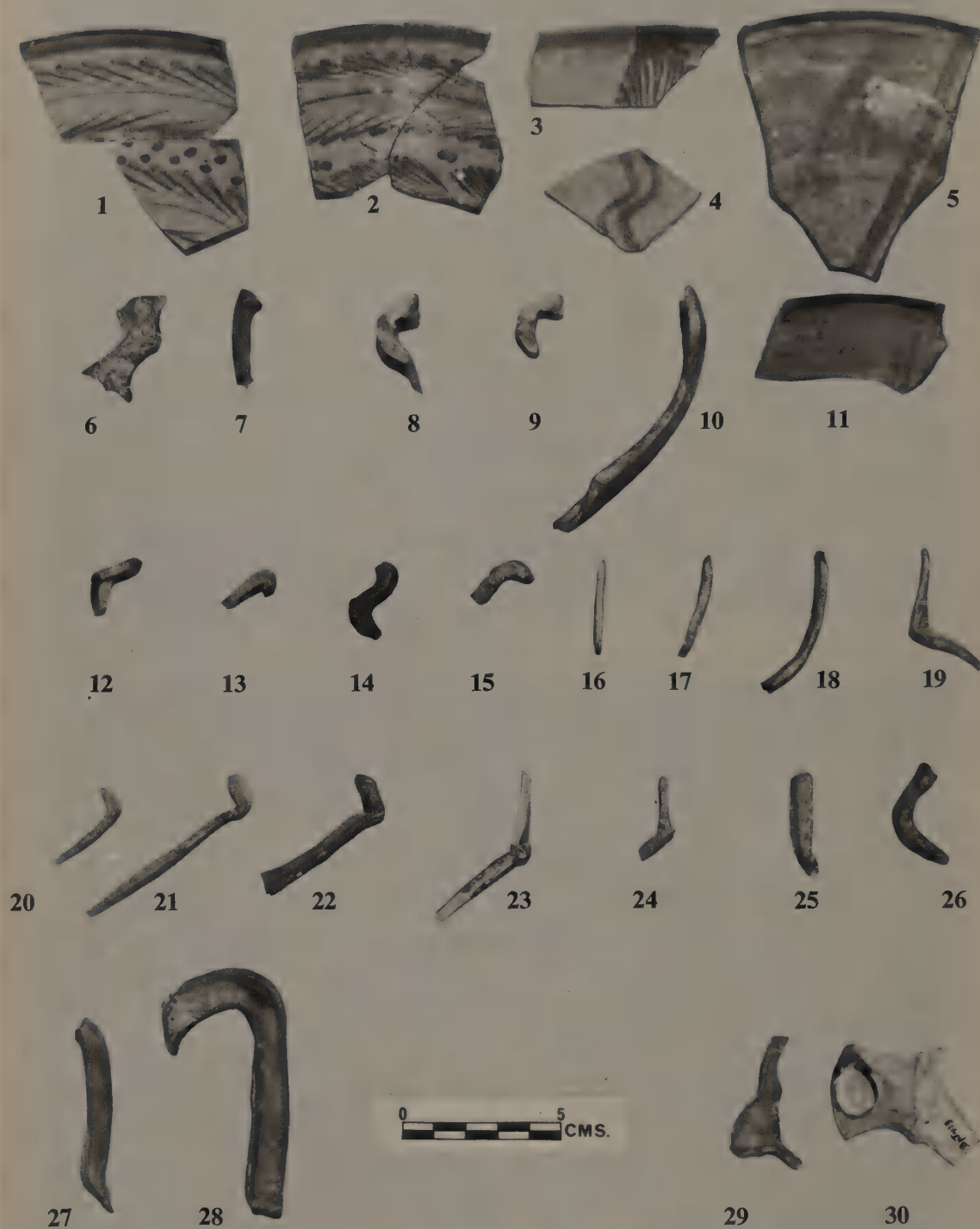


PLATE XXII

Nabataean Pottery from various areas.



PLATE XXIII

Nabataean Pottery and other objects.

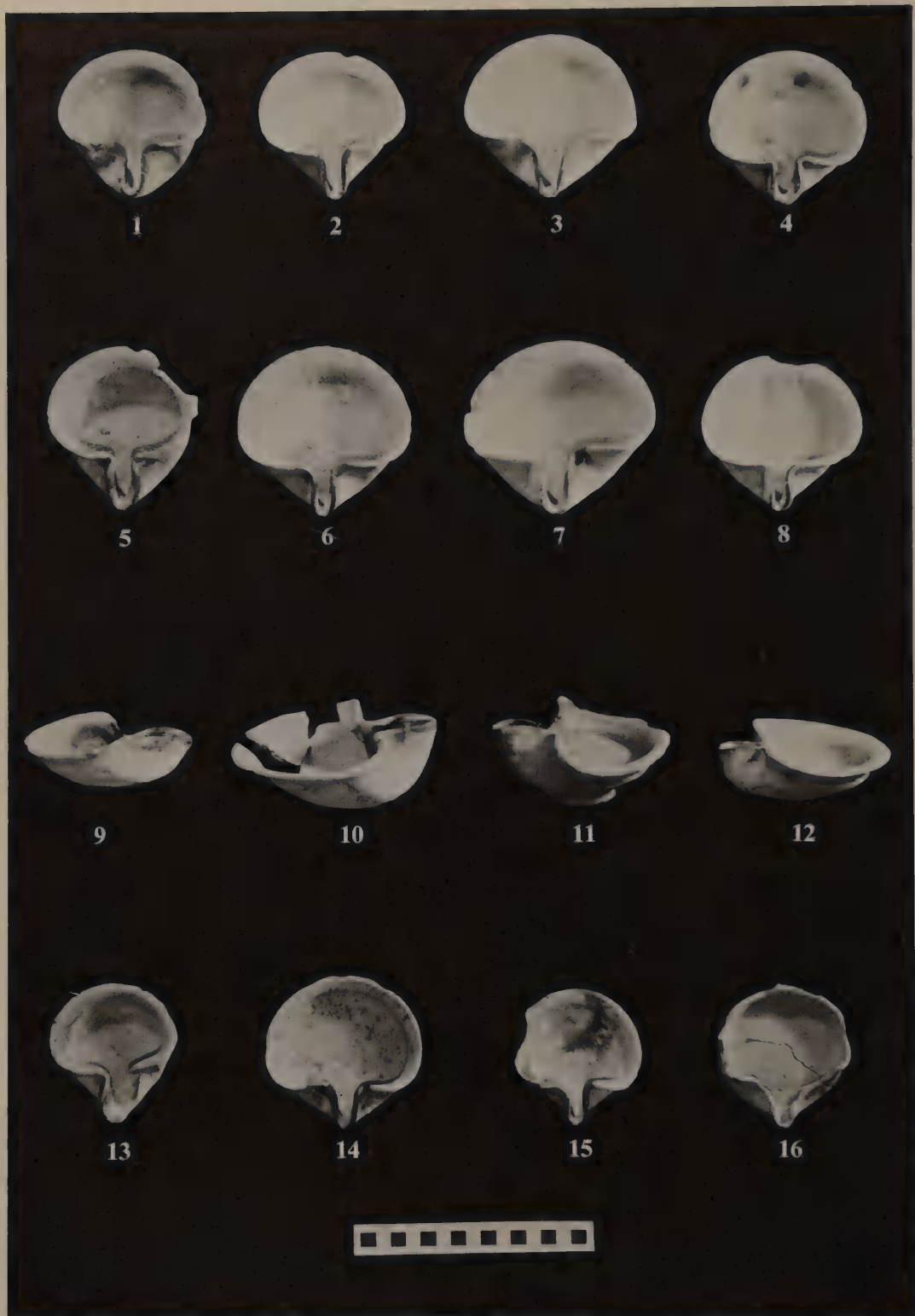


PLATE XXIV

Lamps from Tomb J 5.

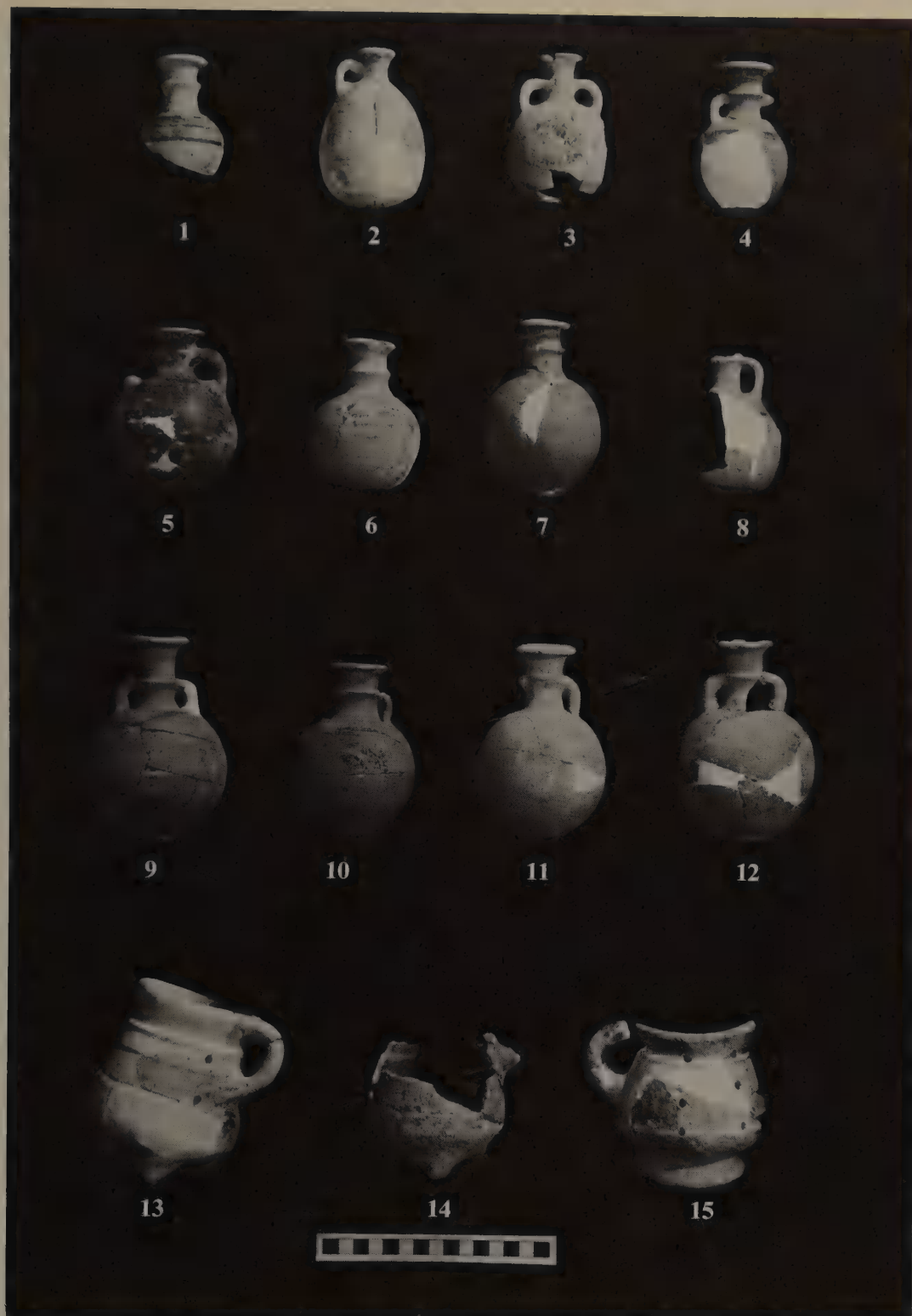


PLATE XXV

Juglets and Censers from Tomb J 5.

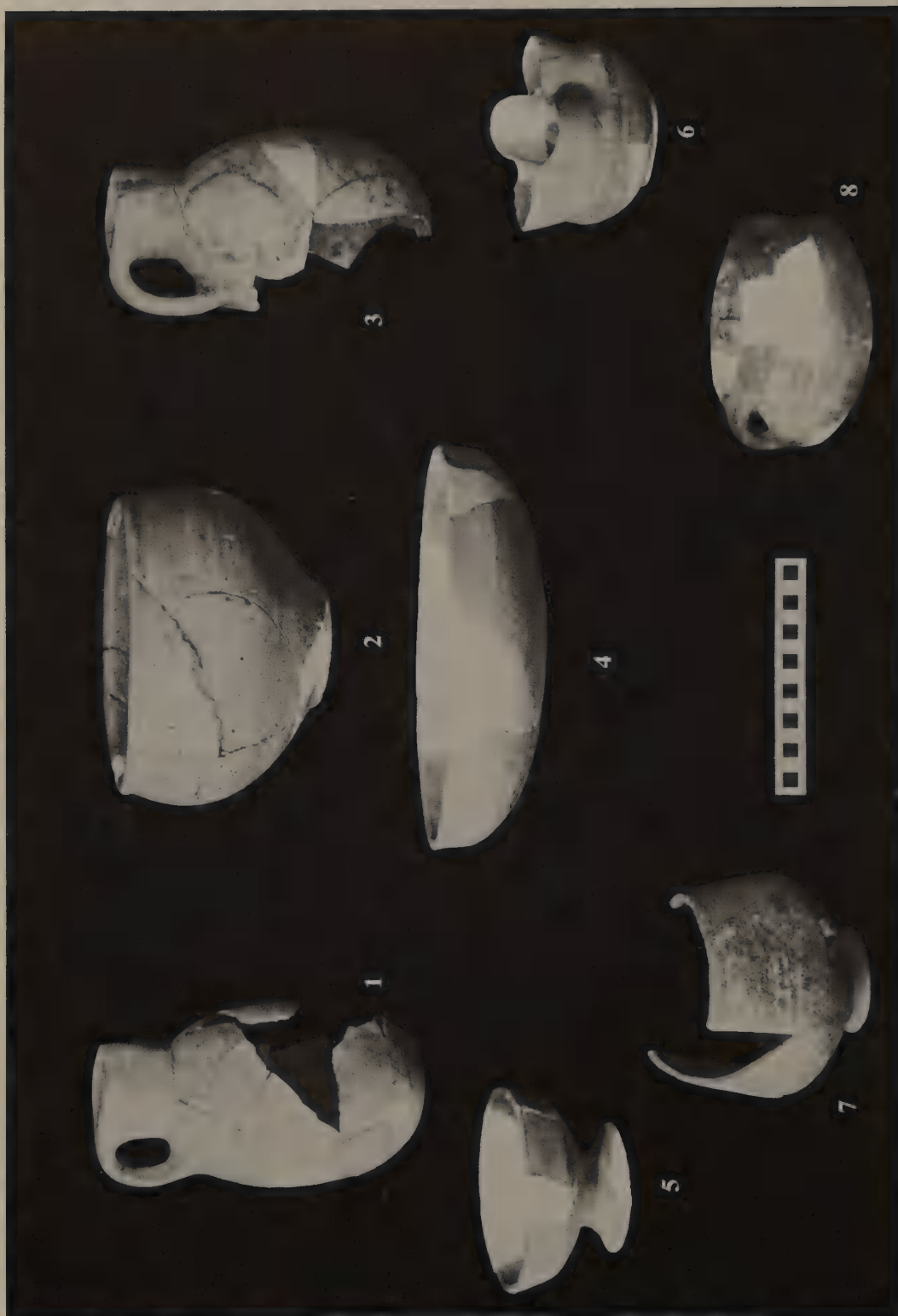




PLATE XXVII Craters from Tombs J 6 and J 7. (N.B. Upper scale applies to nos. 1-3; lower scale to nos. 4-6).

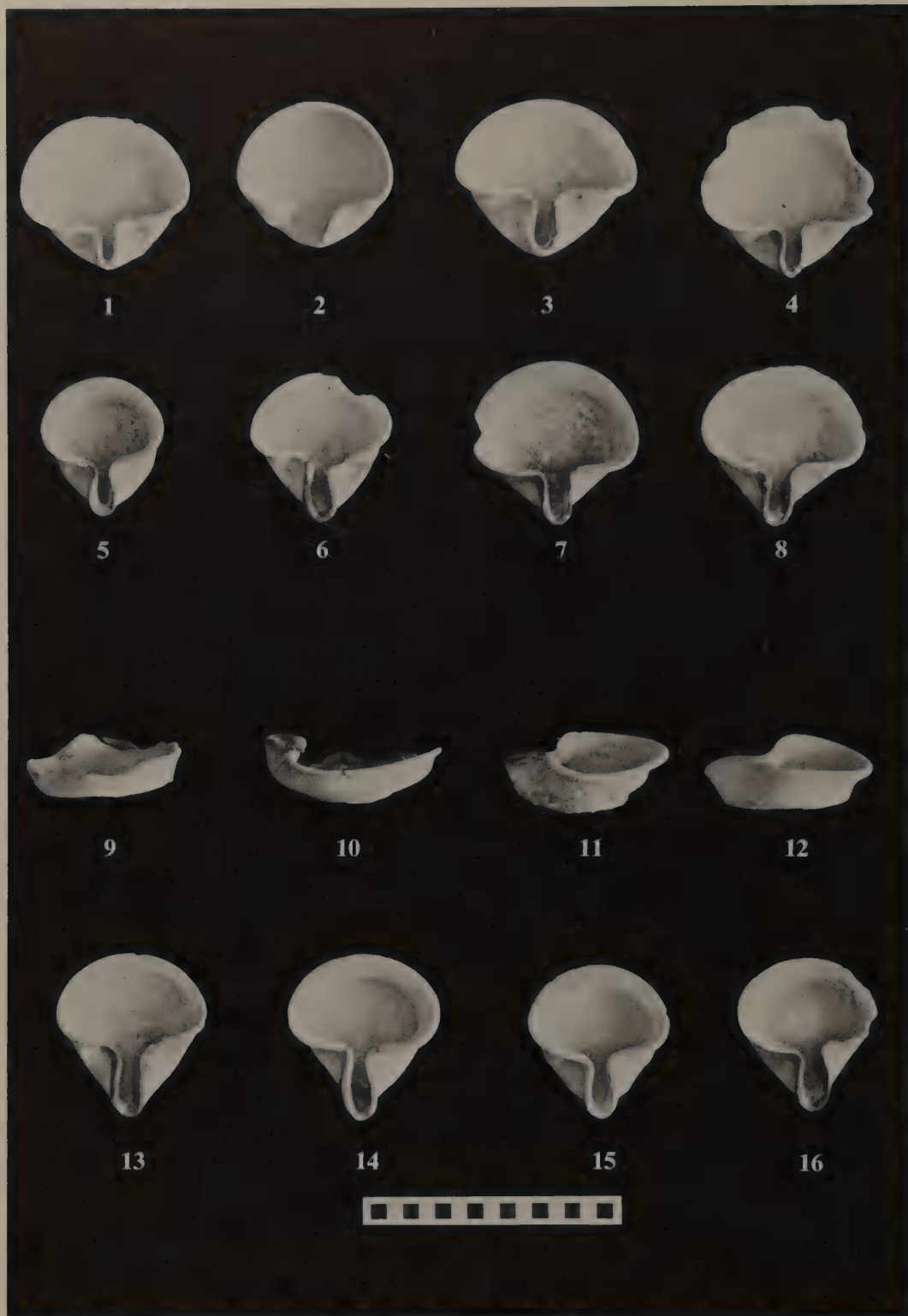


PLATE XXVIII

Lamps from Tomb J 6.

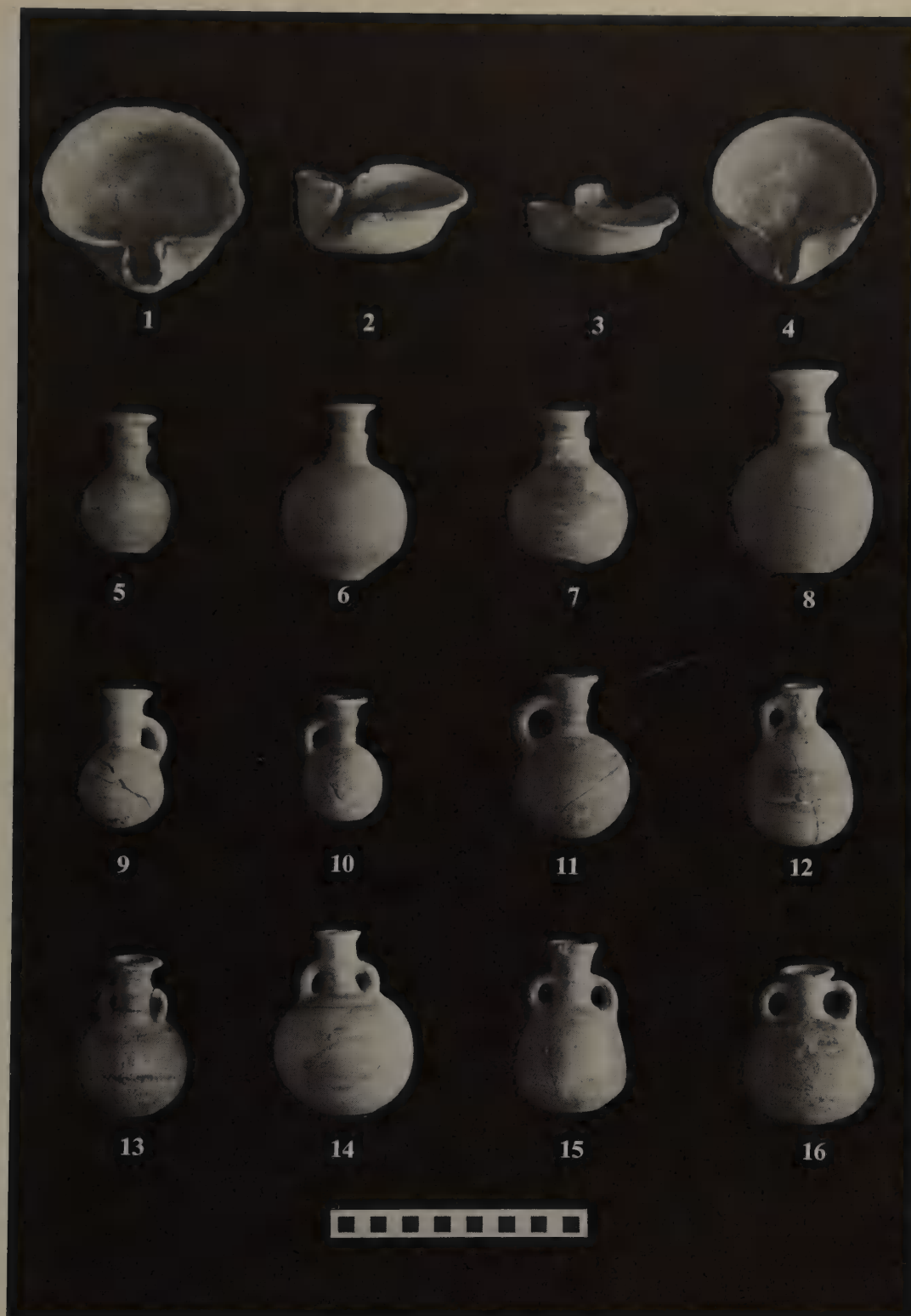


PLATE XXIX

Lamps and Juglets from Tomb J 6.

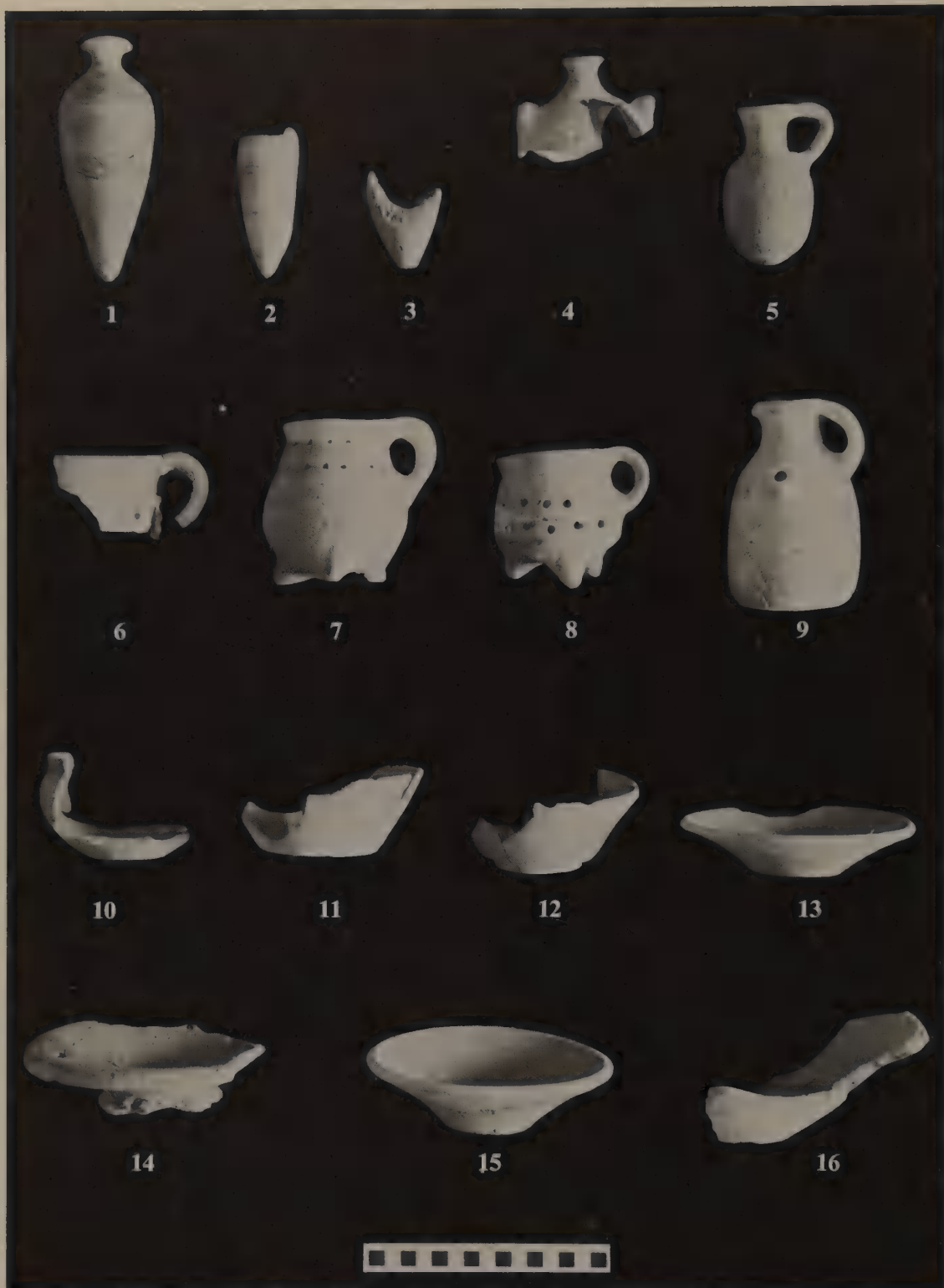


PLATE XXX

Bottles, Juglets, Incense Burners and Saucers from Tomb J 6.

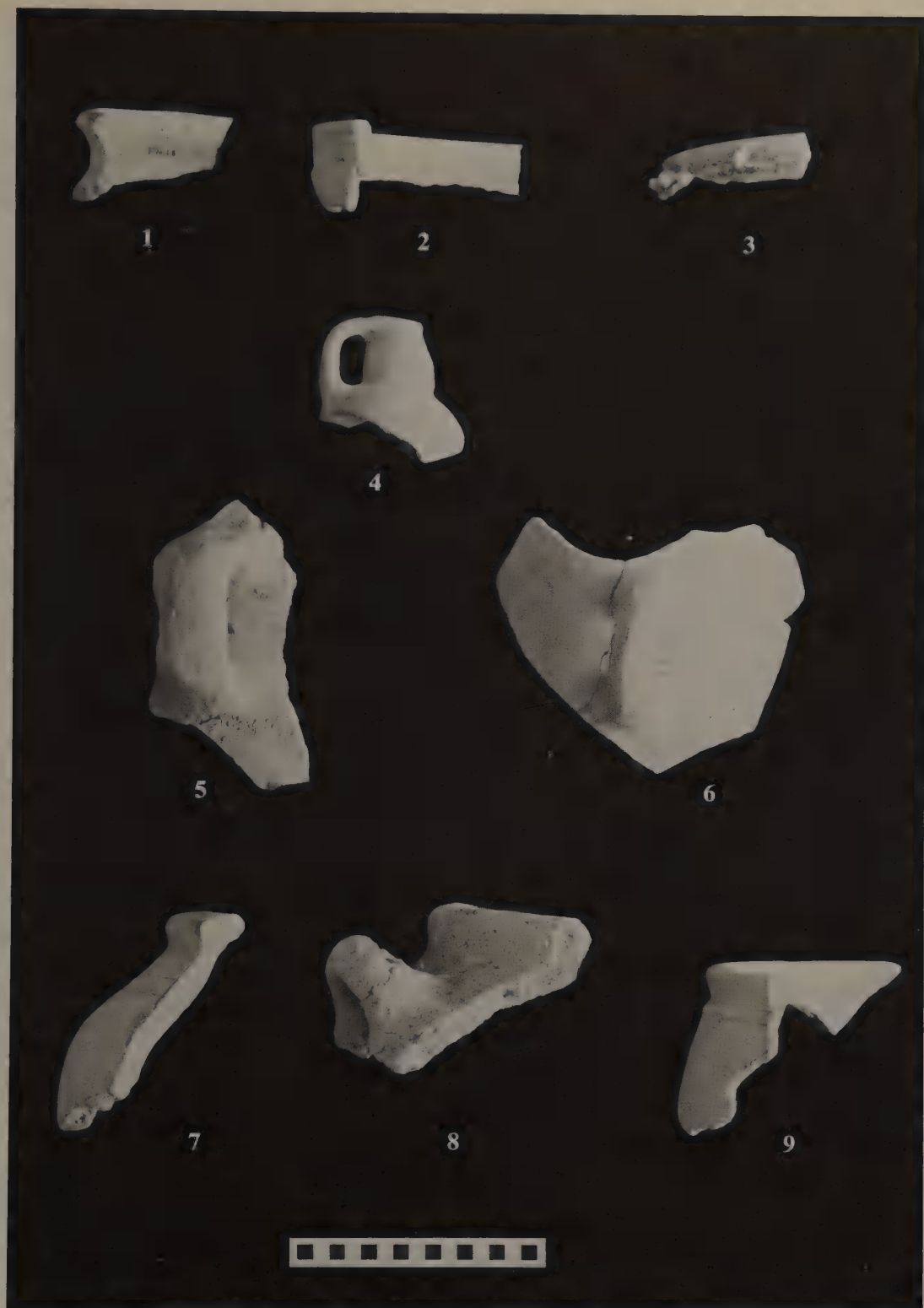


PLATE XXXI

Craters, Jars and Jug from Tomb J 6.



PLATE XXXII

Juglets and Bowls from Tomb J 7.

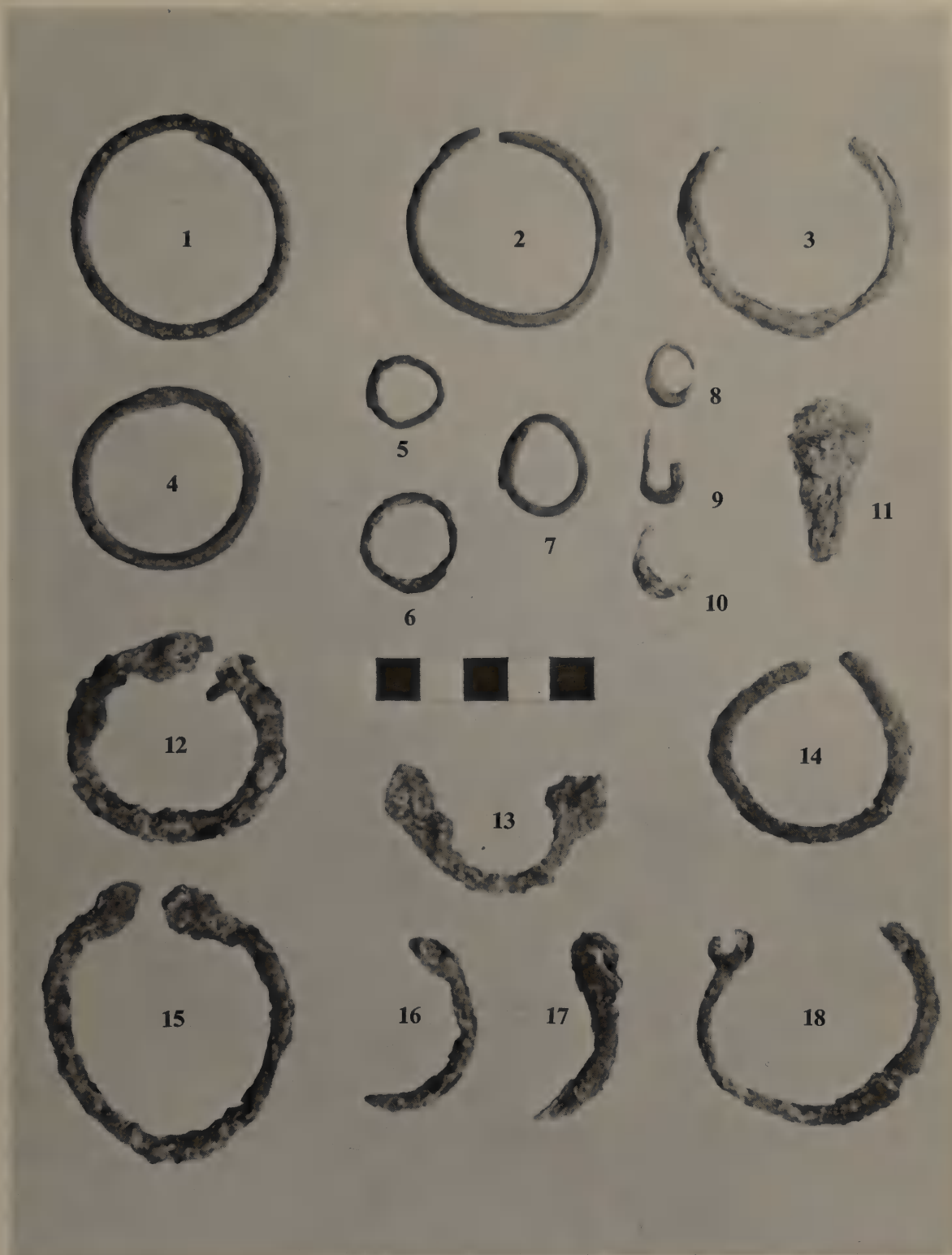
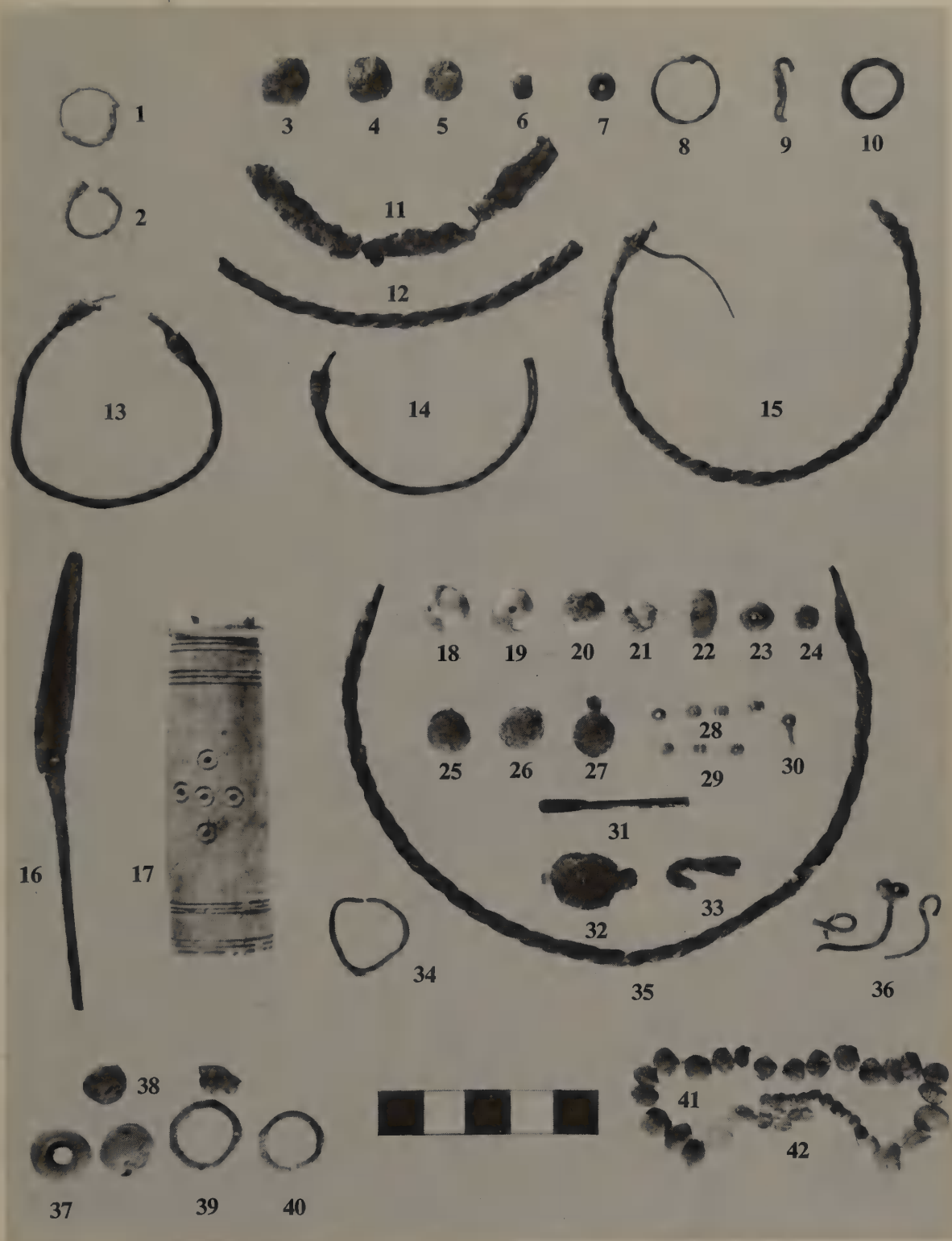


PLATE XXXIII

Bronze and Iron Jewellery from Tomb J 5.





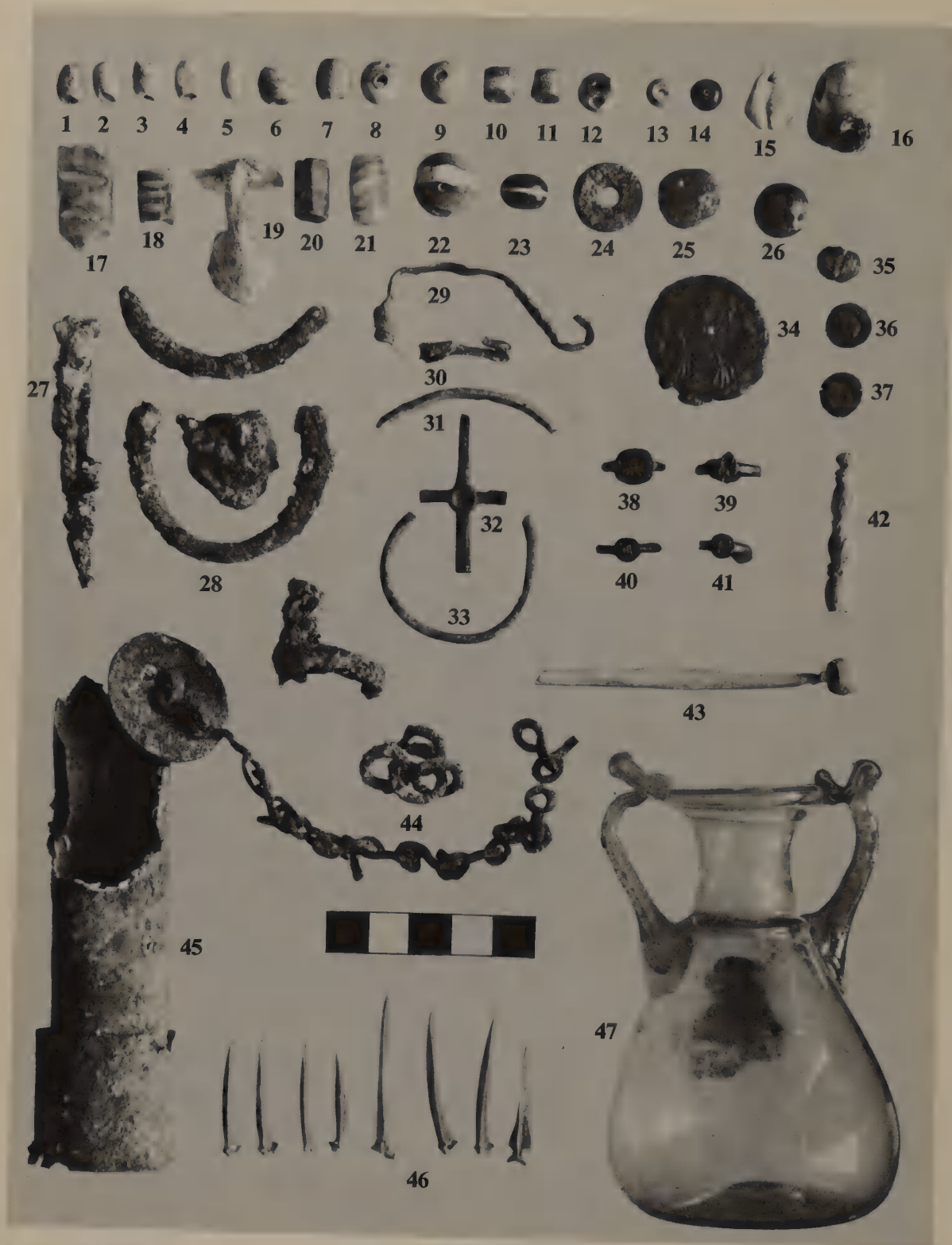


PLATE XXXVI

Jewellery from Tomb R 3.









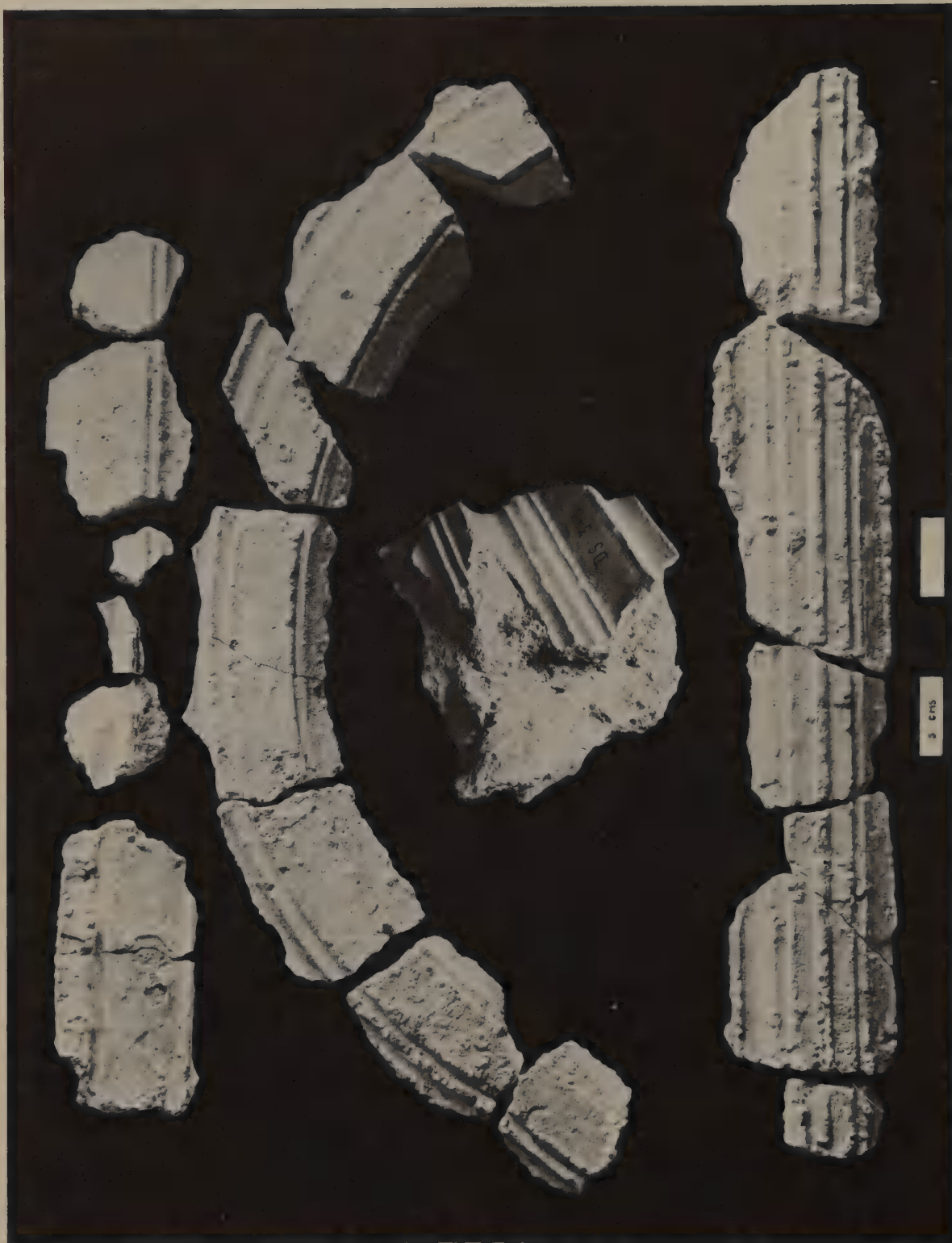
PLATE XL

Architectural Pieces.



PLATE XLI

Architectural pieces.



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Tushingham, A

Douglas, 1914-

The excavations at Dibon (Dhibân) in Moab; the third campaign 1952-53 [by] A. D. Tushingham. Cambridge, American Schools of Oriental Research, 1972.

xiii, 172 p. illus. (9 fold. in pocket) 27 cm. (The annual of the American schools of oriental research, v. 40)

Includes bibliographical references.

1. Dhibân, Jordan—Antiquities. I. Title. II. Series: American Schools of Oriental Research. Annual, v. 40.

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